

ALEXANDER'S

East. India and Colonial

MAGAZINE.

CONDUCTED BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN FROM INDIA.

JANUARY, 1825.

London:

R. ALEXANDER,

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Vol. I.

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Mr. P. Sanderson, No. 10, Harper-street, Leeds; cured of Cataract.

Mr. H. Pluckwell, Tottenham-house, Tottenham, Middlesex; cured of Ophthalmia.

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THE EAST INDIA & COLONIAL Magazine.

JANUARY, 1835.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our kind correspondent "Emperor" will observe that we have readily inserted his interesting communication in our present number, and we beg to assure him and all our friends both, in this country and in India, that we shall be most delighted at all times, to receive their favours, under a solemn pledge, that with the exception of the *Editor*, no person whatever shall see the manuscript or know the source whence it was obtained. Statements, involving facts connected with Individuals, should be accompanied by *real signatures*, that no doubt may exist as to their authentication.

All communications addressed to "Mr. Alexander, *Editor of the East India and Colonial Magazine*" and forwarded to the care of Messrs. Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Publishers, Paternoster Row, London, are certain of being safely received.

THE
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

UNDER the auspices of the New Year, the *East India Magazine*, putting forward augmented claims on the attention of the public, enters upon the new progress in its career of—its Ninth Volume. And, the occasion is taken advantage of to announce, that for the future it will appear under a form completely new-modelled—its aspect, plan, matter, arrangement, undergoing thorough modification ;—and, although in spirit, in the tone and spirit of its independence immutably the same, yet in character—in the various features of its external character it will be subjected to a process of extensive, and, in fact, the widest improvement.

It is necessary to state, that alterations upon such an enlarged scale could not have been contemplated without the prospect of commensurate public aid and support, and accordingly it is only relevant to the subject to signify that they are undertaken at the instance of several officers of rank, both of the Civil and Military services of India, who, having long been exposed to the evils arising from the want of an efficient organ for the expression of their complaints and espousal of their interests generally, have determined to avail themselves of the means which a Periodical, during so many years established, and so zealously dedicated to the advocacy of the principles of Individual right and National independence, proffers.

Hence, a considerable portion of the columns of the *East India Magazine* will be exclusively allotted to matter bearing directly on the interests of those two Influential Bodies ; and the field the Plan opens for the exposure of grievances, and, consequently, prospect of their redress must be so immediately obvious, and eminently so to the

minds of all included in the ranks of the Services, more particularly designated, as well as to the whole community of India, that it would seem but a work of the highest supererogation here to dilate upon it.

At the same time it is important, nay, indispensable to urge that the ground-work of the Fabric being laid, yet would it be impossible to rear the superstructure without the positive, and perpetually accorded co-operation of the classes to the advancement of whose interests is the peculiar object in design; and, to those classes, then, does the *East India Magazine*, in prosecution of such design, turn for encouragement and support. That the looked-for support should be withheld, is not reasonable to entertain a suspicion the interests to be promoted by it being in equilibrium. And hence it is wished explicitly to be understood, the measure of proposed revision on the one side, can only be in ratio with the actual measure of aid accorded on the other; or, in other terms, in so far only can the Work be anticipated to be rendered worthy of the extended patronage of the Indian services, in so far as the latter shall extend to it the guarantee of its extended patronage. Hoping, with our next, to be enabled to give a more detailed outline of the character of the plan, we wind up our observations for the present with the assurance, that on the part of the Conductors of the *Magazine*, no exertion will be spared in raising it to a Standard of the highest excellence at which their ability may enable them to arrive--that if the labour fail, it will be in consequence of *over-zeal*, not the *absence* of zeal; that the promotion of the world's happiness, general and particular, is the strong stimulus by which they have ever been swayed, and in proof of which, without laying too much of the unction Flattery to their souls, they think they may appeal to the by-gone pages of the Journal under their management."

It only remains for them summarily to state, that the arrangements adverted to, address themselves in the first instance to the Army, secondly to the Civil ranks of India; thirdly to

every class and grade in the compass of Indian society. To the Colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, they may likewise be said emphatically to address themselves, and to the British world in England—at home, to whose interests, Political, Commercial and General, the Work itself must be admitted ever to have been to the utmost dedicated, in devoting itself to those of the East and the Colonies.

N. B. Gentlemen are requested to forward their names and subscriptions to Messrs. Sherwood and Co., or to their own Booksellers in the country.

A Prospectus will be printed with the next Number, on a small separate slip, and sent inside the cover, conspicuously, or next the fly-leaf.

THE ELECTIONS.

The most difficult thing to imagine is the *possible* oppression of a people possessing a representative Government. The fact supposes a contradiction of the laws common to human nature—supposes a nation the voluntary forger of its own irons. A *representative government* seems *a priori*, to argue the guarantee of the largest amount of political liberty of which the community living under its operation is ripe for the enjoyment. And, truly, a *representative government* is the security for this good, in its degree is the security; and hence Great Britain, to the degree of her possessing a *representative government*, possesses political liberty, but not in a higher degree, nor can till she acquires in a higher degree the principle of *representative government*. Notwithstanding, it must in candour, however, be admitted that Great Britain possesses in a very high degree, the principle of representation, sufficient, at all events, to oppose at this moment to the machinations of a Tory administration; and it is in the use she will now make of that principle, upon which, let it be remembered by her, the overthrow or establishment of her liberties depend. In fact, every thing depends upon the character of the Elections, the character of the nation itself will be stamped by it, and involved in it is the scroll of her future bondage or freedom. Let the King choose his Ministers from this body of men or that, yet the country with such a power as that of choosing its own legislators is surely powerful enough to make head against the designs of any faction, although

brought into influence by the King. The Executive can effect nothing without the concurrence of the Legislative branch of the system, and how easy it might be for the people, did they on this occasion but perform their duty, to frustrate every intention of despotism, we need not pause here to render evident. The only observation that can be made is, it will be scandalous to the reputation of England, if at this advanced period in her civilization and intelligence, the Tories succeed in retaining the government. It will be the more scandalous, for now is the hour for their final downfall and extinction. The people have the power of returning their own legislators, a greater power of doing so than they ever before possessed, and with this, however, (not enlarged or comprehensive enough in the abstract it is admitted, but yet enlarged and comprehensive enough for the specific purpose of—overthrow of the Tories), and with his power to picture the continuance of Tory ascendancy is to picture and proclaim the disgrace of England from the present to yet unnumbered generations. Nothing can, nothing ever did exceed the blot which will rest upon her escutcheon, if the House of Commons, she now returns, terminate not the reign of Toryism. Shall it be said, the Monarch has thrown insult upon his people, while the people know not—feel not the impulse to resent the insult! Shall it be said, that the Court conspires against the liberties of the country, that Peels, Wellingtons, Lyndhursts, revel in the opportunity the stupidity of the Sovereign gives them for an exercise of their oligarchical principles, while the people remain insensible to the one and careless of the other? No! this must not be said. The people *must, will* do their duty; and their duty is in this, the return of those men in the capacity of delegates who shall *pledge* themselves to the promotion of a designated line of policy. That line of policy will embrace details which the country for months, nay, for years, has known to be identified with, and necessary to its well-being. It may be said, to consist of Abolition in some instances, Construction in others, and Reform in all; or more specifically, of the three grand measures of Extended Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot. The people, if they have a particle of the high sense, justice, and love of liberty, possessed by their ancestors, will extend their suffrage to no candidate for parliamentary honours, but he who readily pledges himself to the advocacy of these measures;—he, who will not *pledge* himself is already a

traitor—carries the brand of it upon his forehead, and the people would degrade themselves by an unutterable meanness, did they entertain his advances.

Sir. R. Peel's address to his constituents is the programme, of course, of the policy the Tories intend to enact.* In that document the people are advised of the good they have to expect from the supremacy of the Tory faction; yes, *advised*; we do not say by reason of its *frankness*, but by reason of its abominable *sophistry*, by its low and pitiful cunning, by the depravity it supposes of its author's heart, by its machiavellian duplicity, and almost satanic guile. And such a man, the author of such a work—is he the man to whom England will consent to entrust her destinies? Need we reiterate the question;—Sir Robert Peel, the framer of such a document as the address to the electors of Tamworth—Sir Robert Peel, he, who has hesitated not to deal the lie openly to the whole course of his former life—he, who with an unheard of measure of insolence and craft, presumption and *impossible* to be disguised perfidiousness, he—Sir Robert Peel! to such will England consent to entrust her destinies? or is he the individual fit to be installed in the post of Premier of Great Britain? Does not England, from its farthest bounds, its uttermost extremities, thunder, No! Does not the whole empire, with a voice in its millioned units, reduced to one, respond—No! Every principle of justice and of liberty, from their lowest depths do they not shout—No! All honour, truth, integrity, in short, nature, does she not fling back the thunder-roar—No! And the people—the people of Britain will they, stifling even the cravings of nature, forget or deviate from what at this great era is their duty? we exclaim—impossible, the elections will prove how grand is the standard of our national character!

All—every thing depends upon the Elections—upon the men the nation shall return as its law-givers. The demerits of the former House of Commons will not answer for the future.—For the most they consisted of Whigs, which signify *Tories* in disguise, of Radicals upon occasion foul enough to become Whigs, of *Tories* actually so avowed, of, in short, despots, traitors, swindlers of popular confidence, and political harlequins with out end. Of these, let it suffice, we instance the hoary ~~dissonant~~ champion of popular privileges, Sir F. Burdett and his colleague of Quintilian fraternity, Sir. J. Hobhouse, and we prevail on us to instance these, because, if even to these, events have proved the nation not justified, in entrusting the functions of

legislation without specific guarantees of the adoption of certain acts of legislation, how much less would it be justified, in entrusting them to men, who *parvenues* on the political arena are, in so much tyros in the art itself of legislation, and in so much also tyros in adherence to principles political or any other! The matter, in short, arrives at this—the people *must* exact pledges from their Representatives; and then, the House of Commons of their election will be that which will level the ascendancy of the Tories, and make the Monarch himself *feel* the temerity of arraying himself against the national Will. If the people do not exact these pledges, they *merit*, yea, even *merit* all despotism which may be exercised over them; if they do not exact these pledges they are craven-hearted and fit only for the yoke of bondage and degradation, the Peels and the Wellingtons are preparing for them—but whither are we carried? the people *will* do their duty, and it will be through their instrumentality—the instrumentality of the British people, that the Principle of Freedom will be saved from the wreck which now threatens it, and that intellectual enlightenment and happiness will be permitted to go on in their progress over the world.

The Tories dare not face a British Parliament in this period veritably chosen by the people—*dare not*, because the principles on which they meet are antithetical, and because a faction necessarily is powerless confronted by a nation. The Tories are assembled at the head of Government, to oppose in all its advances the principle of liberty now necessary to the health, and, in fact, preservation of the nation. The Tories will oppose the reforms sought by the country both in Church and State. They will indeed *truckle* in moments of determined resistance by the popular spirit, and in these moments presume to accord as *concessions*, what they would be utterly powerless to deny as *peremptory demands*. But the nation cannot rest contented with any administration, against which it has to oppose successive struggles; the nation must have an Executive the auxiliary of its volitions—the coadjutor of its projects. And, responding to these conditions, will Sir Robert Peel's government entail a useless, ineffective, badly organised and inappropriately stationed army? Will it sever the ridiculous,

+ The army of England is a mere instrument of despotism over the Colonies. Did a war in Europe break out, fifty thousand men would be the utmost Britain would be enabled to march thither. The army of Belgium consists of a hundred thousand! What an array a British force would make!! and at a drain upon the resources of the people of eight millions sterling annually.

preposterous, and even *unholy* alliance of Church and State; Will it abolish the pension-list? Will it establish freedom of commerce based on the utter extinction of the corn-laws? Will it substitute for that present monstrous monopoly denominated Bank of England, a National Bank, deriving its existence from the general exigencies, and its support from the general suffrage? Will it abrogate the privileges iniquitously guaranteed to and demoniacally exercised by the *honorable* fraternity of Leadenhall? Will it provide searching and salutary Reform of the corporations. Will it rescind the Irish Coercion Act, the Poor-law Amendment Bill, the atrocious enactments against the Education of the People? Will a Tory Government not *accord*, but *assist* in the furtherance of these all—momentous measures? Let the Premier's own exposition of the intentions of himself and colleagues constitute the answer to this interrogatory. And what, then, is the answer to this question? Why, that a Tory Government will *never assent*, much less *assist* in the furtherance of these measures, that it will bring its strength into action to oppose them, that it would see the nation suppliant, beggared, ruined, cast with a millstone about its neck into the sea, before, consenting to yield one jot of the interests of its party, it would concur in any measure impellant 'of the popular good.

We return, then, to our early postulate, every thing depends upon the elections! Is there an Englishman, an individual of the British nation base enough, vile enough, to prostrate, at such a crisis, his patriotism before the altar of a momentary gain? Is there a man among us ignoble enough to exchange his honesty for a piece of gold, his future national prosperity for a present indulgence of the appetite of his avarice? We stake our life upon it, there is not. The Englishmen of the nineteenth century will prove themselves worthy of their compatriotism with Hampden—with Hampden that splendid and immortal prototype of freedom in every age, in every clime, on every theatre of contested rights upon the earth. And hence acquitting themselves, well may the question be put by us, how will the Tories stand? How can oppression *possibly* invade a people possessed of the great palladium of liberty—a Representative Government? England will now put the omnipotence of this palladium to the test. What is the British Sovereign who, in the supercili-

8 Change of Ministers—Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough.

ness of pretension—the arrogance of presumed prerogativeous trembles not to bring himself in conflict with the mighty elements of English liberty? What is a Peel, a Wellington, a Lyndhurst, in opposition to the Will of the British World? We reply in nothing, save the exultation—“The elections will shew, how grand is the standard of our national character!”

CHANGE OF MINISTERS—EARL OF ABERDEEN, LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

The extraordinary character of the period is signified in nothing more astounding, than the instalment in two of the most important offices of the Executive of such men as Lord Ellenborough and the Earl of Aberdeen—the former fitting the high functions of President of the Board of Control, the latter, Minister for the Colonies! After this, we venture to put forth the interrogatory has the age a further marvel to produce?

How the intelligence will be received in the portions of the empire most directly interested in the question, is no problem. While India will writhe under the repetition of the insult, the Colonies in their indignation will frown; India knows, because already it has fallen under the austerities of the Lord of Ellenborough's policy, the system she will have to contend against, and the Colonies have nothing surely to flatter themselves in the prospect of that which would prostrate the liberties of every independent people of the Continent. But the antithesis to the evil is to be found in the newly awakened spirit of the times—a spirit which in India and the Colonial dependencies of the empire is putting forth its powers as indubitably as in the bosom of the mother-land itself; and if the latter scorn the sceptre of toryism, so will also India and the Colonies disdain it, and it is not toryism which will establish its dictum over them, though an Ellenborough figure as Dey over the destinies of the one, and an Aberdeen over those of the other.

It would be impossible, certainly, to lament the secession from the post of President, of Mr. Grant. If the elevation of

• *Change of Ministers—Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough.* •

the Tory, bring with it evil, it brings with it also good—it has brought with it the necessity of Mr. Grant's retirement;—there is exultation at least in this. The change supposes likewise an additional good; we will exhaust a word on the subject of this good, on the moment too it explains itself—the inevitable consequence of an already defined cause. It is this, Lord Ellenborough, if a Tory, is at least so *avowedly*; Mr. Grant is one *insidiously*. In this there is an immense distinction, and in the distinction an immense good. Mr. Grant's policy on the surface was all flattering, sunny, fair. His professions of attachment to the cause of India were promises of this amendment in the system and that; but Mr. Grant made these promises to the ear, while, with hardly an instance of exception, broke them to the truth. Mr. Grant is a Whig, and in this we comprise, of course, every thing we would wish to denounce. But, let us be understood, we do not say, because the withdrawal of Mr. Grant is a good, the appointment of Lord Ellenborough is not an evil; on the contrary, we assert, that it is an evil of the first magnitude; and, in point of aggravation, an insult the highest and broadest in the power of England to cast. In India, Lord Ellenborough has, since his previous administration of the functions of the Board of Control, been *peculiarly* an object of dislike and even horror. In India his name is scouted, the *spirit* of his policy execrated, and its details ridiculed. The appointment of no other individual could have been so repugnant to the feelings of the people of India. His appointment is the farthest case—the most unrelieved indignity that could be practised on the British subjects of that region. His *regime*, however, will not, on this account, escape our surveillance; and while confessing ourselves prepared for measures more *openly* outraging the *weak* of the East than those pursued by Mr. Grant, yet we frankly yield the concession, we anticipate none more *intrinsically* hostile; against the *fact*, not the *degree* of hostility, however, we array ourselves, and if we have been earnest in searching out the deceptions of the one, we shall be fearless in confronting the declared evils of the other. In reference to the Colonial branch of the subject—the appointment of the Earl of Aberdeen, we have merely on the present occasion to state, what on so many occasions we have previously stated, that the growing spirit of independence in the Colonies will negative any policy designed in hostility to their interests. The Canadas, New South Wales, the Cape, the Mauritius, are panting for a fuller consummation of their political enfranchisement, and the only ques-

tion on the subject is, will the Earl consent to the only possible condition of his retaining office—viz. that of promoting the objects on whose accomplishment they are resolved? Whig and Tory, on the lip of a British Colonel, unfortunately, are but synonyms; the crafty and hollow policy of the one serving but as a blind for the abominable perpetrations against them of the other.

MILITARY COURTS-MARTIAL IN INDIA.

A repetition of the delinquencies of the Head Powers of the Madras Government involves us in the necessity of continuing the subject before the British public. The facts of the case are few; we shall, therefore, address ourselves to the work of their detail in as brief a compass as possible. Colonel Smythe, it will be remembered, has already been the victim of countless diabolical slanders and conspiracies. To arrest the course of such infamies, he resolves to bring the immediate instruments of their perpetration before a tribunal which should either exculpate from, or convict them of his allegations. With this object he applies for the convocation of Court-martial on Lieut.-Colonel Conway and Major Watkins. The charge preferred against the former is the following, and we introduce it in its literal extent that opinion may more easily form itself on the strong solicitude by which, it may be supposed, the party implicated would be moved in forcing it to an instantaneous issue:

"I charge Lieutenant Colonel F. H. S. Conway, C. B., of the 6th regiment of Light Cavalry, and Adjutant-General of the Army, with scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, as follows:—

"For having deliberately and maliciously fabricated, and put forth a falsehood in the following manner:

"By having, in a conversation with Capt. G. H. Thomas of the 7th regiment Light Cavalry, held at Bangalore, some time in the month of October, 1832: and before Colonel D. Foulis returned to India in that year said,—*I don't know what the officers of the 5th may choose to say; but I know that Colonel D. Foulis was well acquainted with them after he had gone to the 5th.* (alluding to certain accusations against me then about to be investigated by a court of enquiry) *for I have had communications with him on the subject,*—or words to that effect.

"And also by having, at Bangalore, sometime in the month of September, or October, 1832, said,—*That he, Lieut.-Col.*

T. H. S. Conway, knew the charge (meaning the accusations above quoted), was well founded, for that Colonel D. Foulis, several years ago, before he went home, told him, Lieut.-Col. T. H. S. Conway, he knew of my guilt; and also, that he then advised Colonel D. Foulis not to bring the matter forward unless it could be proved,—or words to that effect.

“The whole of which assertions, as regards Colonel Foulis’s knowledge of my guilt, or of his communication with him, Lieut.-Colonel T. H. S. Conway to that effect, were utterly false; and were fabricated, and put forth by him, Lieut.-Col. T. H. S. Conway, for the purpose of prejudicing my cause, and inducing my friends to withdraw their confidence and support from me during the before-mentioned enquiry.

“The above being in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) E. L. SMYTHE, *Lt.-Col. 8th Light Cavalry.*”

Camp Jaulnah, 31st March, 1834.

The charge against the second Officer alluded to, is also as follows, and to which likewise we are tempted to give the fullest insertion that the public may the better be enabled to judge of the character of the circumstances, and the situation into which it necessarily plunges the reputation of the Madras Government. In this instance, the charge confines itself to a single point, but a point certainly of such vital moment to the individual affected, that to sit quiet under it, we should deem to imply a presumption of guilt only too undeniable to call for extraneous corroboration. The charge is—

“The admission of the Major himself, in evidence before the Court of Enquiry at Secunderabad, that he had held and encouraged conversations with a havildar of his troop, whilst they were both under the Colonel’s immediate command, to the slander of his (the Colonel’s) character; and keeping the same from the Colonel’s knowledge, notwithstanding, he, Major Watkins, was, during, the whole time, living on terms of the closest intimacy with him.” These, then, are the grounds, on which Colonel Smythe, resolving to bring his defamers to justice, applies through the usual channel for the means empowering him to do so. His first application to the Government, in relation to the former charge, takes place in Nov., 1833; the latter, in reference to the second, in March of the ensuing year. It is superfluous to state here, what we have so broadly and boldly stated on so many previous occasions, that the Government itself of Madras—its military and civil heads—is in fact the first grand enemy against whose machinations the

Colonel has to carry on the struggle. Seeing this, the friends of the Colonel advised the transference of the matters of charge to this country; but the Colonel, in consonance with the most honourable of principles, adopts India as the field of their array, although with what earnest of justice to his own claims, and reparation of his wrongs, will be easily demonstrated.

During a period of *eight* months with regard to the former, and of *five* months with regard to the latter application for Court-martial, the government remain inert on the subject: the Colonel is not informed of the *prospect*, even of his demand being entertained. At length, after the expiration we have alluded to of months, it is abruptly conveyed to him, that the *form*—the technicalities of the charges are objectionable, inducing consequently the still further delay of their emendation. • The letter of our Indian correspondent on the subject clearly exposes the character of this part of the proceeding, and to this, therefore, we refer the reader's attention, when, in sequence to our own observation, it states, that "on the *1st instant* and before he could obtain the information necessary to amend the charge, he was informed that the trial was not only so suddenly resolved on, but that it was fixed to commence here on the *21st*. This is the *13th*, and by the last letters Smythe's friends here have received from him, dated the *10th*, he was still at Bangalore, without any official knowledge of either the President, or Judge Advocate, appointed to the Court; nor had he been called on to take the usual preliminary step of furnishing the latter with a list of his witnesses, to insure their being regularly summoned to attend. At that time of writing, the *10th*, he did not even know *where* his witnesses might be; though he did know that Mr. John Macleod, of the civil service, and his brother of the *5th* cavalry, two most material persons, cannot be here by the day appointed. This the Commander-in-Chief well knew when he fixed the day as Mr. Macleod is now on the hills with him, too ill to travel; and on a peremptory order of Sir Robert's, Colonel Smythe expressly informed him that Mr. Macleod was his principal witness. Every person sees through all this despicable jugglery; and all have now become too well acquainted with the crooked policy and dirty ways of the noted Chief of the Judge Advocate's department, to be at a loss in determining its origin."

This, then, according to the latest accounts which have reached, is the aspect which this affair assumes. Undeniably,

but one opinion can exist as to the government—the obvious nefariousness of its design against its honorable and most lately treated rival; and in its civil and military departments of its utterly odious and scandalous character. In manifestation of this position, no additional facts in fairness could be called for, but, out of the multitudes of those which are accumulated around us, we may adduce the following, and without hesitation assert, that the government of Sir Frederick Adam has the good fortune to be distinguished by acts, not only of folly, but of perfidy; not only of perfidy, but the most audacious infraction of the laws of equity and even state policy.

Major Hitchins is the deputy Adjutant General of Lieut.-Col. Conway;—the charge of Colonel Smythe *comprises* (let us say), the idea who the Lieut.-Colonel may be. Against the Major-Col. Smythe prefers the grave accusation of “*Having intercepted certain very important official papers, and kept them from the knowledge of the Commander-in-chief at a very critical time as regarded the Colonel; and subsequently denying their having been received at the Adjutant General’s Office, though Colonel Smythe ultimately succeeded in tracing them to the office, and obtained them therefrom.*” Sir Frederick Adam promises Colonel Smythe that a government enquiry shall be instituted into this accusation, and it is edifying to observe the *fidelity* with which are kept the promises of Sir Frederick Adam. Colonel Conway has been suspended—and what does the Madras Governor, in fulfilment of his promise, but appoint this self-same individual “to the influential situation (during Colonel Conway’s arrest and trial) of acting Adjutant General!” With the charge of the grave nature we have evidenced pending against this individual, with his promise to institute an investigation into the conduct of this individual, yet, is such the course pursued by the Head Civil Ruler of one of our chief seats of Indian government! Let our arguments be facts! why, while they are thus striking, thus emphatic, thus invincible, should we resort to, or seek to wield any other? But a question is entailed by them, and it is this, shall a system of such an order be permitted to continue? This, in short, is the question at which the whole matter is arrived—Shall the perfidies, and the intrigues, and the outrageous atrocities of such a government be permitted an hour’s prolongation? The policy of the India House of course is to retain the instruments of them in power—the policy of the India House is to countenance every species of political fraud, despotism, flagitiousness.

It is not to it, therefore, we must look for the termination of such a system; but the quarter to which we do look is the nation, and the nation must give termination to this system, or it disgraces itself. Never was there at work a more diabolical concurrence of diabolical principles; the civil powers of the administration in league with the military—the military with the civil in prosecution of every kind of villany and political and social wrong. Never, we repeat, was there a system of such an order, the offspring as it is of a theory fundamentally foul, absurd, and anomalous. But a termination must be given to it. As to the branch so to the root—the *radical* policy which governs or rather debases India must be abolished.

PALMAS BAY.

(From the unpublished Diary of a young Lady, during a voyage home from Australia, round Cape Horn.)

The first land we made was Isle le Grand, and as we had been fifteen weeks at sea, were short of water, and our fresh provisions nearly exhausted; the Captain determined to put into the bay of Palmas for which there was a fair wind, and a strong and favourable current. Several small vessels were also steering for the bay, two of which our chief mate went on board, and returned with a boat load of most delicious oranges and bananas. Isle le Grand is seventy-two miles from Rio de Janeiro. There are three thousand inhabitants, consisting of Portuguese and their slaves. The scenery from the bay of Palmas is extremely beautiful and romantic; it is almost surrounded with mountains, at the foot of which, and close to the edge of the water, orange, lemon, banana, and cocoa nut trees grow in great abundance. On one side there is a sandy beach, which extends about a quarter of a mile. On this spot there are 18 or 20 small houses, built up with mud, and which are white washed; there also several huts scattered among the mountains that are visible from the bay, but the greater portion of the inhabitants live more in the interior of the island. They cultivate an immense deal of very excellent coffee, and send it to Rio in small vessels, many of which were at anchor waiting only for a fair wind, to commence their voyage. The sun was sinking when we entered the bay, and by the time we had dropped anchor, the moon, which was full, rose most splendidly; it was the most enchanting sight I ever beheld. A few lights were seen glimmering through the rich, dark foliage of the

trees on shore, and the reflection of the lovely moon upon the water heightened the melancholy beauty of the scene.

Immediately after the report of a gun, which the Captain had ordered to be fired, we observed that all the lights on shore were extinguished, the cause of which, we were the next day told, was that the people imagined we were pirates, and when they heard the report of the gun they left their houses and fled into the woods—ours being the only large vessel that has entered the bay for many years.

At ten o'clock, the next morning, we had a visit from Mr. * * *, he is the principal person on the island, and the only one there who could speak English; he has travelled all over Europe, and appeared more pleased with England than any other part; he had only been a few months on the island, and said he had, therefore, only a hut which he could invite us to, but hoped we would favour him with a call before we sailed. Soon after he left the boat back his canoe with a very acceptable present of oranges, yams, eggs, salad, and a large cake.

In the afternoon, a party of us got into a boat and strolled for the sandy beach. The doors of the houses being open we looked into all; a great many little girls about six and eight years of age, and some old women were making lace. After walking about for some time, we arrived at the home of our old Portuguese Captain; he insisted upon our taking some coffee, and introduced his two daughters to us, one was sixteen the other fourteen. Their complexions were rather dark, but fresh, and particularly the younger, possessed very pleasing expressions. Their father made them sing several songs with which we were much pleased. They made us write down our names, and loaded us with cocoa-nuts, oranges, and eggs, they appeared to be very sorry when we left, and promised to pay us a visit next day—the wind, however, became fair early in the morning, so we were obliged to leave without again seeing our Palmyra friends.

THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE COMPANY.

In Threadneedle Street stood the South Sea House, the place in which the company did business, when it had any to transact. This company was first established in 1711; for the purpose of carrying on an exclusive trade to the South Seas; and for the supplying Spanish America with negroes: in the year 1720, by the virgity of the Directors, it became the most notorious bubble ever heard of in any kingdom; imaginary for-

tunes of millions were grasped at, and great luxury and extravagance was introduced, just as if these schemes had actually been realized; however, at length, the deception discovered itself, and the iniquitous Directors were exposed and punished; their ill-gotten estates were confiscated to the use of the people they had duped to become Proprietors of Stock; many of the Directors were expelled the House of Commons; but, none of them were punished adequately to their crime in bringing utter ruin on thousands of credulous families.

The government was weak, silly, and corrupt enough to indulge the company with its protection, and to foster it, until it seemed to thrive; extending national protection to one founding, lavishing royal honours upon one nest of swindlers, naturally caused the metropolis to swarm with similar wretches; the folly of the government encouraged knaves to set on foot a multitude of the most impudent and ridiculous schemes, among which the following Joint Stock Companies may be mentioned;—For insuring against divorces;—For learning men to cast nativities;—For making deal-boards of saw-dust;—For making butter from beech-trees;—For a flying machine;—For emptying necessaries by a sweet process.

I shall make a familiar simile, which every reader may carry in his mind, without the help of figures, and which has a very near resemblance to the South Sea scheme, as it has been executed; viz., A. having stock in trade, though pretty much in debt, gives it out to be worth 300*l.* on account of many privileges and advantages to which he is entitled. B. relying on his great wisdom and integrity, sues to be admitted a partner on those terms, and accordingly brings 300*l.* into the partnership. The trade being afterwards given out, or discovered to be very improving, C. comes in at 500*l.*; and afterwards D. at 1100*l.*; and the capital is then completed to 2000*l.*

The villany, systematically practised by the Directors of South Sea, Mississippi, and other Indian companies is notorious, the mathematician demonstrates it and the poet upbraids it; yet it is still followed up, and the British government still protects these worst of all rotten and corrupt corporations; in a pleasing dream Mr. Grant has imagined a scheme for increasing the value of India Stock by taxing British subjects; and he has carried the fancy into effect—it answers admirably; stock is up but the empire is distressed; some day the India bubble must burst—the sooner the better.

**A SYNOPSIS of the whole of the EVIDENCE taken before
the EAST INDIA COMMITTEE in relation to the**

Army of India;

*Including a Reference also to the information contained in the
Appendix accompanying that Evidence.*

(Continued from No. 49, page 559.)

Irregular Corps.—794. The following are the number of irregulars, including the invalids, which have been maintained at each presidency and the subordinate settlements, in each year from 1813 to 1830, with the charge of the same, as it is collected from the particular branch of service to which they belong.

Irregular Corps.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Subord. Settlements	Total.	EXPENSE.
						£.
1813	22,301	5,624	1,130	77	29,222	326,556
1814	23,243	3,007	1,272	89	27,611	331,319
1815	33,542	7,483	1,155	87	42,267	506,243
1816	39,757	8,968	1,157	71	49,953	523,140
1817	36,116	8,767	1,346	72	46,301	449,319
1818	46,976	9,318	1,402	76	57,772	749,661
1819	44,255	8,954	1,772	78	55,059	756,108
1820	36,201	9,794	3,055	71	49,121	508,789
1821	34,799	8,811	5,697	66	49,373	651,070
1822	35,632	8,065	4,916	69	48,672	581,672
1823	36,852	4,786	4,371	47	46,036	516,604
1824	38,112	4,287	5,006	41	47,846	562,999
1825	42,460	5,773	6,058	373	54,664	660,165
1826	44,168	6,072	7,837	374	58,451	797,040
1827	38,647	7,084	7,337	308	53,336	602,336
1828	37,351	6,911	6,553	76	50,891	642,226
1829	35,332	6,622	5,015	85	47,054	600,768
1830	28,904	7,031	3,878	92	39,905	453,140

795. In the returns for each year from which the preceding table has been constructed, the proportion of European and Native invalids is stated, and the proportion of charge for each presidency is also specified; but the insertion of these latter particulars would have extended the number of columns, so as to have made the table more complicated than appears to be necessary or desirable for the purpose for which it has been prepared.

796. The irregular horse is considered by Lieut.-Col. Fielding as extremely useful. In war, "they are, in fact, the hussars of our Native army."

797. Captain Macan thinks the irregular cavalry, particularly Colonel Skinner's corps, "as one of the most efficient branches of our military service for the purpose for which it is intended, and which saves the regular cavalry many harassing duties in time of war."

Colonel Skinner is represented as peculiarly qualified to command such a corps; but other corps might, in the opinion of this officer, be made as good. Colonel Gardener commanded a very efficient irregular corps which served in the Burmese war.

798. Irregular corps are composed of men hired, for a certain sum of money, by the month, who furnish their own horses and their own arms.

799. These corps are increased in war, but hastily reduced in peace. Sir T. Pritzler would prefer an augmentation of regular regiments to any local corps of infantry.

800. The Goorkah troops which entered our service, and are formed into irregular corps, are considered by Mr. Mackenzie as equalling any troops in the world in "the moral qualities of a soldier." The small body of irregulars that served at Bhurtpore has always been spoken of in the highest terms. They might, perhaps, be enlisted in our service without much difficulty; but their health would suffer from service in the plains of India. It would not be safe to rest upon them as a substitute for Europeans, who also stand variety of climate better than the natives, particularly Hindoos, who suffer from their prejudices as to food.

801. Major Nutt considers that the Poonah auxiliary horse and the extra battalions of the Bombay army were a useful description of irregular corps, and regrets their abolition.

802. Sir John Malcolm speaks also in high terms of this description of force; but he thinks that the extra battalions were no longer required.

— 803. Sir T. Pritzler is of opinion that the duty of the body-guard at Madras would possibly be better performed, and at a less expense, by a squadron of cavalry from Arcot, and a brigade of guns from St. Thomas's Mount, to be relieved every three months.

Invalids.—803 (a.) The number of invalids at each presidency and the subordinate settlements, in each year from 1813. to 1830, was as follows. The charge of maintaining them is not specified separately in the returns.

Invalids,	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	St. Helena.	Total.
1813	2,451	4,813	1,018	77	8,359
1814	2,325	2,007	1,160	89	6,581
1815	2,176	7,483	1,043	87	10,789
1816	2,043	8,968	1,045	71	12,127
1817	2,101	8,767	1,234	72	12,174
1818	2,037	9,218	1,290	76	12,721
1819	1,959	8,954	1,573	78	12,565
1820	2,066	8,544	1,823	71	12,444
1821	2,189	8,811	2,095	66	13,161
1822	2,535	8,065	2,161	62	12,823
1823	2,563	4,726	2,180	62	9,570
1824	2,587	4,287	2,466	76	9,406
1825	2,532	4,363	2,657	76	9,628
1826	2,391	4,777	2,674	71	9,913
1827	2,460	5,630	3,045	79	11,246
1828	2,228	5,687	3,297	76	11,288
1829	2,298	5,472	2,764	85	10,619
1830	2,746	5,687	1,663	92	10,588

804. The return, forming No. 2 of appendix (A.) specifies the proportion of European and native invalids of which these numbers are composed; and the particular returns for each year, from which the preceding table has been constructed, supplies the same information in respect to each presidency and the subordinate settlements.

805. Colonel Watson states, that invalids in Bengal receive full-pay and perform garrison duty.

806. Colonel Greenhill states, that at Bombay there is a native veteran battalion into which men are admitted, if with a good character, after a twenty years' service. In regard to these Colonel Aitchison observes, "We then get ten years more service out of him for local duty."

807. The inefficient men of the invalid corps of Bombay were transferred by Sir John Malcolm to the pension establishment.

808. Colonel Pennington recommends the establishment of "veteran battalions to be composed entirely of old officers and sepoys, having the same proportion, as far as the means would allow, of invalid European officers."

809. Major Wilson thinks that the situation of barrack-masters might be filled by officers on the veteran, or invalid, or pension establishment, or that officers holding such appointments might, on promotion, be remanded to their regiments,

General Staff.—810. The numbers employed upon the general staff, including the commissariat, with the charge of those departments, in each of the years from 1813 to 1830, are specified as follows:—

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	EXPENSE.
1813	188	202	74	464	1,011,033 <i>4</i>
1814	204	213	70	487	846,062
1815	200	261	72	533	976,762
1816	182	220	93	495	1,135,215
1817	220	234	120	564	1,173,895
1818	242	277	108	627	1,433,032
1819	268	321	170	759	1,438,947
1820	285	321	138	744	1,207,870
1821	368	328	93	817	1,753,152
1822	282	329	112	723	1,437,901
1823	328	394	108	760	1,199,607
1824	364	350	97	811	1,342,417
1825	384	362	102	848	1,317,520
1826	383	380	112	875	1,513,137
1827	391	390	109	890	1,372,697
1828	432	420	129	981	1,547,402
1829	495	424	139	1,058	1,062,093
1830	440	445	146	1,033	1,102,817

811. The return No. 2 in appendix (A.) specifies the number of European officers employed, both in the staff and commissariat, in India, and also the number of European non-commissioned officers employed on the general staff in each year; and similar information in respect to each presidency may be obtained by consulting the separate returns for each year, from which the preceding table has been constructed.

812. The particular appointments in the general staff of the three presidencies are stated in a separate return, and the expense of the same, and of the military departments, in the years 1813, 1826, and 1830, is also given.

813. The allowances, also, of the officers on the general staff are stated in a separate return.

814. Colonel Salmond, in his reply to the Board's circular, has supplied an abstract return of the number of officers employed upon the staff in 1813 and at the present time, distinguishing the presidencies and departments; and also a return of officers in civil employment at the three presidencies. He has given a general description of the duties appropriate to each department, which may be conveniently consulted as a suitable introduction to the suggestions of the several witnesses in respect to the staff.

815. This head comprises what is stated by the witnesses in regard to the appointment of officers to the general staff, their duties, and the mode in which they are promoted; and whether any reductions be practicable therein. Also, such notices as

are given by them in relation to the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general's departments, the commissariat, the pay department, and department of the military auditor-general, the military boards, together with the information supplied in relation to stores, clothing, and carriage for the troops.

816. It is necessary that an officer should have done regimental duty before he is allowed to hold a staff situation; and this rule is, by Colonel J. Munro, held to be essential for the service.

817. Sir E. Paget is of opinion that it would be a beneficial alteration in the system if staff officers at the cantonments were to give up their offices when their corps are removed to another station; but he thinks the way in which officers are taken from their corps to fill up these and all sorts of situations at Bengal is objectionable.

818. Colonel Limond remarks, that it is "a lamentable fact that foreign influence is, and has been for many years, paramount to the claim of desert or length of service; that this influence, under a transfer to the Crown, would be increased, and its baleful effects extended, there can be no doubt."

819. The staff officers in each presidency are selected exclusively from the company's service in the same presidency.

820. Colonel Greenhill thinks that staff officers should be selected only on the recommendation of the officers commanding the corps as to good conduct and a knowledge of the country languages.

821. The duties of the general's staff at Bengal are nearly the same as in the British army. General officers in India have more to do than elsewhere. The duties of a general officer at Madras are of a wider nature than those in Bengal, every detail of the service passing through his hands.

822. In the department of the general staff at Bengal, the junior officers are promoted by seniority, the seniors by selection.

823. The officers of the Bengal army are generally selected for their merits, and by no means from European recommendations.

824. In 1813 the total amount of force was 199,950, and that in 1830, 194,685; the staff is, nevertheless, more by 84 now than it was in 1813. This is accounted for by the number of stations having been increased of late years, and it does not appear from any of the witnesses that reductions can be made in the officers on the staff.

825. Captain Page is of opinion that reductions in the staff are practicable.

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826. In the adjutant-general's department in Bengal the number of staff officers has increased since 1813, from 59 to 75; at Madras, from 25 to 26; at Bombay, from 12 to 20, which cannot, in the opinion of the witnesses, be reduced without a loss of efficiency.

827. The territory occupied by the Indian army is divided into military districts, with a centre staff, from whom all orders emanate.

828. These duties of the departments of adjutant-general and quartermaster-general are understood to be different at Bengal from those at Madras. Lord Howden made the same distribution in those duties at Madras as *subsists* in England, and the plan, in the opinion of Colonel J. Munro, works well.

829. Major Wilson is of opinion that the office of adjutant-general and quartermaster-general should be united, as in the continental armies.

830. The quartermaster-general's department at Madras is stated to have deteriorated of late, in consequence of officers being appointed to it indiscriminately, instead of, as formerly, from the military institution at Madras, which is now abolished.

831. The commissariat provides almost every thing for the army, even to the horses of the cavalry, under the instruction and control of the Governor in Council of the Presidency only.

832. There appear to be no means of ascertaining whether it be more economical to obtain the supplies by the commissioners, or by the old mode of contract as before. The several Indian governments have been called upon to report on the subject.

833. Sir J. Malcolm observes as follows, in reference to the commissariat of Bombay, during the period of his administration of the government: "From my first arrival in India in 1827, I was aware the Commissariat department called for minute investigation, and a considerable reform of its establishment; and I anticipated great reduction of expenditure might be more beneficially introduced. In prosecution of the reforms made in this branch, the commissary-general was relieved from the detail duties at the presidency. All the branches of the commissariat, including supplies, labourers, carriage, and dooley establishments, were reduced to a more economical scale, and great improvements introduced by a revision of office forms of returns, correspondence, &c., simplifying the routine of business: and I can now assert that a saving of nearly 30 per cent. has been made, upon an average of its whole expenditure."

834. Colonel Limond is of opinion that "the formation of

the commissariat of provision and supply has proved of incalculable benefit to the service; and he recommends the formation of an ordnance commissariat, on a plan similar to that which he submitted to Lord Ellenborough.

835. Colonel J. Munro is equally impressed with the advantages of the commissariat.

836. Capt. Balmain observes, "Were the system of contract generally introduced it would tend to much economy."

837. The mode in which the pay department is managed is stated by Colonel Salmond to be as follows: The paymaster-general makes a calculation of what will be required for military disbursements every month, and that calculation is handed up to the auditor-general to check, and according to his opinion issues are made to the paymaster-general. The paymaster-general issues the money he receives to the paymasters of stations, who pay it to the captains of companies for the men in Bengal.

838. In Madras the money is paid to the paymasters of regiments in the first instance, and by him to the captains of companies for the men.

839. The duties that are at home performed by the Secretary at War, in India, are performed by the auditor-general. The financial part of the army is under the auditor.

840. Colonel Salmond thinks that "the judge advocate-general might with propriety be, as at home, a barrister;" and that the Bengal system of employing officers in the department of military secretary to government is preferable to that which obtains at the other presidencies, of filling these offices with civilians.

841. The Military Board at Bombay has been abolished. The following are the reasons stated by Sir John Malcolm in support of this measure: "My most serious attention was called to the constitution of the Military Board of this establishment. That it had been an useful institution there can be no doubt; but during the present well-understood system of detail, it had become a real source of expense, and caused a multiplication of business which I thought would be much more effectually transacted by throwing direct responsibility upon the heads of departments, and causing them to correspond with government or the Commander-in-chief.

"The functions of the Board have now ceased more than a twelvemonth: and the manner in which departments conduct their duties, as now laid down, shows the system to be gene-

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rally improved.* Every good effect that I anticipated from its abolition has resulted, and no inconvenience has been found from that measure in any branch of the service; on the contrary, both efficiency and economy have been essentially promoted, while a much more operative check has been placed upon public expenditure; and that check is in all cases, except on emergency, upon demand, not upon supply." Major-general Sir T. Pritzler thinks the Military Board might be dispensed with at Madras.

842. In Bengal the Military Board has been modified. Lord William Bentinck has made two special appointments to this Board, the officers holding which are salaried and have no other duties to attend to. Some of the staff officers who used to belong to the Board, without salaries, have been relieved from that duty.

843. The duty of indenting upon England for military stores is performed by the Military Board of each presidency, under instructions from England. In the appendix is a statement of the aggregate expense of military stores sent from England in the years 1813, 1826, and 1830.

844. Sir J. Malcolm remarks as follows, in reference to the department of stores and camp equipage at Bombay: "My attention having been called to the general revision in the establishments of stores and camp equipage, reductions were made in the number of store artificers, and of pay to tent and store lascars. Of the respectable classes of serangs and tindals, however, it did not appear expedient to reduce the pay, although the number was lessened; but in the whole of the above mentioned reductions, notwithstanding the saving of expenditure to government, the just claims of individuals to exemption from reduction or reward from government, on account of service or good conduct, have never been sacrificed to measures of economy."

845. An immense stock of ordnance is kept at the different presidencies; and if artillery stores are wanting at one presidency, they could easily be transferred coastwise from any of the other presidencies that could spare them.

846. Sir J. Malcolm states that at Bombay, and he believes at the other presidencies, every article that can be furnished equally serviceable, and at less expense, is furnished in India and not included in the indents upon England.*

847. Guns and shot, arms and accoutrements, are supplied from England; gunpowder, ordnance-carriages and appoint-

ments are made at the company's establishments in the country.

848. Major Nutt remarks as follows: "An enquiry might be useful into the mode by which the military stores are supplied from England. It is generally understood that the East India Company pay a liberal price for every article of supply, whilst the stores themselves are oftentimes of a very inferior description. The arms, accoutrements, surveying and mathematical instruments, &c. fall more particularly under this observation. There seems to me to be great inattention in not adapting the articles to the climate they are destined to be used in, by which government sustains a heavy pecuniary loss, and the efficiency of the military equipments is seriously impaired.

849. It appears that stores sent out are generally good, but will deteriorate from the nature of the climate. The gunpowder manufactories in India are excellent.

850. There is no manufactory of arms in India, or of shot: both are supplied from England.

851. Sir Lionel Smith thinks the musket-locks supplied are not so good as in the King's service.

852. Colonel Forrest thinks that no arms are better got up than those for the Company's service, and are better than those for His Majesty's troops.

853. The saddlery and harness are all made in the country. The calibres of the guns, stores, and carriages are believed to be the same in the three presidencies. The brass ordnance is made in Bengal, and supplied to the other three presidencies.

854. The commandant of artillery has the general superintendence and control of the whole artillery of his establishment. The civil duties of this department in Bombay are also under the management of the commandant of artillery since the abolition of the Military Board by Sir John Malcolm. These duties used to be partly managed by the Military Board, and partly by the commandant of artillery everywhere; but since the alteration in the Military Board, Colonel Salmond cannot speak for certain as to how the duties are conducted at Bombay.

855. All kinds of clothing made in England are superior, but small stores are prepared with advantage in the different arsenals in India, and much cheaper than they could be procured from Europe.

856. The clothing of the company's troops in India is

managed at Bengal and Bombay, by agents appointed by the government of each presidency.

857. At Madras they have, for the last three or four years, provided the clothing by contract, which is found to be a cheaper and better system, and will probably be applied to the other presidencies; but at each presidency the clothing agents are under the orders of a Clothing Board, consisting of a certain number of officers.

858. The cloth is sent from England, and made up at several presidencies under the orders of their respective Clothing Boards.

859. Lieutenant-colonel Hopkinson states as follows: "The clothing of the Madras army generally is of the best quality now, especially since the mode of providing it has been altered. The arms of every description are of the best quality that England can produce; but I do think, as an old commissary, that the equipments, such as belts, pouches, drums, and such like, are bad. It is true a sort of country-made accoutrements may cost infinitely less than those from Europe, but even this is, I think, a question; certainly, however, they do not last, even under the most favourable circumstances, one-third the time. I have, when commissary, frequently known commanding officers take back condemned *Europe* articles in preference to receiving new country."

860. Sir T. Pritzler is also of opinion that "a saving would be made, by the durability of European accoutrements and appointments being greater than those of native manufacture which are now in use."

861. Sir H. Worsley is of opinion that the musket in general use for the infantry is too heavy, and that fusils, such as artillerymen often carry, might be substituted.

862. In the appendix is a list of articles of clothing and equipment, and also of the means of carriage or other accommodation supplied to the soldier at each presidency, and in each branch of service.

863. There is no restriction as to the number of animals employed upon the lines of march for the carriage of baggage. Horses are not employed; all baggage is carried either upon elephants, camels, or bullocks.

Medical Department.—864. The number of medical officers, European and Native, employed at each presidency and the subordinate settlements, in each year from 1843 to 1850, with the charge of the same, were as follows:—

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	P. W. & St. Island.	Hel.	Total.	Expense.
1813	800	813	100	6	8	727	79,656
1814	819	297	99	6	8	729	89,202
1815	337	288	102	6	7	740	60,048
1816	370	325	103	6	7	811	94,407
1817	350	312	100	5	7	774	93,878
1818	350	307	105	6	7	814	93,937
1819	303	300	109	6	6	814	99,009
1820	386	340	115	5	6	851	100,261
1821	271	305	115	4	8	863	107,235
1822	282	368	119	6	7	882	121,547
1823	376	377	176	6	7	942	130,257
1824	380	381	170	6	7	953	118,780
1825	425	391	188	11	7	1,022	123,816
1826	450	406	196	9	7	1,067	69,709
1827	439	418	220	9	7	1,093	122,877
1828	475	464	196	9	8	1,152	133,034
1829	466	416	272	15	8	1,227	125,864
1830	467	494	202	15	8	1,266	132,868

865. In the return No. 2, appendix (A.) the European surgeons and Native doctors are distinguished, which is also the case in respect to each presidency, in the separate returns for each year, from which the preceding table has been constructed.

866. The number of medical staff appointments of the three presidencies is shown in a separate return; and also in another return the allowances of officers holding those appointments are stated.

867. Major Wilson is of opinion that the number of medical officers is too few, and that the department "demands a very attentive review and consideration."

868. The witnesses have supplied information in relation to the duties of medical officers, both of European and Native corps: the medical contracts they formerly held, and the allowances of which they are in receipt; the efficiency of otherwise of the Company's medical regulations; and the appointment recently made by his Majesty's government of an inspector-general of hospitals, or a deputy inspector-general of hospitals, at each presidency.

869. The duties of the medical officer in charge of an European corps are more numerous than in any other part of the world: the hospitals being full of sick, and the medical officer having a double set of voluminous returns to prepare. Besides the care of his hospital, he has to attend English gentlemen, civil and military, together with their families, at the station.

870. The duties of the medical officer in charge of a native,

are the same as in an European corps, but different in quantity and degree: he has not so many books to keep, and the native troops are infinitely more healthy than the European.

871. The proportion of medical officers allowed to European and Native corps is one to a Native, and three to an European regiment: each has a sufficient establishment of Native assistants. The number attached to an European regiment is at times insufficient.

872. Under the former regulations the surgeon contracted to furnish country medicines, according to the number of men under his care, as also bedding and clothing, at a given amount of each European, and in Native regiments so much for every 100 natives; but European medicines were always furnished by the government. These allowances to surgeons were formerly very great, but they had to find all the material of the hospital. Under the new regulations, however, the substitution of allowance in lieu of contract is generally beneficial, as it places the superintendence in proper hands, but, at the same time, it is not saving to the East India Company; on the contrary, it is believed that the expense is increased. Some years ago, the medical officers at Bombay were under considerable alarm (which has not yet subsided) in consequence of the reductions and alterations in their allowances.

873. The medicines are now, except the most trifling articles, supplied from the public stores by indents, and are much superior in quality to those formerly furnished by contract. The quantity is also certainly greater than before.

874. The company's regulations in this department are very liberal: the hospitals and medical duties generally (at least of Bombay, of which Sir C. Dalhousie speaks) are particularly well conducted: the officers in the superior and middle ranks of this class, as well in the King's as in the company's service, being men of excellent education. But if these officers should entertain anything like mistrust as to the pay and allowances hitherto granted to them, the same description of men who have gone out for the last twelve or fourteen years, and who have brought this portion of the service to its present highly creditable state, will not again be induced to go out; and the introduction of officers of inferior education would be generally very prejudicial, and would at times materially affect the efficiency of the army. It is to be observed that the number of invalids in a Native regiment varies very much according to the country in which they are employed; those of 800 or 900 strong have sometimes six or

eight sick; but Sir T. Pritzler states that if he found that they exceeded twenty or twenty-five out of 800, he should have made inquiry. In an European regiment, the corps are considered unhealthy when the invalids exceed 10 per cent. A regiment stationed under his command for two years at Bangalore lost only twenty-five out of 800 men each year; at Arcot, and in the field, about fifty men per annum; but at Trichinopoly, when first they came out, they lost seventy, the greatest loss they had sustained for twenty-five years.

875. With regard to the company's regulation requiring a specified period of service, as superintending surgeon or member of the Medical Board, in order to entitle medical officers to the higher scale of retiring pension, it is considered by them as a hardship, that they should not have the privilege, in common with the field officers in the army, of retiring on the day they attain their new rank. Sir T. Reynell, however, thinks that the above regulation is a very just arrangement. It is supposed by some that it would be advantageous to the service if the situations of superintending surgeon and member of the Medical Board were filled by selection, instead of seniority, as at present, because younger men would be brought forward, and more active officers obtained; but it must be a very high scale of retiring pension that would induce the medical service to consider it as a favour done to them; every class in India being so much attached to the seniority ^{scale}. Though there is a power of selection vested in the government, Sir J. Nicolls never remembers it to have been exercised at Bengal.

876. In one of the replies to the Board's circular it is suggested, that the retiring pensions should have reference to length of service, rather than the appointment of superintending surgeon and member of the Medical Board, on account of its injuriously fettering the discretion of the local government in the selection of medical officers for the higher and more important situations, by securing, as it in a measure does, the practical observance of a seniority promotion, without regard to individual qualification.

877. The appointment of a superintending medical officer, who has also had experience of diseases in other climates, is considered of advantage; but Sir J. Nicolls does not think it indispensable that previous service in India should be a qualification in the selection of an inspector of His Majesty's hospitals in that country. Sir T. Reynell, however, considers the above qualification undoubtedly necessary. Since inspectors of hos-

pitals have been appointed to the King's regiments in India, and a more accurate registry of the cases and their treatment is kept, which has doubtless led to an improved practice, the system of registration has been extended to the company's service. The duty of inspector is believed to be entirely confined to communication with the surgeons of the different regiments in His Majesty's service, and with the director-general of hospitals at home. The King's army has a deputy-inspector of hospitals for Madras, and an inspector at Calcutta.

878. Sir T. Reynell is of opinion that this inspector of hospitals should have a seat at the Medical Board of the presidency at which he is stationed, as belonging to a large portion of the army.

879. In one of the replies to the circular it is remarked, "that the appointment of an inspector-general of hospitals of His Majesty's regiments in India, and of a deputy inspector-general at each of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, is calculated to improve the character of the medical service of India, by the introduction of individuals into that country who have had experience of the diseases of other climates, and are familiar with the most recent improvements that may have taken place in the science in Europe. It also forms an important link between the presiding medical authorities in this country and in India, which was before wanting. Every measure should, however, be taken to prevent collision between the medical authorities of the two services; and if the inspector-general and his deputies had a seat at the Medical Board of the presidency to which they are respectively attached, much advantage might accrue to each service, by the opportunity which would thereby be afforded for mutual communication and confidential explanation. A similar remark is applicable to the officers at the head of the departments of adjutant-general and quartermaster-general at the presidencies, at which a Military Board is still in existence.

880. The medical department of the company's service in India has been revised very lately, and it is believed satisfactory. Sir T. Pritzler recommends that medical officers should be examined at every step of promotion, as is the case in the King's regiments.

881. No officer in any military service is exposed to the same continued fatigue and risk as the medical officer in charge of an European corps in India; and it is believed it will be found that these officers die there in the proportion of at least two, or

perhaps three to one, as compared with officers of other ranks. In less than ten years, the 4th dragoons (King's) have buried three full surgeons in India, besides a fourth who came to England in bad health, and died after his arrival.

882. Altogether, a point of more importance to the welfare and efficiency of the Indian army can scarcely be contemplated, than that of affording due encouragement and remuneration to, and keeping perfect faith with, the medical officers of all ranks employed in that country.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Originally, each director of the company was called a committee, and these 24 committees, or rather committee-men constituted the court of committees; in 1693, it was provided that sub-committees might be provided for the dispatch of business; the practice of the old London company was to choose the several sub-committees immediately after the annual election; and when the two companies united, the first annual election took place in April, 1709, when the following eight committees were formed and chosen; viz. accounts, buying, correspondence, lawsuits, shipping, treasury, warehouses, and private trade. In April, 1771, a new committee was formed for the management of Clive's military fund; and in 1781, another new committee was formed for matters relating to the troops and stores of the King. In 1784, Parliament enacted that the Court of Directors should choose three directors to form a secret political committee; and, in consequence of the appointment of a Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, the company's committees were, in some measure, new modelled, in communication with the Board of Commissioners, so as to assimilate the duties of the several committees with those which it was considered the Court of Directors would have to perform in communication with the Board of Control; from 1785 until 1834, the committees have gone on generally in the same manner; the endeavour has been to form departments analogous to those of the government of England, but the company has entirely overlooked the fact, that in England the people make the laws and administer them, but, in India, the people are in theory, ciphers, and, in practice, the slaves of an ignorant, mercenary, and cruel commercial despotism, without any power whatever over any department or any minister. The committee of correspondence bears a reference, in the corresponding,

branch, to the Colonial office ; with regard to the military department, it comprises what is done, in a great measure, at the horse-guards and the war-office ; the financial department, being both political and commercial, embraces the various points that are attached to and conducted by the treasury ; and the commercial department and the committee of shipping perform what in some degree is carried on by the board of trade and by the navy board.

In the month of April last, the company surrendered all its property to the crown and placed all its charters in abeyance ; then, the Court of Directors was divided into committees of three sorts, viz., the standing committees, the secret political committee, and the secret commercial committee. The standing committees were formed into three classes, viz., correspondence, warehouses, and shipping ; each of which classes was further subdivided into committees. Annually, as soon as the Court of Directors had elected their chairman and deputy chairman, the court proceeded to appoint its three principal committees ; the chairman proposed to the court the several members of each committee ; but, in fact, the directors were appointed to these committees by seniority of service in the direction ; the practice was to form the committee of shipping of the nine junior directors ; from this committee they rose to the committee of warehouses, which was composed of the six directors next in seniority ; and then to the committee of correspondence, which was formed of the nine senior directors ; the chairman being ex-officio upon all committees ; however, all this was a mere matter of arrangement in the Court of Directors. Each of the three principal standing committees was supposed to correspond to a similar department of the British government, and to have the management of the empire in India, as far as the government of that empire had been committed to the company. According to the constitution of the India House, the whole of the more important and political business was conducted through the committee of correspondence, which stood highest in the scale, and was the most important part of the company's administration ; the eleven senior directors composed it ; therefore, each member of it necessarily must have passed through the committees of warehouses and of shipping. A director could arrive at the committee of correspondence only by seniority, therefore, as a matter of course, however high and important might have been the station which he had previously filled in India as a governor, an ambassador, judge, or general, he was

invariably obliged to serve his time in the committee of shipping, committee of warehouses, before he could become a member of the committee of correspondence, where his knowledge of India first became useful and efficient; no exception was ever made to rule of seniority in committees; no junior director, however well qualified for the committee of correspondence, was ever placed upon it before his turn: the number of years which elapsed before a director arrived at the committee of correspondence was a period of probation, intended merely to train him to habits of implicit obedience to the conservative system of the India House, and to eradicate every idea of reform in it. It was pretended that he was placed in the committee of shipping, and in the committee of warehouses, to give him a general knowledge of the whole machinery of the company's affairs, and to oblige him to require a practical and thorough knowledge of all the points touched upon in the company's correspondence; also to qualify him for the chair, whenever it might please the court to elect him to it; since, every director, even upon his first admission to the court, was qualified to be elected to the chair, if the court thought fit; and, as the chairmen were on all committees, it was desirable that they should have a knowledge of the business of shipping and warehousing, as well as of that of correspondence. If the court were to elect to their chairs any director who had not served in junior committees, he would scarcely feel competent to discharge the multifarious duties which necessarily devolve upon those directors who are placed in the chairs. If a director, immediately on his first election to the court, was considered perfectly competent to the discharge of the duties required in the committee of correspondence, yet he would not be placed in it; under pretence that the first duty of the court is to qualify each director for the chair. It is hardly possible to say the average number of years which elapsed from the first election of a director until he arrived at the committee of correspondence; sometimes, it was a very long period; at other times not near so long. Gentlemen from India, with all their knowledge fresh about them, occasionally obtained seats for them on the directory, but then they were placed in the minor committees, and shut out from all chance of any share in the government of India until their faculties became torpid with age; indeed, it frequently happened that men of high reputation in India, and of the greatest experience and ability in the direction never arrived at the committee of correspondence, and never

participated in the more serious administration of the affairs of India; for members of the councils in India cannot return to England until they have attained an age which makes it at least very doubtful whether they will attain to the committee of correspondence during their lives, or during the period of their efficiency for such service. Individuals who have filled high stations in India, with the greatest degree of reputation, return to England at a period of life that makes it highly undesirable that they should serve an apprenticeship of ten years in the committees of shipping and of warehouses, before they are admitted into the important part of the administration of the Court of Directors; gentlemen from India would be of more immediate use in the direction, if they were immediately introduced into the committee in which subjects, connected with their own course of service, are primarily discussed. Sometimes it occurs that a majority of the committee of correspondence is composed of nautical men; indeed, it usually contains several.

The various duties which devolve upon the several standing committees, to prepare and submit for the final approbation of the Court of Directors, will now be briefly summed up. The first class of these committees, consists of the committees of correspondence, law-suits, military-fund, treasury civil-college, and library. The names indicate the nature of the business, to which their attention is more immediately directed.

The business assigned to the committee of correspondence, is by far more extensive than that assigned to any other committee. They submit to the Court of Directors such appointments as may be necessary in the departments of the secretary, examiner, auditor, military-secretary, military-fund, and treasury; also the stationing of the several ships for their respective voyages. They also manage the recruiting department:—all the advices from India in the public, political, military, revenue, judicial, law, separate, and ecclesiastical departments, come under their review and consideration; as also the replies to such despatches, before they are submitted for the approbation of the Court of Directors:—they report the number of civil, military, and medical servants necessary for keeping up the establishments abroad, and on the applications of all such servants for leave of absence, or for permission to return to their respective presidencies;—all representations and applications for redress of grievances, or pecuniary demands from the company's servants, are, in the first instance, decided by this committee, and likewise the various subjects growing out of the employment of the royal

forces in India; they issue secret instructions to the commander, of the company's ships, as to the time of sailing, the course they are to proceed on the voyage to and from India and China, where to rendezvous; apply to the admiralty for convoys; devise and take precautions for their safety; appoint signals;—they do all that relate to the preparation of despatches for India, generally; particularly all the more important political business;—in fact, all that relate to the territorial business of the government of India, is comprised in this committee; it comprises the greater part of the Indian correspondence.

Law suits—directs prosecutions and defences in all suits in which the company are parties, and also takes cognizance of whatever becomes the subject of litigation either abroad or at home, communicating with the other committee in whose department the subject litigated may originate. All bills of law charges are examined and reported on to the Court of Directors.

Clive's military fund—was created by a deed on the 6th April, 1770; ~~Lord~~ Clive gave up to it 62,337*l.*; the Nabob of Bengal added 37,730*l.*, which sums, together with the further sum of 24,128*l.*, being the interest due by the company, on the cash-notes granted on account of the above-mentioned sums, formed the original capital, with interest on the whole at the rate of 8 per cent. The Court of Directors are the trustees for the due application of the proceeds. In the event of the company having no military force in India, in their actual pay or service, then, this fund is to be applied in the same manner to the support of the invalided marine servants or their widows; and if the company should cease to employ troops or marine, then the sum out of which the fund originally arose, reverts to the representatives of Lord Clive.

Treasury—provides for the payment of dividends, and of the interest on bonds and negotiates, whatever loans the company's credit may at any time require;—purchases all bullion for exportation; arranges the sale of such specie as may be sent home from India. They affix the company's seal to the ~~contracts~~ ^{contracts} interparts or charter-parties, supra cargoes, factors, and writers' covenants; to any bonds given at the custom-house, and to whatever bonds or deeds the court may order;—they examine the state of the company's cash, and judge on all applications on the loss of bonds or any other money transactions.

Civil-college—has the superintendence of the regulations for the government of that institution, and reports on the nomina-

tion of the professors and students to the college, and to the fitness of the latter for appointment as writers.

Library—manages that department.

The six directors next in seniority compose the committee of warehouses, which is the second class of committees,—it comprehends the committees of buying and warehouses, accounts, house, and military seminary.

Buying and warehouses—prepares those despatches which relate to the commercial concerns of the company; it manages and superintends the company's commercial concerns, both exports and imports; arranging and suiting the orders sent abroad to the state of the markets at home; the control of the servants employed in ascertaining that the articles procured are of a proper quality, and obtained at a fair rate of cost; devising means for conveying these articles to England, providing for landing and putting them in the warehouses, arranging the order of sales, and collecting and digesting the opinions as to forming proper future provision for the trade; providing and superintending the purchase and export of the military stores for service in India, as well as the purchase of certain specified articles of export, such as lead, woollens, &c.;—this committee settles contracts with the dyers, appoints tradesmen, gives directions respecting cloth and long-cells, which are brought in their white state to pass through the process which fits them for the market: and after they are returned from the dyer, for their being fine-drawn, plained, pressed, and properly packed for shipping;—issues orders for the different goods being sent on board the several ships, audits the tradesmen's accounts, and directs and controuls the extensive warehouse establishment at home.

Accounts—is to examine whatever relates to bills of exchange and certificates granted in India or China, or elsewhere, on the company, and to compare advices with the bills, &c., when presented for acceptance;—to examine the estimates and actual accounts of cash or of stock formed for the use of the Court of Directors, of the Lords of his Majesty's treasury, and of parliament. To this committee is immediately subservient the accountant's office, with its dependencies, and the transfer office, in which letters of attorney for the sale and transfer of the company's stock and annuities are investigated.

Military seminary—frames regulations for the government of the establishment at Addiscombe, the appointment of the Lieut. Governor and other officers and professors, and of the cadets

who are to study there; also, the appointment of cadets for general service, as well as of the assistant surgeons for the company's service in India.

House—issues orders for the necessary repairs and alterations required at the India House, and regulates all the internal arrangements of the establishment;—however, the business assisted to this committee is limited.

The third class of committees, comprehends the committees of shipping and of private trade.

Shipping—has the purchase of the stores for the voyages; settle terms with the owners of freighted ships; examines the qualifications of the commanders and officers; has the distribution of the outward cargoes; superintending the raising and allotting the recruits to be sent to India in each ship; examines and passes the volunteers for the marine: directs the agreement for and payment of seamen's wages, outward and homeward; superintends the regulation and allowances of private trade, outward, to the commanders and officers of the company's ships: issues orders for building, repairing, and fitting out the ships, packets, &c., of which the company are proprietors; and it provides for the embarkment of His Majesty's troops, when ordered on service to the East Indies. The shipping concerns of the company, long formed a very important branch of the company's affairs, and was conducted under a variety of acts of parliaments; in point of fact, the court was bound by legislative provisions in all their shipping concerns.

Private trade—prepares the charter-parties, adjusts the accounts of freight of goods carried out in the company's chartered ships, and of the demurrage payable on their sailing from England; examines the commanders on their arrival from their respective voyages, to ascertain whether they have complied with the orders and instructions given them by the Court of Directors, and by the company's servants abroad. Determines on the claims of the owners of chartered ships, in respect to the earnings of freight and demurrage, adjusting the accounts between them and the company, and ordering the payments to be made to them. Regulates the indulgences in private trade homeward. Compares the accounts of private trade home, with the quantities and species allowed and manifested, in order to discover, whether the established regulations have been complied with. Considers and determines on the several applications which may be made on private trade, exceeding the allowances which may not be duly manifested.

The committees for government troops and stores, and for preventing the growth of private trade, have been abolished. This concludes the standing committees of the Court of Directors.

In 1781, parliament charged the Court of Directors with appointing a secret committee, whose province it is, to forward to India all despatches, which, in the opinion of the India board, should be secret, and the subject matter of which can only be divulged by their permission. In 1786, parliament enacted that the members and employees of this committee should be sworn to secrecy; this committee consists of three directors, chosen by the court, viz., the chairman, his deputy, and most frequently the senior director not in the chair: they and their officers are sworn to secrecy, and no one is employed in transcribing secret despatches without permission of the board. The board are empowered to issue orders and instructions on all matters relating to war, peace, or negotiation with the states of India, through the secret committee, which orders are not laid before the Court of Directors; and the committee are bound to transmit such orders to India without delay; they have no legal power to remonstrate against any such orders; however, they have had communication with the board upon matters stated in secret despatches, and at their suggestion alterations have been made. Negotiations with the European states having settlements in India, and generally all matters connected with war in Europe, which can in any way affect our Indian interests, has been necessarily treated through this committee, upon which its orders have been more punctually obeyed than in other cases. Upon subjects involving considerations of policy towards European and American states, it is obvious, that there ought to be a means of sending despatches to India without communicating their contents to so numerous a body as the Court of Directors, and abundant materials might be found in the records of the secret department to prove the absolute necessity of such a channel; however, the events and occurrences which have given rise to the secret correspondence have occasionally passed over before any instructions can reach India, and copies of papers sent to the secret committee, relating to matters of high political and personal importance, have found their way to individuals in England, while the Court of Directors, technically speaking, were ignorant of the subject of them.

When either war against a native state, or any expedition

against any of the Eastern Islands, has been in contemplation, and the finances of India at such periods have been exceedingly pressed, or have required aid from England, the secret committee, in communication with the board, have taken upon themselves, without previous communication with the court, to provide the requisite funds; thus, despatches relating to subjects purely financial and commercial, such as the transmission of bullion, and the nature and amount of the investments, have gone through the secret committee; however, of late years, and especially since 1816, great attention has been paid to exclude from the secret department all matters which did not properly belong to it, and even in those, to confine the exercise of its interference within the narrowest limits possible, leaving all political communications to be made through the ordinary channel, when it could be done without detriment to the public service.

With regard to the internal policy of British India, the secret correspondence has been mainly confined to the conduct to be pursued towards the native powers and the neighbouring Asiatic nations; all great measures of external policy have necessarily originated with the local government in India, yet on some considerable points the interference of the government in England has been effectual, and the many peremptory injunctions recorded in the despatches of the secret committee, must have had an effect in modifying the general course of policy pursued in India.

No despatches relating to subjects, which are purely financial and commercial, are sent out to India through the secret political committee. No despatch which has been forwarded to India in the secret political department, can be communicated to any party without permission of the board, no matter whether it originated with the Court of Directors, or was sent down from the board of commissioners. In Calcutta there is not any corresponding secret political committee. The secret political despatches from India are addressed to the secret committee, and they are received and opened by the secretary, who is a sworn officer of the secret committee.

The secret commercial committee of the Court of Directors, is the creature of the proprietors' committee of bye-laws; it sends out despatches which are wholly commercial, and they are not laid before the Court of Directors until the conclusion of the official year in the month of April; every despatch from it is

communicated to the Board of Commissioners. This committee is constituted under a bye-law, which has the effect of an act of parliament on the Court of Directors, if there is no parliamentary provision which supersedes it. The committee is chosen by the court, who nominate the two chairmen, and the senior member of each of the three committees.

THE REV. WILLIAM CAREY, D. D.

Dr. Carey has finished his pilgrimage on earth, having gently expired on the 9th June. For several years past, his health has been very infirm; and his strength has gradually sunk, until the weary wheels of nature stood still from mere debility, and not from disease. The peculiarly trying hot weather and rainy season of 1833, reduced him to such extreme weakness, that in September last he experienced a stroke of apoplexy, and, for some time after, his death was expected daily. It pleased God, however, to revive him for a little. During the past cold season, he could again take an evening and morning ride in his palanquin carriage, and spend much of the day reclining in an easy chair with a book in his hand, or conversing cheerfully with any friend that called. As, however, the hot weather advanced, he sunk daily into still greater debility than before; he could take no nourishment; he lay helpless and speechless on his bed, until his skin was worn off his body, and death was a merciful relief. His dearest friends could not but rejoice that his sufferings were ended, although they mourn his loss to themselves and to mankind.

The career which Dr. Carey has run, is worthy of most honourable notice. He was a man who stood prominently forward from the mass of the several generations of men with whom he lived: and both for his private and his public character he deserves to be had in lasting remembrance. He was the son of a poor man, and entered life with a very defective education, and assigned to a business no where in high estimation, and peculiarly despised in this country; he was a shoemaker. These disadvantages, however, could not repress the energy of his mind; and it soon appeared that Divine Providence had other work for him to do, than that to which he seemed at first to have been consigned. A thirst for knowledge he manifested, in various ways, from his childhood; and, just as he was coming to manhood, it pleased God to draw

his heart to Himself, which happy change in his character, increased his pursuit of instruction. To understand the word of God was the first object of his desire; and therefore, he set himself to acquire a knowledge of the ancient languages in which it was written. Whilst he was yet labouring for his daily bread with the awl, he sought acquaintance with grammars and dictionaries; and he never left them, till those compiled by himself had gained, by universal consent, an honourable place amongst the monuments of human learning. He was soon after settled as a pastor of a Church in Leicester.

In the mean time, as he became more acquainted with the condition of the various nations of the earth, by reading the narratives of voyagers and travellers, he felt great concern for the state of the Heathen. So much was he affected thereby, that he resolved to leave all that was dear to him in his native land, for the purpose of preaching the gospel to the heathen; and in 1792, a society was formed amongst his friends, and through his influence, at whose expense he came to Bengal with his family, and another Missionary, in the end of 1793.

Dr. Carey came to India in a Danish ship, without obtaining the consent of the Honourable Company. To have sought it would have been useless, since the Indian government were at that time as opposed to the propagation of the Christian religion in India, as if they had thought their own faith to be false. When Dr. Carey came into Bengal, therefore it was a principal object with him to conceal himself from the knowledge of government; and for a little time he occupied himself in the cultivation of recently redeemed jungle lands near Takee, about forty miles east from Calcutta; and here he was exposed to much suffering. A few months afterwards, however, he was invited by the late Mr. Uday to take charge of an Indigo factory, which he commenced between Malda and Dinagepore; and his Colleague obtained a similar situation. Through the kindness of their employer, too, they obtained formal permission from government to continue in India. Dr. Carey continued thus situated from 1794 to the beginning of 1800; during which time he applied himself diligently to the study of the Bengalee language, and then of the Sungskrit. He translated the scriptures into Bengalee, preached the gospel in it extensively, and supported several schools.

On the 10th of January, 1800, Dr. Carey came to Serampore, and united with Dr. Marshman, Mr. Ward, and others, lately

arrived from Europe, in forming the Mission which has since borne the name of this town. From the Serampore government, and his Majesty the King of Denmark himself, Dr. Carey and his colleagues, from first to last, have received the most gracious protection and favour, with whatever jealousy they were in former days regarded by their own countrymen. In the first year of his residence at Serampore, Dr. Carey's translation of the New Testament was nearly all printed; and the first Christian converts from Hindooism in Bengal were baptized. The Christian Church which was then begun with a few individual believers in the gospel, has now branched into about 24 churches in different parts of India.

In 1801, Dr. Carey was chosen as Bengalee teacher in the newly instituted College of Fort William. He was afterwards appointed Professor of Sungskrit and Marhatta, and by this means he acquired an intimacy with learned pundits from all parts of India, through whom, in the course of years, he was enabled to translate the scriptures into all the principal languages of northern Hindoosthan. For the students in the college, he had to compile grammars of the languages he taught them; and after many years he completed his voluminous Bengalee dictionary. By means of these and other works, he became known throughout the world as an oriental scholar of the first eminence. He was not less celebrated as a man of science, Botany and Natural history he began to study long before he left England; and India opened to him a wide field of observation, which he examined with untiring assiduity from his first arrival, until his strength utterly failed him. In these pursuits, he was the coadjutor and personal friend of Roxburgh, Buchanan, Hardwick, and Wallich, and the correspondent of several of the first men in Europe, with whom he was continually exchanging botanical treasures.

As a philanthropist, Dr. Carey is entitled to high rank. He sought and gained the prevention of infanticide at Gunga Saugur. He was amongst the first, if not the first, that engaged in seeking the abolition of suttees, and chiefly through his exertions, the Marquis of Wellesley left to his successors in the government of India, a minute declaring his conviction that he thus might and ought to be abolished. Had he continued in the government, he would have abolished them. Dr. Carey also took an active part in attempting the establishment of a leper hospital in Calcutta. He was the founder of the Agricultural Society. And, indeed, scarcely any under-

taking for the benefit of the country has been engaged in, of which he was not either a prime mover, or a zealous promoter.

It was, however, as a Christian, a missionary, and a translator of the sacred scriptures, that Dr. Carey shone pre-eminently. Their obligations to him, in these respects, the people of India have yet in a great degree to learn. They will, however, learn them; and future generations will arise to bless his name. All Bengalees, at least, may thank him for this: before his days, the Bengalee language was unknown, and had never been reduced to grammatical rule. Pundits would not write it, and there was scarcely a book in it worth reading. It is now rich, refined, and expressive: and scholarship in it is generally sought both by natives and foreigners; and to Dr. Carey and the pundits whom he employed, and whose labours he directed, the change is principally owing.

Dr. Carey was born on the 17th August, 1761, and died on the 9th of June, 1834, full of years and honour.

The following is the last will of the late Dr. Carey,—I, William Carey, Doctor of Divinity, residing at Serampore in the province of Bengal, being in good health, and of sound mind, do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following:—First, I utterly disclaim all or any right or title to the premises at Serampore called the Mission premises; and every part and parcel thereof, and do hereby declare that I never had, or supposed myself to have, any such right or title.—Secondly, I disclaim all right and title to the property belonging to my present wife Grace Carey, amounting to twenty-five thousand rupees, more or less, which was settled upon her by a particular deed, executed previously to my marriage with her.—Thirdly, I give and bequeath to the college of Serampore, the whole of my museum, consisting of minerals, shells, coals, insects, and other natural curiosities, and a Hortus Siccus. Also the folio edition of Hortus Woburnensis, which was presented to me by Lord Hastings, Taylor's Hebrew Concordance, my collection of bibles in foreign languages, and all my books in the Italian and German languages.—Fourthly, I desire that my wife, Grace Carey, will select from my library whatever books in the English language she wishes for, and keep them for her own use.—Fifthly, From the failure of funds to carry my former intentions into effect, I direct that my library, with the exceptions above made, be sold by public auction, unless it, or any part of it, can be advantageously disposed

of by private sale, and that from the proceeds one thousand five hundred rupees be paid as a legacy to my son Jabez Carey, a like sum having heretofore been paid to my sons Felix and William.—Sixthly, It was my intention to have bequeathed a similar sum to my son Jonathan Carey, but God has so prospered him, that he is in no immediate want of it. I direct that if anything remains, it be given to my wife Grace Carey, to whom I also bequeath all my household furniture, wearing apparel, and whatever other effects I may possess, to her proper use and behoof.—Seventhly, I direct that before every other thing, all my lawful debts may be paid; that my funeral may be as plain as possible; that I be buried by the side of my second wife Charlotte Emilia Carey; and that the following inscription and nothing more, may be cut on the stone which commemorates her, either above or below as there may be room, viz..

William Carey born August 17th 1761, Died——

“ A wretched, poor, and helpless worm,

“ On thy kind arms I fall.”

Eighthly, I hereby constitute and appoint my dear friends the Reverend William Robinson of Calcutta, and the Reverend John Mack of Serampore, executors to this my last Will and Testament, and request them to perform all therein desired and ordered by me, to the utmost of their power.—Ninthly, I hereby declare this to be my last Will and Testament, and revoke all other Wills and Testaments of a date prior to this.

(Signed) WILLIAM CAREY.

(Signed) W. H. Jones, Samuel M'Intosh.

THE SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

Under a popular form of government the people themselves agree together upon the mode in which they will contribute towards the support of the government; but, under a despotic form of government, there is no provision made for obtaining the previous opinion of the people concerning any meditated ~~man-ner~~ of government; the people are laden and laden until they throw off the whole burthen, or sink beneath it. It is not merely the weight of a load which obliges an animal to throw it off, but often a load which might be borne is rendered intolerable by means of awkward package, or an uneasy saddle, or an inconsiderate or brutish driver; and in the same manner, it is not always the absolute amount of the taxes collected by a government that hurts a people, but it very often happens, that

much of the evil inflicted upon a people by taxes, arises from an injudicious choice of the objects of taxation, and a total disregard to the abilities and feelings of the taxed.

The usual division of taxes into direct and indirect, points out forcibly a marked distinction in the mode of their collection, which should always be kept sight of, for it is almost equivalent to rudeness, and civility in the collector of the taxes: the collector of the tax on windows is regarded as a person who excludes light and air from the house; but, the postman is welcomed as the bearer of a letter from a distance at the trifling charge of a few pence. However, no good government will take advantage of the ignorance and good feeling of the people; a good government will rather mark on its letters the sum due for the conveyance of the letter, and the amount of the tax levied on the communication.

Land is looked upon as the source of wealth; it is also regarded as a common property; where abundant it has no value, and consequently cannot yield any rent or bear any tax; if it is taxed in the prospect of future improvement, then the tax is not imposed on the land, but on the capital invested in the improvement of the land. Whenever unprofitable land is taxed, then it must naturally be abandoned. The rent of land is a very proper fund from which supplies may be drawn for the service of the state; but, great care should be taken that in receiving the rent of the land, the bare land itself is not taxed, and much more that the capital and industry employed on the land in producing a crop that will pay a rent is not taxed; and, whenever the direct money-tax levied from land is heavy, as in India, and even in France, it should be borne in mind, that the means of payment does not accommodate itself to the time when payment is exacted; in India, in order to enable himself to meet the tax, each cultivator has to sell his crops by a fixed day: where there are middle-men, rich landlords, this evil is, in some degree, remedied; but wherever a heavy money-tax on land is rigidly collected, it greatly depreciates the value of a crop to the cultivator, especially in an abundant harvest. Taxes on mines, &c. are of the same nature as those on land; equally with land, water, wind, body, and mind, are productive agents. People may be sources of wealth, but all people are at all times chargeable, therefore to tax a person when it is out of his power to be productive, is to fine him for misfortune when least able to pay the fine. The strong and universal inclination to regard

game and fish as common property, naturally extends to all forest productions and to common lands, where individual superintendence is not particularly visible.

The material advantages which taxes on consumption possess, are, that the collector does not intrude himself upon the subject; but, at his own convenience, and according to his inclination, the subject gets whatever he wants, and can get it without being obliged to shew that he remembers that he is paying a tax to a government which he may happen to dislike; it is also worth remembering, that fixed taxes on consumables become less perceptible in times of scarcity and high price. Services of all kinds are very liable to abuse; at the best they are but poll taxes; every species of service should be exactly fixed and strictly limited—clearly defined.* Monopolies, though, perhaps, justly enough classed as those of lotteries, pearls, and corn, are all bad and unfit to be managed by any government, whether good or bad; no monopolies are proper, none are indifferent, all are improper. Many fanciful theories are drawn about the objects and the persons on whom various taxes ultimately fall; it is pretended that some fall on foreigners, some on foreign trade, and others on certain classes of the inhabitants; but it is scarcely possible to impose any tax in any country without inflicting privation on the industry of that country itself. The application of the taxes is overlooked even more than the imposition and operation of taxes; although it is even a more important consideration. For a people to tax themselves for defence against their enemies, for the administration of justice, and for public works of utility, is a very different affair from being forced to pay a tribute to the foreign conquerors who have invaded and subdued them, and who trample on all their rights, cramp their industry, consume all their wealth, and even consume it in a foreign country—to contribute towards the erection of a palace for justice, is very different from having to remit tribute to London to enable a corporate body of foreign merchants in that city to build a splendid hall for themselves, and extensive warehouses for the tribute they extort from India, and to erect arsenals on the banks of the Ganges.

The worst species of taxation is the collection made by a mere invader, who has no prospect of being able to retain the country he overruns; in his camp, the order of the day is for each soldier to collect all he can, as he can, without delay; next to

that worst of all species of taxation, may be ranked the system of the Sovereign assigning a fixed sum to be collected from a certain district or source, according as the assignee has power sufficient to collect it; then the Jaghire, which is a grant to collect all you can in a certain district as long as you can: the system of renting is just as infamous, and as destructive as any of the above systems of revenue management, it is selling by auction to the highest bidder for a year, a right to collect under one colour or another as much money as can be collected. The whole system of government at Madras is so utterly infamous, that it is impossible to say, that the principle of defence is worse than that of justice or revenue, but it may almost be said, that the system of renting out the collection of the various branches of the revenue, is an aggravation of the abominable system of government. Every branch of the revenue ought to be collected by the government by means of officers and servants, who should be paid by fixed salaries proportioned to the duties they have to be performed, and the trust that is to be reposed in them; they should not be paid by a commission on the amount collected. The branches of the collection ought to be as few as possible, and every unproductive tax ought to be discontinued.

Whenever a government is mistrusted, it is obliged to assign certain funds for the payment of its debts. When it becomes distressed, perplexed, desperate and reckless of all sorts of mismanagement and misrule, then it receives the aid of any capitalist who will advance money, of any adventurer who will engage to procure revenue from a district, or of any troop that will attempt to bring in the crop of the country to headquarters. The French system of farming out the collection of the revenues, is for the contractor to advance a fixed sum of money to the government, and to collect a certain tax, and account with the government for the amount actually collected. The English system of loans is far better in principle; the government assigns payment to its creditor from the proceeds of certain taxes, which continue to be collected by the government itself without his interference; and the consolidated system is still further improvement, it gives to the creditor of the nation, the general security of the nation; it leaves the nation at liberty to deal with each tax and source of revenue as it finds most advantageous, without consulting its creditors. In fact, it places the nation on a footing of solvency and good credit.

In examining any system of taxation, very various views may be taken of it; such as the history of the origin of the tax; the mode of its collection; the purposes to which it is applied; and the operation of the tax on various classes of persons and of property.

The taxes which press most heavily on the comforts of the poor, are those imposed on tobacco, beer, spirits, candles, soap, &c., and the minister always boasts of the progress which he makes in increasing these taxes.

To tax the consumption of the necessaries of life is hard; but to tax labour, and to compel to it, is the last step of a bad government. Monopoly is a sordid locking up of desirable things from mankind.

OUR EMPIRE IN THE EAST.

(By an Englishman in India.)

The Carnatic is kept so poor, and so constantly cleared of its crop, that the mere gold and silver in it cannot invite any power to invade the whole country. An invader would have in view either plunder, desolation, or permanent possession. An inroad or descent, for the mere purpose of plunder, would be attempted only by irregular cavalry; in 1812, the Pindarries found the people of Madras quite disarmed, and even then the government would not allow the people to provide themselves with fire arms, although half a dozen muskets, in any walled village, was quite sufficient to protect it against a whole horde of ruffians armed only with spears and swords, and who dared not allow themselves to be overtaken by any species of troops. Such banditti would be checked a day by every walled village; and any native force, without cannon, would be detained ten days before each walled town. An invasion intended not merely to obtain plunder from the country, but to destroy and desolate it, would require to be able to overcome every immediate opponent; Hyder and Tippoo were so well provided with cattle that they always had the choice of their own ground, and ravished the whole country in spite of a large British force, which, for want of cattle, they could not pursue. Such an invasion ought to consist of infantry and artillery, sufficient, when entrenched and supported by its marauders, to do more than defend and support itself against the army of the country; it ought to be able to sustain, attack, and hope for conquest. A conqueror would need to have some real permanent

resource as well as immediate strength and locomotion. An unexpected invasion would naturally have the advantage of surprising the country in its unprepared state, and the more quickly it could follow up its successes the greater would be the advantage, the greater its resources; it should be able to secure every advantage acquired, and to show its power of maintaining its conquests. These remarks are equally applicable to military and naval operations, and they apply, in principle, also to the moral and religious conquest of India. India is so weak in all points of attack, that it invites invaders of every description, and welcomes each conqueror as a benefactor. The political and mental degradation of the Hindoo is so excessive that he necessarily looks up to every stranger as his master and his gooroo.

The great strength of any invader of India ought to be in the prospect he can hold forth to the invaded, that their condition will be ameliorated by his success. Bad as our rule is, it is well known to be much better than that of the French and Dutch; therefore, at present, the American government only can possibly attack us in our very weakest point. Russia is too barbarous a despot to speak of as a government; its yoke could not be endured by the Hindoo. America is too prosperous and happy in self-government to attempt to govern India; she has no aristocracy to pamper with governments, no monopolists to gorge with plunder, no accounts to mystify with Persian terms.

Our own system for retaining our conquest is the very simple and general one of destroying every person and every combination which we suspect of being able at any time to become inconvenient to us. From Comorin to Himalaya there is no one who we can fear; we have destroyed every person who had any power; we have accomplished the work of destruction. But, is there any rest for the sole of our foot? Is there any person on whom we can lean for support? We are universally feared and hated! For every head cut off, an hundred pair of hands have sprung up; every drop of blood shed has produced an enemy; landholders have given place to men who have nothing whatever to lose by any change; all are confederated by poverty; this confederation acquires force as the government becomes weak and wicked. When we committed the crime of invasion, and destroyed our natural and irreconcilable enemies, the flower of Hindostan, then we also committed the egregious folly of omitting to replace the men we had destroyed

by our own selves, and the institutions which we had destroyed by our own institutions. On the ruins of Hindooism, and of the Mahomedan power in India, we ought to have set up as the basis of our own power, Christianity and Liberty; we ought to have established our own religion and our own laws; our own God and our own King; but instead of doing so we created a set of officials, and set them forth to the people of India, to the government of Europe, and even to the parliament of England as the governors of India; in many instances the domestic servants, tutors, and stewards of civil and military officers, were converted into renters, zemindars, nabobs, and rajahs, and generally the domestics of European officers may have been the patrons of the race of officials; in the south of India, the race of Mahratta Brahmins enjoy a tolerably close monopoly of the superior civil offices; we have adopted them, and set them up as oracles in religion and in law; and now we, ourselves, believe whatever they teach as the law and custom of the country much more fully than the most simple and ignorant villagers believe it; they dictate more imperatively to the government than to the people; the people have some feeling, some sense, some virtue; the government has no feeling, no sense, no virtue;—it is a dead mass of corruption; a sluggish, insensible, putrid carcase;—its existence is purely mercenary; its only function is a voracious appetite for gold. Under our government every Brahmin is a god, and every Peon is a legislator; whatever the meanest functionary dictates, and whatever the basest satellite declares is law; the will of the government, in whatever way expressed, is the law of the land. At present it is quite within our power to change our system of Brahminical agency, and of official supremacy, though no doubt the change would be somewhat inconvenient at the moment and ought to be gradual; we are perfectly able to resist the influence of our Brahmins and officials; and we ought to resist it, for we lose much more from their illiberal, mean, fraudulent system than we gain from all the influence which we ourselves have given to them; by retaining the present system of deceit and oppression we keep things quiet for the moment, but we sacrifice every hope of permanency and security; by progressive misrule we insure our own destruction. By employing Brahmins and others to administer a system of government, which is based on the violation of every natural right of man, and of every just principle of government, we disable ourselves from attempting any reform, and we invest our most bitter enemies with

the power of destroying us whenever they may find a favourable occasion.

Whenever it is resolved to withdraw from the present race of officials, the monopoly which they enjoy of power, a question will arise concerning the persons who are to be substituted for them. As far as regards respectability, fidelity, attachment, integrity, intelligence, enterprise, and exertion, the European would have a fair claim : but with respect to language, local knowledge, and such like qualifications, he would necessarily be the most unfit candidate ; the present vile measure of the ascendancy of the caste of Europeans, has been carried quite far enough ; it presents us to all Asiatics, as a caste whose existence is inimical to their own welfare : a caste to be exterminated, before any amelioration of their condition can ever possibly take place. The extension of the exclusive system of employing Europeans, is the most dangerous step that can be ventured upon. The British government is afraid to employ the Indian descendants of Europeans, because they are naturally so well calculated to form the connecting link between the government and the people, that it is feared they would deprive the government of its patronage, and in time become themselves the governors of the people. This is the highest compliment, which so vile a corporation as the company, can possibly pay to any race of men. The company crushes the Briton born in India, to the very utmost ; it fears him, and therefore it hates him ; but it must see that the more it amalgamates him with the Indian, the more certainly it preserves the existence of the caste, and enables India to expel the European. If we persist in limiting the government of India to any one particular caste or race of men, it ought to be to the Indo-Briton, for in him we might find united the science of Europe with the local knowledge of India ; the habits of Europe with the colour of India ; the soul of Europe transmigrated into the body of a Hindoo. The Turk confines public trusts and honours to the eunuchs of his palace ; he entrusts the guard of his person and the secrets of his counsels to them alone ; in like manner, the company seems determined, to perpetuate a race of pure white soldiers and counsellors in India ; the attempt is in defiance of every right which heaven holds most holy, and in violation of all the laws of nature. The sallow civilians of Leadenhall are the miserable victims of the accursed experiment ; their disowned offspring multiply in proportion to the degree of cruelty with which they are oppressed, and their forlorn condition proclaims that the company

is more cruel than the Turk and especially more inimical to the christian. But we ought not to commit the administration of the laws in India to any one caste, creed, or nation : we ought to extend to India our own old English rule, and to hold every man eligible to every office. In 1804, Sir Charles Metcalfe and the equally notorious Mr. John Adam, agreed in asserting that,—“ the increase of *Half-Castes* is a national evil,” and the company still pensions the Abbe Dubois, whose chief merit appears to have been in joining the company in the unhallowed conspiracy against every thing that is christian in India.

It has long been found convenient to employ uncovenanted Europeans at the presidencies, and the plan has succeeded so entirely, that a further step ought now to be taken with the view of introducing into India the elective system ; at each presidency, magistrates ought to be elected by the householders ; this system would certainly provide more zealous, able, and powerful agents than the government itself can select ; it would select acclimated Europeans and naturalized Indians.

The superintendant of police at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, might advantageously be superseded by the annual election of mayor and aldermen of all castes. In England, the police of the metropolis is applied to, as excelling the police of the rural districts in intelligence and activity ; but in Madras, the metropolitan police is trained in awe of the supreme court, and its agents are of no use whatever in the interior of the country ; they would be perfectly astonished at witnessing the atrocities which are constantly committed by the police in the interior, where it pervades every affair of private life, and participates in the management of every species of property. In each county there is but one magistrate, and he is the collector of the revenue ; the policy of this accursed combination of opposite offices in the same person, is for the purpose of enabling him to confiscate whatever property he chooses to the use of the company ; he and his police are absolute ; they have no resisting force opposed to them, except the starvation of the people ; they manage every thing and they mar all they meddle with.

In England, a murder alarms every person ; every body opens his eyes on any person at all suspicious, and feels a personal interest in detecting and punishing the murder ; even the murderer himself has a conscience, he feels guilty of crime and alarmed for its punishment : he is certain that every eye watches for him, and every hand is ready to lay hold of him and to punish him. In France, the people cannot associate as freely as

they can in England; therefore even crimes committed by private miscreants against the public, cannot be unreservedly discussed; hence the nation cannot be so sure that the whole truth is as unreservedly before them; and when they deliver a man up to the government for trial, they give him over to the political faction in the possession of power:—in England, a criminal is on the country alone for punishment; the Judges and the Crown can only shew mercy to him; they cannot punish him. In India, the public has not even a settled opinion about the exact nature of what crime is; they are not horror struck by murder. However, they know for certain that if they deliver up a person suspected of murder, they deliver him up to a horrid prison, and to a mock trial; they would take him to the most fiery ordeal with promptitude and confidence, but they are not yet besotted and brutalized enough to betray their fellow creatures to the more arbitrary will, and into the more cruel fangs of the company's police.

The absolute despotism which the company exercises over India, could not have directed its attention to any object so well calculated to temper its destructive effects as the object which actually does engross its attention; that is, the collection of revenue; it is a simple undisguised aim and selfishness, and the limit which nature sets to fiscal rapacity; this limit is indeed occasionally overstepped, and thousands fall victims to the mistake, but the aim is not to kill the cultivator, it is merely to work him, starve him, and fleece him. If security, religion, or improvement, had been the avowed aim of our government, yet the people would have been enslaved and robbed as much as they now are, and then they would also have been more teased, tortured, and tormented; a double-faced government would have proved double-fisted, and every attempt to improve the people would have been destructive to the people.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS AT MADRAS.

Our government here is quite irregular.—Sir Frederick Adam is on the hills a member of the Supreme Council.—Sir Robert O'Callaghan enjoying himself at Bangalore.—Mr. Oliver, the only member of the council, at his post (Mr. Harris having gone out by rotation last month.)—Mr. Oliver a single member of government, is the executive, and passes every thing subject to the doctrine he receives from the Hills. This it is supposed is illegal.—Mr. Russell, the provisional counsellor, under the old charter, has been written to, to take

his seat at the board, but has shown cause for his absence until next month. The Jaulnah force has been done away with and the troops fall back on Hyderabad—Clipping seems to be the order of the day from the unfortunate military.—The Hill people have been doing sad things.—Sir Frederick Adam determinedly has refused to carry into effect the reductions in the Civil Department of this service, and requested “ ’tis said,” not to be present in council when measures which he considered so ruinous to the best interests of the government were being enacted; the consequence has been a most serious quarrel between him and Lord W. Bentinck, and the natives here have it that Sir Frederick has been suspended; to whisper such a thing here is treason, and the dread in which the government is held amuses the new hands; alas! he falls himself into the general feeling ere long—!

Audee Narrain, the cash keeper of the Sudder Court has been transported for fourteen years, having embezzled cash to the extent of some 10 odd thousands of rupees. His private fortune is known to have been 800,000 rupees!!!

Here nobody is safe, about fifty anonymous letters are daily sent to the government, which are received with *avidity* and *acted on*!!

Sir Frederick immediately orders a *secret investigation*, all is *secret*, and the poor old Dane frequently finds himself the dupe of his credulity; such inquisitorial doings was never before known here, and the result of his measures is, that he stands alone without a friend, and surrounded by men who dare not advise him, as a loss of place would immediately ensue.

Dr. Bannister, the assay master of the mint, was one who suffered severely in this way, anonymous charges were forwarded against him of a most grave and serious nature, a secret investigation ensued, and Sir Frederick thought the case clear, Dr. Bannister was removed from his situation in consequence: but having served the government with the greatest *eclat* and fidelity, and having, indeed, founded the mint, he took it appears, with him, from his office, copies of the correspondence with government, which conveyed to him the high sense which successive governments entertained of his services for the purpose of memorializing the Honorable Court, “it is presumed,” or *perhaps*, for his own satisfaction; be that as it may, these tidings quickly reached the watchful government, and poor Bannister was required to give up every document he had thus acquired, and pass his word of honour that he kept no copies of them. We now understand that his memorial has met

with the approval of the Leadenhall old women, and that he will be immediately restored: he is a man who is highly respected here.

The commissariat department has been the subject of much convulsion here by the advancement of that highly talented man Colonel Mark Cubbon, from the post of commissary general to that of sole commissioner of the Mysore. This department remained for some time without a head, Major Alexander Tulloch, deputy commissary general, an officer of 28 years standing and most acknowledged services, acting in that capacity; much speculation was afloat as to the nomination of a successor; the lovers of justice and impartiality, deeming it a farce that Major Tulloch's claims, and his acknowledged services by the honourable court, should be disregarded—but alas 'tis too true, they have been, and a man has been elevated to that high station, who will doubtless bring destruction on this most efficient establishment. Colonel Cullen of the artillery, has been appointed commissary general of this army.

Retrenchment it appears is the order of the day! Colonel Cullen is an officer of respectability, but then you say all—he was for many years employed in going about the country applying elevating screws to guns, and on the arrival of his relative Sir Frederick Adam, in 1832, was known to be in charge of the gun carriage manufactory, from thence he was taken to the government house, to officiate as military secretary—but being found a *man of trust*, he was appointed to cleanse the filth of the military board, as their secretary; from that high office we find Col. Cullen appointed principal commissary of ordnance; but, becoming ambitious, he determined on going home and standing for the direction. Sir F., it appears, advised his remaining to reap *more laurels* and to render his nomination to the direction more easy (which it appears he calculated on through the interest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Loch, the chairman) appointed him military auditor general!!! The little world of Madras became awe struck at the boldness of their prince; and he, honest Proteus, with his hands at his back, bows and bows, and unblushingly feels, “*I am monarch of all I survey*”—it is too, too bad, with *such men* as “*Waugh*” in wailing; but my story ends not here—up posted Colonel Cullen to the “*Mountain sages*” saving in his mouth, and ambition in his belly. His arrival at the Hills delighted Sir Frederick, for the honest Dane soon discovered that Cullen had not come for nothing, and his views were soon made known—The *result!* the *result!* who would have thought the errand of a deaf Colonel of Madras artillery

would shake the destinies of India, that we should have to see the day when a counsellor of the Supreme government would betray the secrets of his cabinet and embroil a brother counsellor, but so it is. Sir Frederick, pregnant with big events, appeared at this mighty board, and laid before it a system of saving and retrenchment the *co get* (if I may coin) of his Excellency and Colonel Cullen.—Retrenchment in which department? In the commissariat of Madras.

O! Sir Frederick! if ever man put his foot in you did. Who? who? do you think was a member of that august body—but the enlightened—the talented—the liberal—the noble Colonel Morison!!!

Sir Frederick commenced, he proposed, that his valuable friend Colonel Cullen had generously and disinterestedly offered, in order to save the state good money, to hold both the appointments of auditor and commissary generals; and, as the saving of some 36,000 rupees a year would be a great saving to government, and as he Colonel Cullen had demonstrated to his, Sir Frederick's, satisfaction, that a saving to a very great amount could be effected in the commissariat, he was of opinion that the offer should be closed with.

It required but little time to bring Colonel Morison on his legs. He at once declaimed with horror at the suggestion, and said, That no thing in the world could more clearly prove the incapacity of Colonel Cullen for either appointment than his laughable proposition of vesting in one man the power of supply and the audit of his own accounts. Old Proteus was posed at this. Colonel Morison minuted his dissent, and the whole story with the fiery discussion which ensued, found, God knows how, its way to the deaf ear of the worthy Colonel, who was actually, by Sir Frederick, appointed commissary-general.

Rumour says the consequence was, that Cullen called out Colonel Morison and that Sir Frederick prevented the meeting, his tongue, it is said, told the tale; all having come to the notice of Lord William, he called a meeting of the council, and the result it is said is the suspension, from government, of Sir Frederick Adam, until the pleasure of the honourable court is known.

This is known, that Sir Frederick refused to sit in Council, when the order for the reduction in pay to the civil service passed, the consequence we may guess. A most serious quarrel between Lord William and him has actually occurred. Babble Macaulay gives them law—for three hours at a time.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

One of those regions of the south of which it may be said, Beauty has made it her sanctuary, is—Norfolk Island. Few people know anything of this abode, many are ignorant of its name, and yet there she sits as a Queen throned on the bosom of the southern waters. How lovely is nature in some of her creations, how grand in others, how marvellous in all ! As a thing of the imagination alone, the realm we are speaking of, would seem formed as the retreat elect—of some grief-abandoned son of misfortune—a poet, a minstrel whose refined susceptibilities of soul, shrinking from the rude contact of the beings of the world, sought solace only from communion with the spiritualities of nature—some dreamer, idealist, Rousseau—ah, some Wild Rousseau, or all-spirit-moulded, all-spirit-living Shelley ! Norfolk Island is a habitation for the *soul*—for the soul of him capable of imbibing and thirsting after the forms and embodiments of loveliness—for the soul of him lost to, or forgetting worldly distractions, uplifted to high and purifying aspirings, claiming an affinity of nature with, and giving back his sympathies to the stars. Such is Norfolk Island !—such, at least, as springing from the mould of its *physical* elements ; but morally, alas, Norfolk Island is—hell ; by man converted into a Pandemonium for the damned on earth ! This realm, in itself with blandishments so radiant, is a penal settlement under the government of the Australasian colony of New South Wales ; it is at a distance from its parent state of one thousand miles, having a southern latitude of 29 deg. 2 min., and an eastern longitude of 168 deg. 13 min. Its soil, its productions, its climate are tropical—the former fertile to exuberance, the latter delicious beyond expression. None visiting Norfolk Island can ever forget it. It is a spot which ought to have been consecrated to the purpose for which alone nature gave it—the Elysium of the southern world. In circumference, it is scarcely more than one and twenty miles. The approach to it is dangerous, the coast being hemmed in by those wonderful, although perilous formations, coral-reefs, over which writhes and resounds for ever an impetuous surf. Its present landing-place is on its southern side ; it ought to have been on the north, but such is a sample of the errors committed by the directing functionaries of colonies. Unfortunately, as it is, it possesses no safe anchorage : this evil might have been guarded against, had adequate knowledge been exercised in the establishment of the settlement : we have named its northern coast, as the site on which a secure approach to it presents it-

self, and surely there can be few points connected with the interests of the colony of higher importance. The first object on its approach with which the eye is greeted, is a Basaltic column, denominated Mount Pitt, and rising to an elevation of 1,200 feet. The geological formation otherwise, of the island, is pudding-stone and sand-stone. As its scenic outline more visibly becomes defined, the fancy more completely becomes fascinated, its topographical irregularities give beauty to its effects—new, perpetually varying beauty to its effects, and now alpine in the character of its scenery, the next moment champaign, the imagination revels amidst the charms of its imposing and protean variousness; its aspect, in short, is a continued series of hill and ravine: sometimes, softly undulatory; as frequently, boldly abrupt, reminding one an instant of the startling fissures of Switzerland, again, calling the imagination back to the rich vales and vineyards of Languedoc. Taking leave of its coasts for the purpose of proceeding more inland, the pilgrim is delighted on finding his path strewed with a profusion of flowers, wild indeed, but to his attention so new, that he is already in a rhapsody of admiration; he observes too, that fruits abound in an equally prodigious redundancy—that, while on one hand; are lemons, citrons, pomegranates, guavas, on the other, are grapes and figs, and every esculent vegetable peculiar to the gardens of Europe, or, at least, a soil in the highest degree competent to their production. Among its features of the vegetable kind, however, he is struck with none so much as its peculiar and magnificent description of “pine”—a tree altogether indigenous to it, rising to a superb height, and in aspect of a remarkable and singularly striking character. This tree is the *pinus insularis*, commonly designated “Norfolk Pine,” it attains frequently to a height of *two hundred and forty feet*, preserving a diameter at its trunk of *twelve feet*! It is of course the wonder of the region, and as well as wonder, the *utile* and embellishment. So rich in its fertility is the soil of this interesting spot, that, in addition to the products we have instanced, it includes likewise tobacco, sugar, and that most useful of agricultural productions, the *phormium tenax* or New Zealand flax. The colonial government sent thither three natives from that island to dress it, or rather to instruct the prisoners of the crown, in its preparation, but like so many others of the works of colonial governments, the scheme *failed*. Combined with a soil thus almost unprecedented in the diversity and degree of its

capabilities, is a coast abounding with all sorts and varieties of fish. Salmon may be mentioned as the principal, but it abounds likewise in snappers, gropers, king-fish, trumpeters, besides a host of others far too numerous to be particularised. The quadrupeds of the island are probably its least interesting feature; rats and wild cats infest it in hordes, but no others of the slightest call upon the attention. Its birds, however, are numerous, among which may be named pigeons, woodquests, parrots, peterels, boatswains, and plovers. For its size, the island may be said to grow a considerable amount of grain, of which maize forms the chief proportion.

In designating Norfolk Island a penal settlement of the Australian Colony of New South Wales, we probably do all to divest it of the charm which nature has so prodigally lavished upon it; but there is no veiling truth, and Norfolk Island is not only a penal settlement in the ordinary acceptation, but is so under circumstances of peculiar horror. Exile to this place is the last sentence save that of capital punishment to which a convict of New South Wales can be exposed; to him it has more terrors than even a sentence of capital punishment, and the instances are recountless in which to escape the direful bondage it subjects him to; he has hanged, drowned himself, or in one mode or other cut short the term of his existence. The law on the subject has recently undergone alteration, but it was formerly carried into practice to its letter, that no woman was permitted to be on the island. The consequences of this law were dreadful.

The population includes about eight hundred; of whom five hundred are convicts, a hundred and thirty military, and the residue civil officers in government pay.

The island is traced by many excellent roads, which, with the buildings of every order, of course, are the result of convict labour. Such are the lights and shadows of this realm of the South.

GENERAL DARLING AND CAPTAIN ROBISON.

If anything were wanting to give a final stamp to the proceedings and reputation of the late Ruler of the British Colony of New South Wales, the recent transaction in which his Excellency figures as principal actor in the annals of our Court of King's Bench, will surely prove sufficient to the purpose. Whatever legal triumph the *General* may have obtained over a gentlemen whom the insolence of irresponsible power first assailed

and the most outrageous want of honorable principle has pursued to its utmost limits, yet there can be no doubt, no question in any sane mind, but that the *General*, as a gentleman, an officer, and a man, has wounded his character—inflicted a brand upon his name, which would take more than the influence of his aristocratic patrons to heal, or the wiliness of his own artifices to erase. The General may rest assured, that by this last act, he has done more to confirm the ignominious notoriety of his Botany Bay career, than could have been accomplished by volumes from the pen or lip of any other man—that he has, in short, given the finish to a rôle already black, and infamous, and damned enough—the final flourish to a political fame sullied, and blotted, and disgraced beyond human power to restore to purity. We, are uninterested commentators. Intrinsically, the matter is nothing to us—the Captain or the General, not a fig. But there is a principle of justice involved in it, and it is of this the rescue in which we are interested—not only interested, but with which identified to the farthestmost boundary to which its nature stretches. General Darling, we conceive, to have violated every known law of political equity. His rule over the Colony to which we advert, is the irrefragable manifestation of the accuracy of this opinion. General Darling, through the acts of his administration, has made himself an object of horror to every of his Majesty's subjects in that distant region—made himself the object of the most intense obloquy and detestation under which in the limits of moral possibility a human being is capable of falling. Gen. Darling insulted, mal-treated, (the term is not too strong) victimized the members of a community whom he was delegated to protect, not to commit treason against, and in doing so of course exposed himself to any Cain's brand with which any among his fellow-men might be prepared to visit him. The post filled by General Darling in New South Wales was a public post—of New South Wales General Darling was Governor. Shall any man presume (save the learned functionary by whom, indeed, judgment in the case has been pronounced) shall any man, we say, dare to assume that the individual, thus filling such a post, was not a legitimate subject of public comment—of stricture as much as eulogy? In these times, the prerogative of public opinion is over all. Law itself becomes invalid that would oppose a negative to this principle. The parasite, the dupe, or the knave, who would presume on the contrary, is mistaken in the position in which he places himself; the moral

necessity against which he would contend is too strong for contention; it must baffle him, and recoil on his endeavours the fullest measure of bitterest ridicule. The case of Capt. Robison—the enormities practised against him under the regime of General Darling, has already met with ample discussion in these pages. Captain Robison, in failure of every other alternative of redress, publishes the statement of his injuries in the shape of a pamphlet. So unanswerable in its allegations is this statement—so utterly blasting the situation in which it plunges the name of the party necessarily brought by it into discussion, that in regard to it, what is left to General Darling in self-defence, but to institute a law procedure against its author, which, were it possible, blasts yet more utterly the reputation he proposes to vindicate, confirming what, by some, might yet have been pronounced problematical—the totally unrelieved viciousness of his political career! This, has done General Darling! What is the inevitable opinion of mankind on the subject? Captain Robison's pamphlet may constitute a libel, but General Darling in repelling it, had he no other alternative than a process of *criminal indictment*? The man in these times, who, attempting to rebut an attack upon his character, chooses to proceed by indictment, rather than *civil action*, at once does all to involve his character in a net of inextricable obloquy. It is a presumption of the strongest order of the libel's truth; for a libel of course may be true or false, and what is he who, with his character *vitaly* assailed, sits down content that the attack upon it be adjudged *libellous*, still without reference to the *truth* or *falsity* of the matter so pronounced? The individual who adopts such a course indubitably leaves himself open to the widest controversy; slander may well wreak itself on such an object; he himself gives the understanding to the world, that he has no reputation to lose—that it is already gone, and gone beyond the power of redemption.

Beyond any man living, General Darling was he whom it most imminently concerned, to exonerate his name from odium from whatever quarter openly cast upon it; because, beyond any individual living, General Darling is he whom odium has most assailed. It is known—universally known, that not a colonist of New South Wales, but execrates the memory of his rule, in the deepest breath of execration; that, as it were, he was hooted from the hearth of every member of the colony, that in asseveration of this statement, all Sydney was as a gala at his de-

parture, that its shops were lighted, the very hut of the convict resounding with the shouts and acclamations of the mirth and joy of the human heart! Does not this fact weigh against the name of General Darling? does it not attest *a something* insuperably abominable in his administration? Will the verdict passed on the again victim of his machinations and malevolent intrigues do away with this, or will General Darling *dare* to confront its statement by *criminal* indictment?

We have no further space to devote at the present moment, to the solution of these questions, but of this His Excellency may rest assured, that if the Captain's pamphlet *labelled*, the nature of the measures in relation to it by himself pursued, has *confirmed* the *veracity* of the *libel*—that if through the one his character has been *aspersed*—through the other it is ruined—lost.

DIARY OF A STATE PRISONER.

(Continued from No. 49, page 595.)

On Saturday, the 12th of January, one of the feasts of Menatch was celebrated; about five thousand persons went in procession; there were two canopies and eight elephants. Her car is drawn in the month of April.

On Sunday, the bullock feast was celebrated. The horns were painted blue, white, red, yellow, &c.; each horn of a different colour; and garlands of flowers were hung on the horns of the cattle; the boys and others ran after the cattle scrambling for the garlands, and pulling them off the horns of the cattle; they enjoyed it as fine fun. In the midst of all this uproar, a Roman Catholic funeral procession passed out, through the gate of the city; the corpse was covered with a pall adorned with a large cross; a large wooden crucifix adorned with yellow flowers, just in the same manner as the horns of the cattle were adorned, was carried in the procession, together with smaller crucifixes and other images; and there was chaunting as they went along; but, even under these circumstances, this funeral procession did not attract the attention of the Hindoos.

On Monday, at noon, I went to the circuit-court which was sitting at Tepacolum, in a choultry well suited for the purpose, except as far as regards the abominable sculptures, with which it is disfigured and polluted. The criminal calendar had on it 16 cases for trial; the fourth case was for perjury; the eighth for arson; and the sixteenth for murder. The Judge was Mr. James Taylor, who during the government of Mr. Groome at

Madras, was a member of the council ; he was quite ignorant of the Tamil language, in which trials are conducted ; he appeared to be 40 years of age ; he wore a coat ; his honorary guard of sepoy was not on duty at the court house ; but the armed peons occupied a disgustingly prominent place in the court. The principal officers of the court seem to be the translator, writer, caze, pundit, brahmin, mooluwee, and nazir. I expected to have found the court crowded, but there was but ten or a dozen spectators in the court ; the palankeen of the Judge and the bearers of the Judge, occupied a more honourable and a great part of the court house than the spectators did ; indeed they seem to be there only by sufferance ; about twenty persons were outside of the court house who seemed as if they would rather have been inside : certainly until this court excites a more popular feeling with regard to its proceedings, it cannot gain the confidence of the people. The perjury case was being tried. I remained looking on and listening ; the scene was not at all animated or amusing but highly interesting, and as a task I resolved to attend the proceedings of the courts as I might find opportunity. The Judge put questions in the English language, which the interpreter converted into the Tamil language ; and the writer having set them down, reads them to the party to whom they are addressed : and, in like manner, the reply is taken down in Tamil, and communicated to the Judge verbally in English. The Judge himself made a few notes ; but, the tendency of the complicated process, was to make the whole of the investigation depend upon the interpreter ; the interpreter was frequently engaged in conversations, untranslated and unrecorded, with the Judge and with the witnesses, in the way of explanation ; so that the Judge was obliged frequently to call him to order and to say to him,—“ You need not carry on the examination ; I myself will examine the witness.” Suspicious as I am of these courts and Judges of the company, the plain English of such speeches appeared to me to be,—“ As an Englishman has intruded himself into the court, to day, I myself must pay some attention to what is going on, and I must seem to be the Judge who tries this case.” However, again and again the interpreter and the witnesses got talking together, and as often did the interpreter enter into explanations with the Judge, about the meaning of the witnesses. The delays were enormous. I soon perceived that my presence embarrassed the court and its proceedings ; I received message after message from the writers outside, and went and had a chat with them.

but soon returned into court, and made a point to see an end of the sitting.

Most of the witnesses were sworn on water from a gold pot administered to their hand with a gold spoon, from their hand they throw some into the mouth; but the witnesses of low caste had ashes from the waistband of the Brahmin put into the palm of their hand, and they threw part of it into their mouth, and rubbed the remainder over their face, neck, and breast, in the usual manner. Literally, they feed on ashes ! The witnesses for the prosecution were numerous ; they were all dressed in their best,—indeed, in borrowed plumes,—most of them had on the best broad white muslin holiday turband of respectable head cultivators ; they had all learnt their evidence categorically out of the same book, and been schooled in it by the same master,—evidently the interpreter ; they were particularly careful on entering the witness box to curl their mustachios with the fore finger and thumb, and to look round on the court as if they were men of importance in their village ; the tone of each was that of an assumed boldness : a dozen in quick succession all acting the same part gave the proceeding quite a ludicrous effect. When the evidence for the prosecution was closed, it was pretended that the court had risen, and attempts were made to entice me to go away ; but I sat still, and a witness for the prisoner was brought forward. As he appeared to be a young sannah, I was surprised to see a book placed on his head ; when he kissed its cover, then I concluded that the book was the Bible, and that he was a Catholic ; the other witness for the prisoner was also a young sannah Christian ; and the prisoner himself proved to be a Christian of the same caste. The court rose about sun-set. The routine questions to each witness concerning name, family, ~~caste~~, residence, age, &c., were put by the interpreter. The prisoner was allowed to cross-examine each witness before he left the box, but the judge advised the prisoner not to attempt doing so, lest he should commit himself. This mode of examination is not at all calculated to elicit truth ; it is naturally confined to very short and very simple interrogatories. The Judge kept his temper throughout the whole of the tedious trial, and he did not utter a hasty expression ; but, a counsellor of the Indies, whose fortune is already made, and who has no fear of check either from public opinion or from supervision, cannot be expected to feel any deep interest in a humbug trial to ascertain if a poor sannah has told a lie ; he knows for certain that every

dog of his own court fattens on perjury; he knows that the whole trial over which he presides is a lie. As I walked into the fort, thinking of what I had seen and heard in the court, it occurred to me that the case which had been tried, was one arising out of the murder of a convert, concerning which the Reverend Mr. Rhenius had written to me more than a year before. Last year, the murderer was tried, but he bought his life of the court; and in order to keep up appearances, and to have further revenge, this year he brings a cross action against the brother of the man he murdered, charging him with perjury; but certainly no part of the evidence attempted to prove malice on the part of the brother of the martyr. I immediately wrote off to Mr. Rhenius at Palamcotta, informing him of the case in court, and enquiring if it was not connected with the murder which he had written about to me.

On Tuesday, directly after breakfast, I went to the Zillah Court; in the Compound, I found about two hundred persons, grouped under the trees, in knots, from one to ten prisoners being under the charge of guards of peons. The court-house is a very close room, 25 feet by 50 feet, and it had in it a four-post headstead! it cannot accommodate any spectators; persons outside can neither see nor hear what goes on within this court-house. The Judge, Mr. Nicholls, was unwell, and could not be disturbed; therefore, there was no court this day, and no one dared to ask him if I could be allowed to see the code of regulations of the government of Fort St. George; however, I was informed that this Zillah Court has a complete copy of the regulations in the Persian language, and that two or three officers of the Court can write Persian. The monthly expenditure of the Court is about five thousand rupees. No register is kept for the names of Europeans resident in the Zillah. When the Judge heard of my visit, he asked his writer, what motive could have induced me to come to his court.

From the Zillah Court I repaired to the Circuit Court, where I ascertained that the perjury case, was, just as I supposed, a charge got up by the murderer against the brother of the murdered man: but even if the murderer had proved an *alibi*, certainly he proved no corrupt motive, no *malo animo* in the brother of the deceased. I expressed my sentiments concerning the case in the most undisguised manner, and informed an officer of the court, that I had written to Mr. Rhenius informing him how the matter stood. I was informed that some of the parties had already been tried and found guilty of the perjury; afterwards,

I understood that the person whose trial I witnessed was acquitted. This day I saw six prisoners arraigned on a charge of murder; they had irons on during their trial. The collector was to set out this evening to Palany, and not to return for some days; and a lady or two was to be of the party; he had taken leave of the Judge and was on the point of setting out, when he received a letter from the governor of Madras concerning my arrest. The letter disconcerted him very much, and put a stop to the jaunt; for "after he had read it, he sat still for three hours, without speaking a word." Of course the news flew like wild-fire; it came immediately to my prison,—“What can this be, Sir?”—“Nothing, for Menatch will carry him through it as usual; however, if she does, then she shall be my God.”

Mr. Peter summoned me to appear before him. The summons was headed by a great seal with Persian characters, and ran as follows:—To Peter Gordon at Madura.—Whereas, you having failed to answer certain interrogatories put to you, under orders from the secretary of government, communicated to you by letter, are hereby required to appear in person, before the magistrate of the zillah of Madura at 11 o'clock to-morrow, to answer the said questions.—Herein fail not.—Madura, Magistrates' Office, 17th January, 1828.—R. Peter, Magistrate.

Of course I took no notice whatever of this paper; I was already the prisoner of the magistrate; and I was never subject to be interrogated by the secretary of government. About noon, near twenty Peons armed with swords and daggers, and about thirty watchmen and others armed with bludgeons, came into my cell and presented a warrant of arrest. The warrant was headed by a great Persian seal, and worded as follows:—To Rama pillay, Police Duffidar of the Mandacolum Talook:—Whereas, a person calling himself Peter Gordon, having failed to attend at the magistrate's office, as directed by summons regularly served upon him, this eighteenth day of January, you are hereby commanded to apprehend the said Peter Gordon, and produce him before the magistrate of this zillah by three o'clock P. M., this day.—In this fail not.—Madura, Magistrate's Office, the eighteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.—R. Peter, Magistrate.

Friday, 25th, a detachment of forty-seven bandies, laden with copper money of the new coinage, for the treasuries of Madura, Trichinopoly, Palamcottah, and Quilon, escorted by 200 sepoyas under, the command of six officers, arrived and encamped out-

side of the city, near the gate over which I was lodged, so that I had a full view of them, and of the supplies which the police furnished them with.

On Tuesday, the 29th, immediately after breakfast, I went again to the zillah court, which I found sitting in the judge's parlour; the judge himself was in the middle of the room; the table for the writers of the court was just inside of the parlour door, but the table for pleaders was in the verandah, outside of the house: below the table of the barristers there was half a dozen peons armed with daggers, between whom stood the prisoners and witnesses, without any bar or box; of course, as an European, subject only to the laws of England, I approached as near to the court as was allowed; but though nearer than any other spectator, I could not catch a single glimpse of the Judge, neither could I hear what he said; it was a day for petitions; the petitioners rapidly succeeded each other; the business of each petition averaged about three minutes; the business of the court appeared to me to be the enforcing of agreements with the company; there were abundance of stamped bonds, most of which were longer than my arm. On my former visit to this court, I had left word that I wished to see the code of government regulations passed during the year 1827; now, I was informed that Mr. Nicholl's reply was—"That the law provides that the regulations in the native languages shall be in each court on a table for inspection, but it is necessary to apply in writing for permission to inspect them." Here, the Judge has one set of the regulations in the English language, and the registrar has another set; but I was informed that both sets were engaged on the table of the Judge, and I was not allowed to see them. I was informed that this court has not any register of European residents in the zillah, but that it could receive certificates of permission to reside in the zillah. The choultry in which the circuit court had hitherto been sitting was wanted for the celebration of some Hindoo ceremony; therefore, this day the Circuit Court sat in the old house of Mr. Johnstone, the other side of the river, quite out of town, not a very convenient station for a court of justice. In the evening I wrote to the zillah Judge, requesting to be allowed to see the regulations of the past year, and for the present year, in the English language.

On Wednesday, the 30th, immediately after breakfast, I again repaired to the zillah court, where I was informed that no regulation for the current year had yet been received; but I was allowed to see the English printed copy of the regulations

which had been passed in the course of the year 1827 ; I read them over very attentively ; they were eleven in number,—the I., established Auxiliary Zillah Courts ; II., constituted the assistant Judges, as joint criminal Judges, and defined the extent to which the powers of Magistrate shall be exercised by subordinate collectors ; III., empowered the governor in council to send persons to another court than that within the jurisdiction of which the offence was committed ; IV., more effectually prevents the undue use of spirits by the European troops ; V., establishes Articles of War for the native officers and soldiers in the service of the company ; VI., explains two sections about cattle stealing ; makes further provisions against counterfeiting the coin ; empowers magistrates to take recognizances and security for keeping the peace ; enlarges the power granted to magistrates in 1822 ; amends the rules in force relating to the requisition of security for good behaviour ; and subjects to compulsory labour persons unable to find the security required ; VII., constitutes the office of native judge ; VIII., grants to criminal judges jurisdiction in criminal cases ; IX., declares the regulations applicable to Seringapatam ; X., is for the gradual introduction of trial by jury into the criminal judicature ; and regulation XI., is respecting special appeals and head ameens ; in fact, the whole code is composed of martial law and rules of court ; there is not a single restraint on the collector of the revenue, which is the great evil of the country : the martial law, as in every country where it is tolerated, is no law at all ; it is merely the annihilation of law with regard to the army, its followers, and its neighbours ; for instance, native officers who speak disrespectfully of the company's government are to be dismissed from the army. The gradual introduction of trial by jury is to be by order in council, and at the discretion of the circuit judge. We have seen how totally unfit Mr. Taylor is to decide whether or no the five million of people in his circuit shall be tried for their lives by jury, or by his irresponsible, corrupt interpreter ; for Mr. Taylor himself is but a puppet, moved as the officers of the court are pleased to move him. His absolute ignorance of the language of the country perfectly stultifies him, as he cannot hear a case, it is utterly impossible he can apply the law to it.

This day, I again attended the administration of law or justice or whatever else it may be,—perhaps of corruption and oppression,—in the Zillah Court, where Mr. Nicholls heard a criminal case ; a dozen persons were anxious to attend the examination ; they skulked about the verandah, but they were quite out of

the way of seeing or hearing ; the prisoner was fully committed on the charge of stealing in an uninhabited house.

On Thursday, the 31st, I went outside of the town to the collector's office, for the purpose of copying out the tariffs of the sea and inland custom houses, concerning which I had been involved in many disputes with the officers of both custom-houses, but hitherto I had been unable to find any thing like an authentic copy of either of the tariffs, and no English copy whatever of the inland tariff, although the laws are all promulgated in the English language, and merely translated into the native languages. On reaching the collector's office, I found it quite deserted, for Menatch, the favourite object of the collector's worship, was mounted on her car, and being dragged round the Teppa Colum. The road was crowded with people. I returned into the Fort.

At about four o'clock, in the afternoon, a European gentleman came in, and said,—“ I have heard that you are ill, therefore I am come to see you.”—“ Pray from whom ?”—“ From a native.”—“ I have never spoken about my health to any person whatever, since I have been here.”—“ I am the doctor of the station, and I heard that you was extremely ill. Are you unwell ?”—“ Pray excuse me from speaking on the subject of myself, as I am just now rather critically situated ; but, pray sit down, Sir, and excuse my undress.”—“ I have been misinformed ; for, from your appearance you cannot be in the state I supposed ; I heard that you was extremely ill.”—“ My quarters are extremely dusty.”—“ Good day, Mr. Gordon.”—“ I thank you, doctor, for your call.”—“ Humanity induced me to call on you when I heard that you was extremely ill ?”

From the time of my arrest at Ramnad, something unwelcome had been mixed with my curry and with my coffee, but I could not remedy it ; it would only have aggravated the horrors of my situation to have said a word about it ; I was absolutely obliged to eat and drink whatever I could get ; had my servants not lent themselves willingly to the police, they themselves would have been much worse treated than I was. From the very commencement of my disputes with Mr. Peter I saw that either he or I must quit India ; but from the moment of my arrest, it was plain that the disputes could not end as long as we were both alive ; as things now were, my death was the only thing that could save him from ruin and infamy. From the time of my arrest I was very ill ; I reflected on my situation and the state of my health attentively, but almost without anxiety, though the great question seemed to be, whether my

gaolers would succeed in depriving me of life or of reason. I felt quite safe, as if nothing could harm me, and swallowed many a bitter mouthful, fully confident that whether it poisoned me or fattened me, it would do that which was best for me.

I suppose that Mr. Peter had sent the doctor as a negociator between us, in order to make up matters, for as soon as the people saw that he could not manage me, but was restrained by the government, innumerable reports were circulated; a very general opinion was, that Mr. Lushington had commissioned me to investigate into the affairs of Madura, and to report my opinion upon them to him, and that Mr. Peter was to be suspended; this idea arose out of my visits to the courts and to the public offices, where I spent all my time; while it prevailed I was beset by persons with petitions and complaints, and by applicants for employment, and promised many documents, which I had before offered to pay for, but was unable to obtain for fear the copyist would be discovered; however, public opinion soon rallied, and even some persons who had trusted their complaints to me, began to suspect that my imprisonment was but a feint to ascertain what persons were disaffected to the existing order of affairs at Madura; in fact, no rumour can be too wild for hearsay; a newspaper report may be traced, but verbal reports change so often that they cannot be recognised by those who gave birth to them. However, the children in the streets greeted me as "our advocate," and their innocent salutation gratified me exceedingly.

On Monday, the fourth of February, I was occupied all day at the record office in the Fort, copying the tariff of the inland customs.

On Monday the 11th, I went again to the zillah court; in the compound, I found about 300 persons collected; I got within six feet of the pleader who sat at the lowest end of the table, but even there I could not see the Judge nor hear one sentence of what he said; consequently not one of the spectators or hearers of the court could either see the Judge or hear him; for the more speedy despatch of the business of the court, Mr. Nicholls was hearing some causes which were brought to the front door of the court, and at the same time others which were brought to the side door of the court; he concluded by taking leave of the bar as he was going from town on an excursion.

On Tuesday, I went to the collector's office in the Fort, where I saw the tariff of the sea customs, but was not allowed to copy it without another order from the collector expressly for the sea tariff.

DEFENCE OF LIEUT.-COLONEL CONWAY, C. B.

(To the Editor of Alexander's Magazine.)

SIR,—In almost every one of your numbers through the past year, you have exposed in terms of extreme severity the multifarious court-martial doings in the Army of Fort St. George, and in such exposures have dealt out in no measured terms, reflections on that well known gallant officer, the Adjutant General of that Army—Colonel T. H. S. Conway, C. B.

As I understand the conduct of this officer in the particular case in which his name has been involved, must have been ere now investigated into, before a public tribunal, and as all those who are *correctly* acquainted with his conduct in these particular matters as well as his official character generally, are assured of his having acquitted himself before such tribunal most triumphantly, I shall not here offer a word in his favour farther than to beg you, and your readers to suspend their judgment until the result of the public investigation can reach us, when I am convinced the gallant Colonel will be shewn most spotless in every respect, and that it is against the head of another branch of the staff of that army—viz. the Judge Advocate General of the Army—that public indignation should be directed, for every thing that may have been done wrong in the Court-martial way, and even by the head of the Army himself—Sir R. O'Callaghan.

Your insertion of this in your next number, will oblige

A Constant Subscriber of the Coast Army.

Cheltenham, Dec. 15, 1834.

We readily insert the communication from "One of the Coast Army;" and shall be as pleased as himself to find that the high officer, on whose behalf he addresses us, does acquit himself in the triumphant manner he anticipates, of the grave charge against him, which appears in another page of our Magazine.

Our pages are open to all parties. We can only put forth on Indian local matters, what our correspondents transmit. If we happen to be led into error through their communications sometimes, we shall always be happy to have our attention directed thereto, it being far from our wish that any thing but truth and impartiality should form the basis of our statements.

Since sending to press what appears in another page, relating to Colonel Conway's trial, we have heard that it was postponed until the 8th of September, and that whatever the re-

sult of the investigation, it was certain he would not again return to the Adjutant General's office, but was talked of, in the event of a favourable issue to the trial, for the military secretaryship to government, and Major Hitchins to succeed to the Adjutant-Generalship.

We have been more than usually severe in our animadversion of the late many most extraordinary courts-martial at Madras, and we have been so, because, all parties from whom we have heard, both at home and in India, all with whom we have conversed on the subject, have represented the state of military law as there put in practice, to be arbitrary and illegal in the extreme. We must confess, however, that from all quarters we have heard them mainly ascribed to the individual named by "One of the Coast Army," the Judge Advocate General, on whose opinions and advice the other high parties are said to have placed too great reliance. If this be the case, it may extenuate *something* for them, but certainly cannot *entirely* exculpate them, as *qui facit per alteram facit per se*; and the Commander-in-chief should use his judgment over that of Captain Keighly.

We will trust, however, that the notoriety these proceedings at Madras have attained to, both at home and in the East, will excite the serious consideration of the Indian authorities at home, to the state of military law in the Indian armies generally, and the constitution of the *three Judge Advocates' departments*, and the various modes of practice observed by them in conducting trials. Each different presidency has now a different set of articles of war,—*each has its separate Judge Advocate General*,—and, consequently each has its particular mode of administering the law. Surely, if reason and justice do not ~~make~~ manifest the decided superiority of one uniform military code for the whole of the Indian army, *and of one Judge Advocate General*, and uniform system of conducting trials, the *economy* of such a re-modelling should alone prove sufficient to induce it.

THE HOLIDAYS OF THE CHINESE.

The popular holidays of the Chinese are as follows,—New Year's Day—when, early in the morning, crowds of people repair to the temples to worship, and for several days all work is put a stop to, while every one is busily engaged in visiting and feasting; on the third day, the Chefoo of each provincial city

goes out in state to meet spring, and a number of children are carried about on men's shoulders; every one vying with his neighbours to dress them most gorgeously and fancifully. The next day the government provides clay images of a man and a buffalo, and the Chefoo re-appears as the priest of spring, in which capacity he is the greatest man in the province; in token of commencing the labours of agriculture, he strikes the buffalo two or three blows with a whip, on which the populace cast stones at it until it is broken in pieces; during ten days families worship at the temples and ramble about the country feasting. The feast of lanthorns, commemorates looking for the lost daughter of a good mandarin; at night lanthorns are hung up at every door and fixed on every roof, so that every town is perfectly illuminated. About the 20th day of the year, the public-offices re-open. On the birth day of the gods of happiness, plays are performed at the public offices and in the streets, and fire works are let off. The birth day of the god of the sea, is a season of great festivity in the maritime districts of Canton. On the 5th day of the 3rd. moon, every person repairs to the tombs of his relatives to make offerings to the departed spirits, and to sweep and repair their sepulchres. The festival of dragon-boats is spent in racing in long narrow boats; at this period, tradesmen's accounts are cleared off. On the 6th day of the 6th month, from a tradition that clothes aired on this day will not be liable to be injured by insects,—every person airs his clothes. The custom of burning clothes made of party-coloured paper, arose from a tradition concerning a young man who obtained admission to Tartarus, and brought his mother from thence; it lasts half a month; paper garments are burnt, that they may pass to the invisible world, and prayers are recited for the deliverance of tormented spirits from purgatory; food and prayers are also offered up for the spirits of those who have been drowned at sea. The birth-day of the builder of cities is a great festival, more especially in the public offices. One night, an Emperor was conducted to the palace of the moon, where he saw a large assemblage of female divinities playing on instruments of music; in commemoration of this event, friends and relatives send presents of painted moon-cakes to each other, and on the 15th day they conclude this feast by making oblations to the moon. On the 9th day of the 9th month, parties go to the hills, to drink and amuse themselves; and they make fancy kites, which they let fly wherever the wind may carry them, to denote that they give their kites and

their cares together to the winds. On the winter solstice, all officers repair to the imperial hall, in each provincial chief city, and make their prostrations to the winter solstice; this is a period of making presents and of festivity. Towards the close of the year, great preparations are made for the approaching new year; for several days, all public offices are closed;—on the ascension of the god of the furnace, in the evening, every family pays its adoration to that deity. The year is concluded with the general worshipping of the deities, with feasting, noise, and merriment. Many persons stay up all night to watch for the new year.

On the birth-days of the emperors, &c., all officers of government repair to the imperial hall, where they make their obeisance before a tablet. For three days before and after the birth-days, all officers are obliged to appear in their court dresses. The anniversaries of the deaths of Emperors and Empresses are kept by mourning seven days. Besides the above festivals, birth-days, &c., some others are kept by certain sects and certain classes.

HOW TO EMPLOY A FURLOUGH.

MY DEAR * * * *—"And so having received my embarkation certificate, and being within five days of my departure from this paradise to resume the execrable routine of drill discipline, and guard mounting, morning visits and evening feeds, in Hindostan, let me sit down and offer you a few wrinkles in respect to the most delicious and profitable mode of exhausting the two years and four months which remain of the three years' furlough after the detestable sea voyages to and fro. I only hope my letter will reach you before you have fairly cut the Hooghly, and the denizens of its banks.

After all that has been said and sung by us about egotism at old Doctor C's—it will be as well if I sink the first person singular in this little *Manuel du voyageur*, and throw the anecdotes of my own summer holiday into the sketch intended for general guidance—"Good!" I hear you say—and here you have it.

The furlough time allowed by regulation has arrived. It is the month of October, and the happy sub prepares to leave his station so as to reach the presidency by the end of December. The weather is getting cool, and although the journey lies in a southerly direction, it becomes perfectly delightful in a month after the homeward bound traveller has eaten his farewell mess

dinner and heard the friendly hurrahs of his less fortunate *camarados*. Well—by new year's day he has reached Calcutta, and eaten his Christmas dinner with the 49th or the Artillery at Dum-Dum—or some quiet family—or—if on the right side of the books—with his agent. A passage is sought for, and after a little judicious bargaining, obtained. Some men prefer going in popular ships, and paying the full price for the sake of good company, a better table, and the perpetuation of old associations. Others—more discreet, who would reserve every rap for “England, home and beauty” put up with a small Liverpool or (if Scotch) a Greenock ship “*boond tull the Clyde*,” and satisfy themselves with narrow accommodation and plain fare. Three hundred rupees have often been saved by this.—*He bien!* Ranken has completed the coat to land in—Monteith has furnished the boots—Tulloch and Co. the hat—Mrs. Leach the gloves—and there you are all ready to astonish the natives on your arrival on British soil.—Away—away!—the pilot quits you at the Sand Heads, with the cordial shake peculiar to the heart and the hand of his amphibious race, and a slapping north wester bears you down the bay.

“Now for green budding hopes, and fancy's flowers,
That would not flourish o'er thy sterile soil,
Grave of the Wanderer! where disease and toll
Have swept their countless slaves. Though danger lours
Above your homeward path no shade o'erpowers,
The soul's exulting day dreams. Love's sweet smile,
And friendship's fervent voice so void of guile,
Delight and cheer the visionary hours!”

Well—shall you be detained on the “glad waters” with the *repetatur haustus* of a homeward voyage? No—no—no—you are landed, fairly placed on *terra firma*. If at Liverpool, go to the Star and Garter, kept by one Arundel, and you will get excellent beds, warm rooms (mind you, it is April now, and April weather is of the dampest) and your purse will not be ransacked as at the King's Arms and the Waterloo. Then go and call upon Horsfall and Co., or Cropper Benson and Co., or the owners of the ship you came in, and say you are a stranger to the town. There is an honest pride amongst the Liverpooleans, about that town of theirs. Their industry has converted it into a second London, and a stranger cannot pay them a better compliment than by asking to see their lions. In this, however, you—the stranger—serve yourself. There is intellectual food in visits to the Athenæum, the Exchange, the Docks, the Asylums, the Botanic Gardens, &c. “I've tried it and I know,”

A week, or more is gone—your London or your Scotch friends, or may be, your Irish resident relatives—anti-absentees—are summoning you to the hall of your ancestors, the paternal domicile, the *DULCE DOMUM* ! Off you go—along the *rail road* (I forget—you do not know what a rail road is yet)—or, if you went to Portsmouth and not Liverpool, away you go on the box of the Portsmouth Telegraph, all on springs, like a corps de ballet, *pride in your port,*” the “*Defiance* (post coach) in your eye.” You bribe the Jehu—handle the ribbins for the first time since you left Cambridge, and tool the team like a “new un” till the *Defiance* “dat coach,” as Matthew’s Frenchman has it, “vich vas fairst by and bye—is now behind very.” Whoa—ho!—Ten times seven are seventy. In seven hours you are on the stones;—your heart is jolted up to your mouth. Landing at the White Horse Cellar you order a chop, a pint of port, and “*po chay*,” and in a couple of hours more, as the village clock strikes nine, you discern the dim outline of the old grey mansion with lights in every window.

Mutual embraces, flattering commentaries on personal appearance (“how brown he has got! how tall!”) a lobster supper

“—— and champagne and chat.”

wind up the evening, and you drop your head on a pillow of softest down blessing your stars that your present troubles are at an end.

The next three months are occupied in the customary visitings, jauntings, and pleasuring. It is a charming *abandon*, but, like every thing else that is peculiarly *bright*, it then begins to *fade*, unless, as is too often the case, some matchless peerless *peri*, bothers your heart, as did Katty O’Shea that of the gallant Captain Mulligan, and invests the dullest village with the most exquisite attractions.

Well,—assuming that you do not fall in love—or that, if you do, you have still sufficient self-possession left to direct your mind to nobler, or more professional pursuits,—let us see how you proceed to apply your time.

It is August—and to keep your hand in,—you shoot;—September arrives, and you—*do the same*. October carries you into hunting countries; but the close of November finds you domiciled with some kind relative in London. Here’s a field for the exercise of the highest faculties, and the indulgence in every rational gratification! The mornings find you visiting all the finest public institutions, especially the libraries, museums,

courts of law, foundries and factories. Sometimes you attend guard mounting parade at St. James's. You are observant of the costume, the drill, the *maniere* of the household troops. You become a member of one of the clubs, and you cultivate the society of scientific and intelligent professionals, who make you privy to the medium in which business is transacted at the Horse Guards. The barracks at Knightsbridge and elsewhere are well worth a visit or two, if only for the sake of comparison and experience. Then, of course, Woolwich and the Tower, Sandhurst and Chatham, the Military hospitals and the Schools, are deemed worthy of attention; and every review is carefully attended, and systems, and the minutiae of systems closely observed. These, indeed, are not all very entertaining or tempting to one in pursuit of mere amusement, but they are full of instruction, and on an Officers return to India he has the gratification of finding he has insensibly acquired a fund of pleasant knowledge at very little trouble or expense to himself.

Of late years, East Indian Officers have sought and obtained introductions at court. Let none neglect this who have the opportunity of the *entree*. It is not of any personal utility, for royalty has not eyes for all its satellites, nor does the respectful kiss on the smooth hand of the monarch convey to his royal apprehension any very lively idea of the saluter's merits; but the formality of the affair renders you acquainted with customs and usages, and may prove of service at some future period. Moreover, it has a sensible effect in enhancing the credit and character of the service to which you belong, and sinks, in the eyes of the commonalty who read the list of court presentations, all those distinctions which have for so long existed to the annoyance of the company's officer and his friends.

Well—your mornings being passed as described above, the earlier part of them, however, being appropriated to the perusal of the current literature of the day and occasional visits to rational friends, you give up your evenings to dinners with the most intelligent and agreeable of your acquaintances—to the Theatres—the Houses of Parliament (fail not in this)—and occasional attendance at the numerous lecture rooms in the metropolis to which access is easy, and the profit of visiting, which is considerable.

It would be vain to attempt an examination of all the places of attraction in London—still more so to imagine those named above can be visited without interruption; for ill health, the want of means, bad weather, accidents, or family claims, may

often interfere with the accomplishments of our most moderate wishes. But enough has been said to point out the road to a profitable employment of the first year's furlough, and it may, therefore, be as well to attempt to exhibit a variety of the picture in suggesting occupation for the second.

It is April again, and London is full, and gay, and busy. But time is precious, and one winter's indulgence out of the only two a man can promise himself is enough. Let the soldier, then, who has discretion enough to mingle professional views with his amusements, instantly take his passage in one of the Steam Navigation Company's vessels and proceed to Rotterdam. He must be content with a cursory glance at this mart of industry—at its canals, its clean streets, its *schuyts* and its *vrows*, and push on for the Hague where he will have an opportunity of seeing some of the Dutch household troops and the *etat-major* of the Prince of Orange. From the Hague the traveller should go to Antwerp, and subsequently to Utrecht, and after passing a few days at each place he will have been able to form a tolerably correct idea of the state of the Dutch army and of the Dutch military system generally, at the same time enjoying a very pleasant journey along clean good roads and amongst a civil, loyal and intelligent people. From Utrecht, the traveller hastens to Hanover and arrives just at that period of the year, when parades, drills and reviews occupy the attention of the military. The Hanoverian army is well worthy of an Englishman's attention—it combines much of the British system with something of the German—while the costume of the regiments, the feeling which animates the officers, the connection of the force with that of our own country, and the *souvenir* of its gallantries on the Peninsula and on the continent—all conspire to render it an object of the greatest interest. The mere votary of pleasure will visit Hanover at a much earlier period of the year because he will thus be enabled to partake of the hospitalities of the court and employes, and see something of the Duke of Cambridge and his amiable consort, who are ever most kind and attentive to an English stranger of good address and gentlemanly manners:—but for *profit* let the military stranger defer his visit until the month of May. He will find amongst officers of the Hanoverian guards, the Rifles, and the Hussars, many very well read and intelligent men—numbers of veterans too, who bear the marks and signs of several hard campaigns on their wrinkled fronts and decorated breasts—and whose greatest pride it is to offer the *agremens* of their excellen' mess and

club rooms to an English officer. The stranger will moreover meet with several of his countrymen in the Hanoverian ranks, and, if he be not a French or German scholar, will often be addressed by those who are not his countrymen in as pure English as possibly can ~~be~~ ^{be} from the lips of educated foreigners; so he will not feel himself altogether in a strange land.

But we are getting into the month of June, and the Prussian papers announce that the troops of that kingdom are concentrating at Berlin, for the purposes of Royal inspection and review. Let no time be lost then. Obtain your passport (though really passports are almost superfluous now) and hire a *wagen* or barouche to carry you to the Prussian capital. It will not cost you much, but you must make up your mind to be jolted to death, and not unfrequently flooded on the vile *chaussees* and cross roads between the Brunswick and Prussian territories. On your arrival at Berlin put up at one of the hotels in the *Unter den Linden* (the principal street in the town, and through the centre of which is an avenue of trees) and deliver your letters of introduction, if you have any, without loss of time.

And now commences a feast which the genuine *militaire* will devour with the most perfect *gusto*. You are in a military capital. Princes, Dukes, Generals, all in uniform, meet you at every turn: the very stones "prate of the whereabouts" of the guardsman, and clatter with the heels of the dragoon. From morning's dawn to "dewy eve" the ear piercing fife, the clarion, the drum and the shrill trump greet your martial ears, and even your very amusements are tinctured with the pomp and circumstance of military life. Say that you rise at seven o'clock, — your first visit will be to the riding room, and the stables and the parade ground of the cuirassiers; — at half-past ten, you are present at the guard-mounting near the royal palace. Thence you hurry to the reviews, and my life on't, if you are tinctured with many strong prejudices in favour of our own troops, you will soon be set right by the exhibition of the Prussian guards. Homage will not be exacted from you, but it will be spontaneously rendered. Imagine an assemblage of fifteen thousand fine young men, all clothed in blue — all very erect and clean limbed, smart, and to use Sherer's words, "steady as a wall." Imagine the mass, moving, marching, deploying, drums beating, colors flying, band playing — the king with an immense *cortège* of Princes and nobles dressed with Military precision and decorated with orders, occupying the position of

the commandant and staff—and you have a picture before you unrivalled for its splendor and spirit-stirring effect. Our troops—I mean the British—are universally admitted to be unequalled for their “cleanliness—handling of the firelocks—carriage and marching,”—but all the troops in the world must yield to the young Prussians in the “set up, martial carriage and military tread.”

On those days when parades and levees do not tax your attention, you will find your account in a visit to the arsenal, or to the repertory of models about two miles from the town. In the former you will see very many specimens of foreign manufacture in the article of arms and accoutrements, and not a few trophies stolen or removed from the captured towns of enemies. These latter appear to me to furnish grounds for just reproach of the Prussians. They are not evidences of the severity of the conflicts in which the troops have been engaged, but simply proofs that the latter have at some time or other been in quiet possession of a hostile city, where, at their leisure, they have ransacked the barracks and places of arms of the best and newest implements and ensigns of war. French colors and banners, not torn from the gallant foe at Waterloo, but stolen from Paris after the entry of the allies, form the chief adornments of the Berlin arsenal!

You must not quit Prussia without visiting Potsdam “the cradle and school of those military tactics and that discipline, of which Frederick the Great was the father”—nor should you fail to take a trip to Magdeburg, if you are an amateur of fortification, and desirous of observing the mode of life pursued by the German officer when away from the centre of drill and parade. In all your perambulations be sure of this,—you will receive kindness and civility, and be very little pestered with displays of national vanity. Beware, however, in your intercourse with the young Prussian officers how you get out of your depth in conversing on subjects of science and literature. Mathematics, philosophy, and the classics, are subjects on which you will find every second officer a troublesome customer, and though they will pursue their arguments with the utmost regard to courtesy and decorum you cannot fail to sink in their estimation if you exhibit the least token of a combination of ignorance and pretension.—*East Indian United Service Journal.*

(To be continued.)

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT.

June 28th, 1834.

In the matter of the Hon. William Hamilton.—It will be remembered, that this insolvent, after being examined at great length by Mr. Turton on behalf of Mr. Donnithorne, the opposing creditor, was remanded this day three weeks to amend his schedule. The case came on again to-day. Mr. Turton put a few questions to the insolvent touching the legacy left him by his father, and submitted that it ought to be inserted as a claim; but the court decided that it could not, seeing that the insolvent believed that he had nothing to receive, and that he had received its full amount, or more, long ago. Mr. Turton declined putting any more questions, and went at once into the merits of his opposition, which he did in terms to the following effect. I now address the court in opposition to the insolvent's discharge, and I do it with reluctance, as I am sorry to be placed in a situation where I find it my duty to oppose a gentleman on such grounds. I am about to draw your attention to the 37th and 38th sections of the act. I shall contend that the alleged accounts of the giving away of the different legacies received by this gentleman, if they are to be believed, is a fraud on the creditors, and that they could have been made away with for no other intention than to defraud the creditors, and defeat the objects of the act; for he must have had in view, when he made away with these sums in the manner he has described, and when he knew that his brother was not able to honor his bills the returning to this country, and the seeking of the benefit of the act. These bills being to the amount of Rs. 40,000, were not much beyond the amount of those legacies he received, and which by his own account he made away with; and I oppose his discharge on this section on the ground that he made away with these sums with the object of defeating his creditors, and defeating the object of this act by concealing a part of his property. Now, sir, I contend on behalf of Mr. Donnithorne that it distinctly appears from Captain Hamilton's own admission, that the debt he contracted with Mr. Donnithorne was contracted fraudulently and under false pretences. It is not necessary

that the fraud should be such and one as would be sufficient to indict the party, for if the credit was obtained under false pretences of any kind, it is enough to render it incumbent on the court to remand him under this clause. Now let us look at the real circumstances of this case. In the year 1827 Captain Hamilton received a letter from his brother Lord Belhaven, which must have been an answer to a letter written by him in 1826, in which he stated, according to his account, that he was obliged to go to the hills for the benefit of his health, and that his debts then amounted to 900l. Lord Belhaven wrote in reply that he was sorry to hear of the bad state of his health, and that he should have resolved to go to the hills instead of to Scotland for his recovery, and Lord Belhaven wrote to authorize him to draw for the sum required. This must have been in answer to the letter representing his debts to amount to 900l., and never could have authorized him to draw 9000l. instead of 900l. I maintain that this could only have been a letter of credit to the amount of 900l., and I say it was a fraud to use it afterwards as an existing letter of credit without stating that he had used it to the extent to which he had originally required aid. Let us now see what he drew on it. In 1827 he drew, at least, Rs. 6000. I cannot tell the exact amount, but it must have been that at least, and in March or April, 1828, he drew in favor of Mr. Coull for Rs. 6000 more. Now, that was at least 18 months before he made use of the letter with Mackintosh and Co., or to obtain Mr. Donnithorne's endorsement. He has endeavoured to satisfy you that, owing to his brother's losses, the bills drawn in 1829, were not paid, but the bills in favor of Mr. Coull, which were drawn 18 months previously, were also dishonoured. And yet notwithstanding this he comes down in 1830, resides with Mr. Marjoribanks, and, through his instrumentality, draws its 12,000 through Alexander and Co., 12,000 through Mackintosh and Co., 300l. for Thacker and Co., and 300l. for Fergusson and Co. Now how did he get the endorsement of Mr. Donnithorne? He came down with a letter of introduction to him and shortly after told him that he had a letter of credit on his brother to a considerable amount, and asked him if he

I would endorse his bills. Now I contend that he had not a shadow of pretence at that time for saying that he had that letter of credit. In addition to all I got out of him he said, "in 1829 I communicated with Lord Belhaven that my debts were more than 900l. and that I should be obliged to draw for more, to which I received no answer." Was a party who in 1827 received a letter of credit for 900l. and drew for more in 1828, justified as an honest man in stating that he had an existing letter of credit, and getting Mr. Donnithorne to endorse bills to the amount of Rs12,000 on the strength of it. If that was not a direct fraud, then I do not know what is. Concealing from Mr. Donnithorne that he had drawn other bills, saying nothing to Alexander and Co., about his having drawn in favor of Mackintosh and Co., using that letter of credit right and left, not only as an existing letter of credit, but as authorising him to draw for more than was really the case,—if that be not a fraud, an obtaining of money under false pretences, then I contend there is no such thing as fraud which might be made the subject of a criminal charge, and this statute is nugatory. I contend that he has brought himself under the 58th section of the act, and that it is incumbent on the court to commit him to prison for such a period as shall warn others that they are not to incur debts right and left without any prospects of paying them, and then come into this court for their discharge as a matter of course with debts to the amount of four or five thousand pounds without a sixpence to cover them. By his own admission he appears to have drawn Rs 39,000 on a letter of credit written three years before the time it was drawn, and used to its full extent in the year in which it was received. What are we to think of a person who receives a letter which may be called by his own account, a letter for 900l. and uses it to the extent of Rs 39,000 representing it to each as an existing letter of credit, and concealing from each that he had drawn through others, knowing that the bill drawn in favor of Col. Faithfull had been paid, and perhaps having a pretty shrewd guess that that drawn in favor of Mr. Coull had not. I ask, what must have been his feelings when he sat down at Santipoor to write to his brother to tell him that his debts exceeded considerably what he had stated, and that he should

be obliged to draw on him for a considerable amount more, and when he subsequently drew on that very letter of credit. It is impossible to say that it was a fair transaction. When he represented that to Mr. Donnithorne as an existing letter of credit must he not have known that he had not the means of paying the money. In that autumn he drew from Alexander's from Mackintosh's, from Thacker's, to the extent of near Rs 30,000, and these sums were all drawn just on the eve of his departure. I should like to know then whether these debts were not contracted fraudulently—whether he had at the time a reasonable expectation of paying them? one, whether he knew it or not, having been drawn 18 months before and dishonored, and he never having heard from Lord Belhaven after, 1827, authorising him to draw to any further extent. Was it not incumbent on him when he asked Mr. Donnithorne to endorse his bills to say that he had made use of the letter of credit beyond its amount, that he had drawn in favor of Mr. Coull, and that it was his intention to draw for Rs 15,000 more through Alexander and Co. and by means of Mackintosh and Co. and Thacker and Co. ? I say it was completely fraudulent. He does not say what was the amount of that letter of credit, but he has fixed its limits at 900l. which he drew in 1827, and yet he continued to draw on it in 1828 and 1829. Why has he destroyed it? At first he had no particular recollection about it, but at last it came to his recollection that he had destroyed it about the time of his departure, because he had no further use for it. Indeed! Would it have been of no use if the bills were dishonoured to show that he had been authorized to draw? At the very time he drew Rs. 27,000 on a stale letter of credit he destroyed it, and though there is not one single particle to shew that they were drawn on any authority, yet he has ventured to swear that he drew the whole amount of these bills with direct authority from Lord Belhaven. It is monstrous!—it is lamentable to see a gentleman swear that he drew on authority, and then obliged to admit that he had not even the inference to draw, and to write that he should be obliged to draw for more, and yet concealing that fact from persons when asking them to pledge their credit." Let us now see whether the debts incurred

under circumstances which I say were downright fraudulent were endeavoured to be met by common honesty when the bills were dishonored. What does he hear when he gets home?—that his brother is unable to pay some of them. Three days after his arrival he sees Lord Belhaven, who tells him that he has been obliged to dishonour some of his drafts. He had no reason to believe that any of the bills on which Mr. Donnithorne had signed his name had been paid. He says so in his evidence. In November or December, 1830, he receives three legacies amounting to 2500l. At that time he had no reason to believe that any of Mr. Donnithorne's bills had been paid, and yet what was the account that he gave of these legacies. It is so curious that I shall read it [Mr. Turton here read that part of Capt. Hamilton's evidence which relates to the disposal of the legacies.] He then represented these legacies as left to himself, not that he was a mere trustee for others,—yet in what way do I find them entered in the amended schedule. This is the entry. "During the time that I was at home three legacies were left me by my three sisters. These were, however, left under directions that I should lay them out and distribute them amongst poor people on the estate of the family. This I have done according to the direction of the Will." So the story told in Court on the last occasion is to be thrown up when it is thought convenient, and we are expected to believe that a person residing generally in the East Indies should be selected to distribute charitable donations on an estate in Lanarkshire. I say it is idle to suppose that a person can be permitted, after coming into court without a shadow of excuse for the expenditure of legacies left him, to recede again by the introduction of such an item. I maintain that if mere swearing on the part of an insolvent is to carry him through this court, not only in spite of improbabilities, but of inconsistencies in his own statements, there is no confidence to be placed in this act, which will become a mere vehicle for the protection of debtors, no matter whether they be honest or dishonest ones. I take it that as he swore the other day, to having received 2500l. during the time he was in England, he had sufficient within 200l. to pay every bill drawn on the eve of his departure from this country. He

receives that which will enable him to take up his dishonored bills, but he chooses to be charitable before he is just. I say that is not honest conduct. He must have had in view his return to this country, and the application to this court for the benefit of the act, and at the time when he represented himself insolvent in Edinburgh he was giving away large sums to different persons. You have not failed to observe that he swore that he expected to pay his debts out of his salary; he then shewed debts to the amount of 48000 rupees and they now amount to 68,000 rupees, and this he expects to pay out of his bare salary. Would such an assertion have found credence if sworn to by a Hindoo? No! And why should it from any man breathing? [Mr. Turton continued reading his notes of the evidence, and paused at that part where the insolvent said that part of the legacies had been expended in postchaise hire.] In the amended schedule, amended on deliberation, it is said that these legacies were laid out in charity, according to the directions of the will. Are these two accounts consistent with each other, or is the whole story consistent with probability? [goes on with the evidence.] That is the sole account we get of these legacies, there is not a cowrie to receive. That of Colonel Baily goes to the agent in Edinburgh, and it may or it may not be spent; and the other three may or may not be spent also! He stated last time that they were given him, without pretending that there was any reservation, and I do not believe that there was any. I believe that his intention has been to conceal his property and make a purse,—that he contemplated taking the benefit of the Act, and going home and living on what he had saved, and on his half-pay; and my suspicions have been raised by the whole tenor of his conduct, and his reluctance in giving his evidence. It is true these are mere conjectures of my own; but I ask, was it common honesty to dispose of these legacies when it was his bounden duty to have discharged his debts with them; and shall it be borne that persons having the means of discharging at least half their debts, shall give away their property, and then come into court and seek for their discharge. I believe not a word of the alleged manner in which these legacies have been disposed of, but if every word be true, I say it is a dis-

grace to admit it, when they ought to have been devoted to the payment of his creditors. God forbid that I should press hard upon any man, but I say the man to be spared is not the man of education and rank, who ought to know that it is his duty to pay those who have suffered by him. If such conduct is passed lightly over it will tend to anything but uphold the confidence of the natives in the utility of this Court, and I feel it my duty to press for such a sentence as shall mark to others that it does not look lightly on those who incur debts they have no probability of paying, lavish money on mis-called charity, and then come in and say, let me go, I expect to pay my debt out of my salary, and ask at once to be discharged. I contend that under the 58th section of the Act, it is the duty of the court, a painful duty, I admit, to order that this gentleman shall not be discharged till he has suffered such period of imprisonment as shall deter others from contracting debts which they have no reasonable grounds for believing they can pay. Mr. Clarke said, I rise to address the Court on behalf of the insolvent under considerable difficulty, for the whole of my friend's address appears to be founded on an examination taken before the court at its last sitting, of which I am wholly ignorant, not having been present; all therefore that remains for me to do is to expose as far as I can the fallacy of his argument. Sir J. Grant said that he had his notes of the evidence, which he should be happy to read for Mr. Clarke's information. Mr. Clarke thanked his Lordship for his offer, but continued, his arguments are not of sufficient weight to call for so much trouble. He appears to me to depend more on eloquence and declamation for success than on the merits of his case, and there is no manoeuvre that Counsel can use that he has not availed himself of to oppose this gentleman's discharge. His first objection is that notice has not been given: finding that he cannot maintain that he objects that sufficient time has not been given, and, after giving up that point himself, he again brings it forward as a sort of champion on behalf of the other creditor. When he finds he is not entitled to do this he goes into what he calls the facts of the case; and I need not remind you that a great deal of these so called facts were by his own account mere matters of conjecture. In the first place he appealed

to the 57th and 58th sections of the act. They must be considered as penal acts, and construed rigidly. They have always been so construed, and it has always been imposed on me by this court that they should be considered as penal sections—[reads.]—Now what evidence is there before the court, because I presume, if there were any, he would have pointed it out,—what evidence I say is there which, considering this Act rigidly (as we are bound to consider penal statutes), can warrant your Lordship in saying, he has made away with, charged, mortgaged, or concealed any part of his property. The utmost extent to which the facts will warrant my friend to go is that his accounts are not clear, but are they sufficient to authorise the court, under this section, to say, that he has concealed, mortgaged, or made away with any part of it? Does my friend even say that he has concealed, mortgaged, or made away with it? No! So far from it, all his arguments amount to this, that he received certain legacies which he ought to have applied to the payment of his debts; that he did not pay his debts when he might have done so, but applied the money to other purposes. That may be very blameable conduct,—I will not pretend to defend it,—but that is not the conduct pointed out in this section. This applies to parties who conceal property for their own use, who put money by for some future occasion, that after they have got the benefit of the act, they may have the use of it, but the utmost that is charged against my client is that he squandered and spent it. Then we come to the 58th section, in which it is said "if any insolvent shall have contracted debts fraudulently, or by means of breach of trust, or by false pretences, or without having any reasonable or probable expectation, at the time when contracted, of paying the same," &c. The whole of his arguments under this section refer to the amount of the insolvent's debts and the probability he had, when contracting them, of being able to pay them. I have frequently opposed the discharge of creditors in this court on the same grounds, but have never succeeded in my attempts; in the case of Capt. Macnaghten the amount of his debts on his schedule was Rs 1,28,407, and it appeared in his examination that he had no assets, and nothing to depend on but his military pay, and

the chances of future promotion in his profession. On that ground I opposed him on behalf of eight different creditors, tradesmen of Calcutta, but the court held, and he held the same rank in the army that Captain Hamilton does, the court ~~I~~ say did not consider that he came under the 58th section of the Act, because he had his profession open to him, and overruled my objection, and I could not get even a reference to the examiner. In the case of Lieut. Cullen, who is one grade lower in rank, his debts amounted to 27,708 rupees. The sum is less than Capt. Hamilton's it is true, but it is larger in proportion, when we consider the difference in their ranks. In this case I was again overruled. Now what becomes of my friend's confident assertion that this gentleman had sworn that he expected to pay his debts out of his salary, and his subsequent question to the court whether they would have given credence to the same evidence if given by a Hindoo. Why, what is the court's answer? That they, (which was much more improbable, when an officer of the same rank, and without the same expectations or connections as this gentleman, swore that he did expect to pay, not the sum due in this case, but nearly double its amount) not only believed him, but acted on his statement. I should not have had recourse to such arguments, but for my friend's confident assertions, but if he puts it to me how the court would act, I have a right to shew how the court *did* act. In regard to the bills which have been drawn, I can hardly get from him whether the letter of credit was only a letter for 900l., or whether it was not. If I am to understand that he means the former, I take it to be a mere conjecture of his own, and if we are to go to conjecture it is much more likely that it was an open letter of credit. Sir John Grant here read that part of the insolvent's evidence that stated, that the letter received from Lord Belhaven authorized him to draw as much as he required to pay his debts, and the amount of his passage home. Mr. Clarke—then I am right, and it was my friend's conjecture, that would limit it to 900l. Now as the court will not act upon conjecture, particularly the conjecture of the counsel for the opposition, when opposed to the swearing of the insolvent, what becomes of my friend's arguments? Lord Belhaven writes to him authorising him to draw for as

much as will pay his passage and his debts: does not the whole of his conduct prove that to have been the case? What is the practice where there is a letter of credit for a specific amount? Why it is always handed to the party as a security, because no further use can be made of it. If it had been for only 900l., they would have asked for it. It is not pretended by my friend that they did not see the letter, and it is even stated in evidence that an extract of it was taken by one of them. Then, if it was a specific letter, why did they not take it from him? The reason is obvious, it was an open letter of credit, which might be used not only then but at any future period, if required, and it was only shewn to them to satisfy them that he had authority to draw. Every thing proves it to have been that kind of letter, and that I put in opposition to my friend's conjecture of the 900l. Then where is the fraud committed on these parties? Lord Belhaven might not have been in a situation to act up to his promises, but the insolvent thought he was. Did he not shew his authority, and were they not satisfied, and where then does it appear that he has acted with deception? He shews them the letter, and unless my friend can shew that it was different from what I maintain it was, without he can shew some fraud, it does not appear that this gentleman can come under either of these sections, either as deceiving any of the parties, or contracting debts, which he had no probable means of paying. The amount of the debts is nothing, for the legacies prove, at least, that he has wealthy connexions. He is the only brother to Lord Belhaven, who has been married 19 years, and who has no children. As the heir presumptive of an Earl, having the high connexions he has, and holding the rank he does in the army, I contend that he cannot come under the 58th section of the act. Of this I am certain, that if he does, the previous decision of this court have been most erroneous indeed. I do not find it necessary to trouble your Lordship any further, being satisfied that you will decide according to the evidence before you. The act of parliament must be construed strictly, and it must appear clearly to you that fraud has been committed to bring my client under the 57th clause, and that he had no probability of paying to re-

mand him under the other. Sir John Grant said I agree entirely in what the counsel for the insolvent has said, that the 57th and 58th sections of the act are to be considered as penal enactments, and that they are consequently to be construed strictly; and that in point of fact, although the words of the act are in the negative, that "It shall and may be lawful for the court," &c., with regard to the length of imprisonment they are to be considered as words authorising the court to inflict imprisonment not exceeding a certain term on a party for having violated certain rules therein specified. We have nothing here to guide us as to the facts but the examination of the insolvent himself, and I am bound, therefore, to take it as it stands, comparing it no doubt with his second examination, and comparing it as in all other cases with what is credible and what is incredible. The objections made to his immediate discharge are, first, the ground on which it is insisted that the penalty of this act should be inflicted on him under the 57th clause. Then it becomes necessary to see what are the offences mentioned in that 57th clause—(reads the clause.) In this I find the words "fraudulently, with intent to conceal, &c., destroyed, &c." Now that can only refer in this case to his having destroyed the letter received from his brother, authorising him to make the drafts. I do not think, however, that this point is much insisted on by the counsel for the opposing creditor.—Mr. Turton. No, Sir; I rely principally on the 58th section.—Sir John Grant. Yet it is right for me to say, and placed in the situation that I am, I am bound to give a candid opinion, that upon the whole there has been much carelessness in the conduct of the insolvent: not only of his own interests, but of those who had advanced him money, and he is greatly to be blamed for such carelessness, but still carelessness and fraud are two distinct things. That he did unfortunately destroy this letter, which was his duty to preserve, and if his affairs got into confusion, to put in the possession of the persons who were answerable for the payment of his bills, is much to be regretted, though I do not attribute any improper motive of doing so. We can only tell what its contents were by his account. The 57th section then goes on to say—(reads.) I do not find that this

is much relied on, and it does not appear to me that there are any grounds to say that he has fraudulently with intent to diminish the sum to be divided, or of giving an undue preference, discharged or concealed any part of his property or made away with it. Now it does not appear to me, however, blameable his conduct may be (morally blameable as I consider it in a high degree, for a person who is aware that he has debts he is unable to pay to expend sums he may receive, and which he ought to apply to the liquidation of those debts,) it does not appear to me that he comes within the words of this clause. With regard to the remaining part of the clause, I conceive there are no grounds for imputing it to him at all; and if I am right in my construction of this statute, and have come to a right conclusion on the evidence, there are no grounds for refusing the insolvent his discharge under the 57th clause. It now remains to see whether there are grounds for inflicting that punishment under the 28th section of the act, and which is of a higher degree (reads.) This relates to the contracting of debts fraudulently by means of breach of trust, false pretences, or without any probability of paying them. Breach of trust is not alleged against the insolvent, but false pretence is. But it is my opinion, and that is not a new opinion, for I had occasion to consider that clause of the act before, that false pretences in this penal clause, must receive the same interpretation as in any other penal statute. It then remains to see whether this money was contracted fraudulently, which is a wide word, and which embraces every description of what may be called fraud, or whether it was contracted without any reasonable expectation on the part of the insolvent ever being able to pay it. Now, on these two substantive charges it is necessary to consider what is the evidence, and the evidence arises on the insolvent's own declaration. I would desire it to be understood that, so far as it depends on me, I should never be of opinion that a person who has contracted debts carelessly, is to be dealt with on the footing of one entitled to the full benefit of the act. I think it highly necessary that a different view should be taken of the two cases. That the act should have the full interpretation under the meaning of the language, and that a difference

should be made between an honest debtor, and a person carelessly contracting debts without a reasonable expectation of being able to pay them. That it is a degree of guilt amounting to fraud no one will affirm, and, therefore, without a direct fraud a person may deserve under this act an extension of imprisonment. Upon this the fraud must be charged, which I understand it is, upon having used a letter which authorized the party to draw to a limited amount as one authorizing him to draw to an unlimited amount; or after drawing all that he was entitled to draw by it, using it as the means of drawing more from others. Upon that the insolvent has said—(reads evidence.) Therefore Mackintosh and Co. must have been aware of the nature of the letter, and Mr. Donnithorne was told that they would accept it when endorsed. I may observe, that with regard to Mr. Majorbanks, the insolvent, has said that he believed him worth money, but Mackintosh and Co. must have known, I suppose, that he was not. The objection to this proceeding is, that he had drawn other bills before through other parties, all on the authority of the same letter, but by the evidence, it appears, that he had often drawn before, that his brother had honored other bills drawn by him, and that he had never received any communication forbidding him to draw again or finding fault with him for having drawn so much. It appears to me that that letter was a general letter, and that it did not refer to the statement that he should require 900*l.*; for Lady Belhaven replied to that, and he subsequently received a letter from Lord Belhaven, authorizing him to draw for such sums as he might require to liquidate his debts, and pay his passage home. Now if this letter were in the hands of any of those parties who discounted the bills there can be no doubt that Lord Belhaven would be liable to pay on that general letter. It would have been prudent in the gentlemen who advanced the money to have noted on it the drafts that had been made. There appears to have been great carelessness in these transactions altogether, and it is impossible to bear the insolvent's examination without being struck with the carelessness manifested by him throughout. But I cannot say on the best consideration that this proceeded on his part from fraudulent intentions, and I do not think that there is a case made out that warrants me in saying that in obtaining the credit from Mr. Donni-

thorne he has behaved fraudulently. That he has behaved with carelessness, and very great carelessness, I am prepared to say. With regard to his expectations of being able I think he had good grounds, if the letter was in the terms he has sworn; and I am further satisfied that, if the letter was in the terms he has sworn to, its not being capable of being produced will not prevent the ultimate payment. That the payment may be enforced in a Court of Equity. I state this opinion for the satisfaction of the creditors, that if that letter has been fairly represented, their claims may yet be recovered. I am bound to believe it a fair representation or I must believe it what there are no grounds for saying, that he committed a gross fraud. I do not attribute this to him, and, believing, as I am bound to do, his uncontradicted statement, I am bound to say, after the greatest consideration, that I think this gentleman is entitled to the benefit of the act. Captain Hamilton then signed his schedule and was discharged.

SUMMARY.

Gwalior.—We learn from a private letter of the 12th July that Gwalior is in a most distracted state. Disorder and revolt prevail there. Some 9 or 10 regiments of the Maharajah's, with 400 cannon and 400 cavalry have mutinied. His Highness's other troops, consisting of eleven regiments and 100 cannon, besides our contingent, it seems, were brought out to oppose them. It was thought necessary before the rencontre commenced, to get the Rajah out of his palace; and a British officer with 200 horse, was sent to escort the Queen and the other ladies to the fort of Gwalior as a place of safety. The escort remained with the Queen two days. In the mean time the Maharajah went out with part of his troops and pitched his tents. The ringleaders after this, all came over to beg pardon and their lives; they are described as of a most formidable appearance, blood-thirsty looking fellows. We do not know on what principle exactly, the employment of our force, in such work, is reconciled to our non-interference policy; but it seems, that the Maharajah wished it to remain several months for the purpose of organizing his troops, and to dismantle some of his guns. It is said also, that one of our officers is to be placed in the immediate command of six regiments of infantry, and about 400 horse, the whole of which were

mutineers! This was not exactly settled, we are informed, as an endeavour was making to ascertain how these most orderly soldiers relish the proposition; for of course, if they demur much, the officer who is chosen for this appointment will be in no very pleasant

situation, since such fellows would not be long in adopting means to get rid of him. What is the meaning, again we ask, of all these strange proceedings—this non-interference which is all interference—and where is all to end?—*Hurkaru.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Dr..... Balance of the Bank of Bengal, 30th June, 1884Cr.

	Sa. Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Cash and Govt. Securities	5356886	8	11	Bank Notes and Post Bills Outstanding & Claims payable on Demand	15730930	7	11
Loans on Deposit of Govt. do. &c.	8007706	8	11	Suspense Account	191336	4	9
Bills on Govt. disc.	2419924	1	7	Net Stock	5804804	4	2
Private Bills disc.	3570359	7	8				
Advances for Indigo Purchasers of Pledged and forfeit Securities	572049	8	5				
Doubtful Debts	85000	0	0				
Accs. of Credit on Deposit Securities	796332	6	1				
Advance for Legal Proceedings	809910	9	9				
Dead Stock	3235	15	3				
	113947	12	6				
Sicca Rupees.	21235403	0	10	Sicca Rupees.	21235403	0	10

Remarks.—The items of the foregoing statement which would appear to call for remark, are, "Private Bills Discounted,"—"Advances for Indigo,"—"Purchases of Pledged and Forfeit Securities,"—"Doubtful Debts," and Advance for Legal Proceedings."—"Private Bills discounted."—In this item is still included Sa. Rs. 14,03,515-6-4, being the balance of the principal amount of the acceptances, for which the estates of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., Alexander and Co. Fergusson and Co. and Mackintosh and Co., are liable; and, also, the sum of Sa. Rs. 6,97,301-8-1, paid to the Govt. Loan Committee, with the consent of the assignees of Messrs. Alexander and Co., in satisfaction of their debt, to government, which was secured by mortgage of sundry real and other properties; valued at Sa. Rs. 13,64,000. These properties were primarily mortgaged to the government, and secondarily to the bank; and the bank, with a view to a more ready sale, took them over, paying the government the balance of their account. The assignees of Messrs. Alexander and Co., have agreed to an arrangement, subject to the sanction of the Insolvent Court, for the redemption or sale of all the properties of the estate mortgaged to the bank; and it is proposed, that this arrangement shall have immediate effect. The monies to be realized from

the sale or redemption will, in the first instance, be applied to the reimbursement of the sum, with interest paid to the government.—"Advances for Indigo," (on the pledged factories of Messrs. Alexander and Co.)—The amount of this item has been disbursed in advances for Indigo of the current season. The advances with interest will, as stipulated, be repaid on the completion of the arrangement already alluded to. With regard to the advances for the last season (Sa. Rs. 3,79,330); it will be satisfactory to the proprietors to learn, that, after the repayment of the advances with interest, there was a surplus on the transaction of Sa. Rs. 1,55,012-8-1.—"Purchasers of Pledged and Forfeit Securities."—This head of account was opened in reference to certain conditional sales of mortgaged property. All the sales, however, with the exception of one, have been cancelled, and Sa. Rs. 85,000, the sum of the item, is the balance of the amount, (Sa. Rs. 1,00,000,) for which that sale was made; the title deeds of the property remaining with the bank pending full payment of the purchase money. "Doubtful Debts."—The sum of Sa. Rs. 7,96,332-8-1, at which this item stands, was valued by the Directors, at the close of the half year just ended, at Sa. Rs. 400,051-14-5 only. Of the

difference, Sa. Rs. 2,50,000, covered, as stated in the last report, by forged company's paper to the amount of Sa. Rs. 5,01,500, have been considered bad, in consequence of the affirmation, by the Privy Council, of the judgment of the Supreme Court, in case of the forgeries by Rajkissore Dutt. The profit on the banking business of the past half year, amounts to Sa. Rs. 2,54,504-4-2, which is at the rate of Sa. Rs. 10-3-0 seven-eighths per cent, per annum, upon the capital stock. Besides this sum the directors have carried to credit under profit and loss Sa. Rs. 50,000, on account of old bank notes outstanding for more than fifteen years. There is no reason to anticipate any diminution of the business for the half year ensuing; but the directors having had to apply the above amount towards the loss incurred from the unlooked for issue of the appeal referred to, can make no dividend for the half year, just closed. The following statement exhibits the profits of the nine half years ended the 31st December last, the dividends made, and the amount written off against bad debts.

Half years ended	STATEMENT.			
	Amount of Net Profit.	Rate of Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Written off to Bad Debts.
Sa. Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs. A. P.	Per ann.	Sa. Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs. A. P.
31st Dec. 1829	296,613 8 8	8	29,661 3 8	71,803 8 8
30th June 1830	329,258 3 5	8	40,000 0 0	129,258 3 5
31st Dec. 1830	312,145 13 1	9	42,500 0 0	67,145 13 1
30th June 1831	223,518 2 2	8	20,000 0 0	33,518 2 2
31st Dec. 1831	216,928 6 7	7	17,500 0 0	41,923 6 7
30th June 1832	339,945 7 5	8	20,000 0 0	13,945 7 5
31st Dec. 1832	321,117 13 10	7	17,500 0 0	14,617 13 10
30th June 1833	248,066 4 0	6	14,000 0 0	9,066 4 0
31st Dec. 1833	164,136 14 10	6	15,000 0 0	14,136 14 10
Sa. Rs. 246,917 10 0	7-6-10 3/4		170,000 0 0	76,917 10 0

"Advance for Legal Proceedings."—The amount of this item was disbursed in the expenses of the Appeal from the Supreme Court's judgment in the forgery case. The appeal having been unsuccessful, the item will cease to appear as an asset. By order of the Directors. (Signed) G. UDNY, Secretary to the Bank. 1st July, 1834.

We are enabled to state on undoubted authority, that despatches have been recently received from the Court of Directors, conveying their approval and confirmation of Colonel Pasmore's mission to Persia. Colonel Pasmore having thus been finally disposed of, we are anxious to hear who is Deputy Adjutant General in his room. Captain Craigie is at present acting, but there seem to be doubts of his permanently retaining the appointment. One of the assistantships has been vacant for the last seven months, during which period the government have saved about three thousand rupees in the salary of the office—a saving sufficient, we are afraid in these parsimonious times, to induce them to abolish altogether the situation of 2d Assistant Adjutant General of the army.—However, it is useless speculating as to the persons who are to fill the vacancy in the department of the Adjutant General as the Governor General and Commander in Chief in India, seldom makes a selection under six months deliberation, so long and so carefully are merit and justice considered in this immaculate country. The number of appointments now vacant attest the truth of the above remark. None of the following have yet been filled up—Brigadier at Mhow—Deputy Pay Masters in Rajputana and at Agra—Major of Brigades at Luknow—Adjutant, Governor General's Body Guard—Assistant Secretary to Government Military Department—2d Assistant Adjutant General—Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, and many others, civil and political, which it would be tedious to enumerate—most of the foregoing appointments have been vacant for periods extending from two to six months.

Lord Clive's Fund—Cavalry Officers' Widows.—We have been endeavouring, for the satisfaction of our Military readers, to obtain some information as to the cause of the reduction of the pension of the widows of Cavalry Officers, to which a correspondent of the *Courier* adverted. Our

enquiries, however, have not been altogether successful—the order for taking off the difference of the pension appearing to have been issued in the usual style of our close government, the *reasons* for it being retained for the home enjoyment of those with whom it originated. Agreeably to the deed of grant in 1767, when Lord Clive gave up the legacy of 5 lacs left him by the Newaib Meer Jaffer, as well as the three lacs from Syeffud Dowlah, the successor of Nugem ud Dowlah, in all eight lacs, to be deposited with the company for pensions of invalided officers and soldiers of the company's service and their widows,—the company then engaged to grant a proportion (one-half) of the pay of the rank of each individual to all who might be invalided or found incapable of further service in India—widows to have one-half of the above, or a quarter of the ordinary pay their husbands enjoyed while on service. By the deed itself, therefore, the Cavalry pensioner might justly claim Cavalry rate of pay;—but the real state of the case has been that Lord Clive made his bequest when the army was a very small one, and since his day, it has been so largely increased, that the interest of his eight lacs can go a very little way towards the demand for pensions. Hence the company may consider themselves entitled to make their own arrangements in the disposal of the heavy surplus demand now made on their own purse for 'Lord Clive's Fund,'—and this is the only rational interpretation we can put upon the order which has attracted attention.

G. M. Batten, Esq.—Our obituary of July 26th, records the premature demise, on the 21st instant, of G. M. Batten, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 26; a young officer of much promise, whose talents and amiable character were, we believe, extensively known and appreciated in Calcutta. Mr. Batten was a scholar of considerable accomplishments and cultivated taste; and his zeal and capacity in the discharge of his public duties had gained him the esteem of the able officers in different departments of the Secretariat, under whom he was chiefly employed during his few years of service. The announcement of his death will be received with deep regret by his early contemporaries and associates, to whom his honourable qualities, and kindly disposition, had greatly endeared him,

and a sentiment of general sorrow must be excited in contemplating the untimely fate of youth, cut off in the bloom of happiness, and at the commencement of a career, which it was fondly hoped would prove one of public usefulness and distinction.

Army Relief.—We are indebted to an obliging friend for the opportunity of publishing the following authentic particulars. "3d regiment light cavalry from Sultanpore and Benares to Kurnaul, on the arrival of the 8th light cavalry.—5th regiment light cavalry, from Muttra to Cawnpore, on the arrival of the 10th regiment.—6th regiment light cavalry, from Cawnpore to Mhow, on the 15th of October.—7th regiment light cavalry, from Mhow to Cawnpore, on the arrival of the 6th regiment.—8th regiment light cavalry, from Cawnpore to Sultanpore, Benares, on the arrival of the 5th regiment.—10th regiment light cavalry, from Kurnaul to Muttra, on the 15th October.—3d regiment native infantry, from Nussceerabad to Mynpoorie, on the 1st of November.—4th regiment native infantry, from Saugor to Behampore, on the 20th of October.—6th regiment native infantry, from Allahabad and Juanpore to Barrackpore, right wing on the 1st November, left wing so as to join the right at Benares to be relieved by a detachment from that station.—7th regiment native infantry, from Goruckpore to Almorah, when relieved by a wing of the 21st regiment.—11th regiment native infantry, from Chittagong to Goruckpore, on the arrival of the 55th regiment.—21st regiment native infantry, from Cawnpore to Mullye, on the 10th October, via Goruckpore.—22d regiment native infantry from Lucknow to Meerut, when relieved by a wing of the 47th regiment from Sultanpore.—23d regiment native infantry, from Kurnaul to Neemuch, on the 20th of October.—25th regiment native infantry, from Arracan to Mirzapore, when relieved by the 40th regiment.—26th regiment native infantry, from Agra to Neemuch, on the 20th October.—30th regiment native infantry, from Almorah to Nussceerabad, when relieved by the 7th regiment.—32d regiment native infantry, from Nussceerabad to Allyghur, when relieved by the 74th regiment.—35th regiment native infantry, from Jumsulpore to Lucknow when relieved by the 58th regiment.—40th regiment native infantry, from Allyghur to Arracan, to

embark and proceed to the presidency by water, on the 1st of September from Ram Ghaut.—41st regiment native infantry, from Pertaubghur to Barrackpore, when relieved by a detachment from the 63d regiment.—44th regiment native infantry, from Bareilly to Mhow, on the 20th of October.—50th regiment native infantry, from Barrackpore to Dacca, on the 20th of October.—51st regiment native infantry, from Neemuch to Agra, when relieved by the 25th regiment.—53d regiment native infantry, from Dacca to Banda and Etawah, when relieved by the 50th regiment.—55th regiment native infantry, from Barrackpore to Chittagong, on the 15th of November.—58th regiment native infantry, from Sultanpore, Oude, to Jumnulpore, when relieved by a wing of the 47th regiment, which will be detached for that duty of the 10th of October.—61st regiment native infantry, from Neemuch to Kurnaul, when relieved by the 23d regiment.—63d regiment native infantry, from Mullye to Sultanpore, Oude, when relieved by the 21st regiment.—64th regiment native infantry, from Dinapore to Saugor, on the 15th of October.—65th regiment native infantry, from Mhow to Allahabad and Jaunpore, on the arrival of the 4th regiment.—67th regiment native infantry, from Etawah and Banda to Dinapore, the right wing to be relieved by a detachment from the 68th regiment on the 20th of October. The left wing to leave Banda so as to join the right at Futtehpore.—68th regiment native infantry, from Mynpoorie to Bareilly, when relieved by the 3d regiment.—71st regiment native infantry, from Meerut to Cawnpore, on the 1st of November.—72nd regiment native infantry, from Behampore to Pertaubghur, on the arrival of the 4th regiment.—74th regiment native infantry, from Mirzapore to Nusseerabad on the 20th October, when relieved by a detachment from Benares."

Caulul.—"Intelligence received from a variety of sources confirms the suspicions we have long entertained of Runjeet Sing's designs on Caulul. His troops are at present employed in the endeavour to establish his authority in Peshawar, but it seems to be considered certain that, as soon as he has secured that conquest by the subjugation of the inhabitants, and the defeat or submission of their Chiefs, a vigorous attempt will be made to extend the acquisition to the territo-

ries of Dost Mahommed Khan and the Candahar Sirdars, on the recovery of which Shah Shoojah has been reckoning with such confident hopes of success. Shah Shoojah, we have just heard, has met with a repulse from Dost Mahommed—he was entrenched with his troops in front of Candahar laying siege to the fort, when Dost Mahommed sent 500 of his followers to attack them. Instead of remaining in their trenches the fools quitted them to the number of 200, and met Dost Mahommed's troops, who made a dash at the Shah's 200 and cut them up to a man, without suffering in the least themselves.—Sultan Mahommed Khan, who governed Peshawar before its capture by Runjeet, has made good his retreat via Khybur to Caulul, where he is with his brother. Runjeet's assigned reason for capturing Peshawar is the fear of Shoojah ul Malk's recovering his throne, and making it tributary to Caulul, so that if we supported him in the maintaining his country it would be included; and Runjeet wishes to be before hand and attach it to his territory before we have given our aid to the Shah, thus affording no pretext hereafter for laying claim to Peshawar as a part of Caulul, it having been in his possession before we had any thing to say in the business. General Allard has at last got his *rookut* from Runjeet; he is going to Loodiannah, and thence to Calcutta to embark for France; I fancy he has feathered his nest very comfortably. Ventura is still at Loodiannah recovering rapidly."

Edward Ironside, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, who was residing temporarily at the Neelgherries, has been required to attend the Council of India as an occasional member. The number of the Council being now complete for legislative purposes, (there being five present, viz. the Right Honourable the Governor Gen. the Governor of Madras. Col. Morson, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. Ironside) it is to be supposed that they will proceed to the enactment of laws.

Farming of Lands.—We perceive from the Calcutta Gazette that the Island of Kootoobdes attached to the collectorship of Chittagong is offered for farming. The officiating collector has invited capitalists to make offers for the Island, which contains about 56,815 bigas. In the description of the land, it is stated that this Island is separated from the main land by a

deep and broad channel of the sea, and is necessarily so distinct from the lands of any other Zimendances as to preclude the possibility of boundary disputes. Rice of a very superior quality is its staple produce; the crops are extremely luxuriant, and the facilities for shipping the grain for transportation are very great.

The following letter and deposition contain all the particulars we may probably ever get of the dreadful event,—Singapore, March 31, 1834.—Messrs. Brightman and Co. Calcutta. Dear Sirs,—By the arrival of one of the Cochin China ships we are put in possession of the fate of the unfortunate *Fifeshire*. Three of the survivors having arrived in her, whose depositions I have taken, and annex, as two of them remain behind. I have secured a passage for the other, Shaik Edoo, sepoy, in the *Skimmer*, but am not certain whether he has embarked, not having seen him since I gave him the order to go on board. My opinion is she was wrecked on the Paracels, but, others here are of opinion it was the Scarborough Shoal; in haste, I am, yours faithfully, (Signed) T. W. Whittle. The deposition of Joseph DeCruz, seacunny, Portuguese; Pedro Martin, sailor, and Shaik Edoo, sepoy, lately belonging to the barque *Fifeshire*, taken by me in the presence of the master attendant of this port, Captain Wm. Scott. (Signed) T. W. Whittle.—We had been 14 or 15 days at sea, when we experienced a typhoon for three days—the first of which we pumped constantly, the rice choking the pumps,—the second day we lost our topmasts, also fore and main sails, jib, and fore top-mast stay sail; we then had no sail to set, and the sea was so high breaking over the ship, we could not open hatches. We remained this way till the third day, when I Joseph DeCruz heard the Captain say to Mr. Aldridge, Chief Officer, “we can now get to Manila,” this was about ten o’clock; at eleven o’clock, wind S. W., we saw breakers close to leeward, when they were seen, the Chief Officer put the helm up and lashed it—the Captain having seen the breakers, went below; Mr. Mackey, immediately when he heard we were near breakers, came on deck and said to Mr. Aldridge, “what’s the matter,” when the latter replied, “we are all lost.”—before this the sea had washed away the long boat lee

bulwarks, &c. When we saw the breakers, the sea was making a fair breach over us. We shortly stuck on the shoal, and the first sea drove Mr. Mackey and the Chief Officer as far as the main mast from off the poop, we saw them last at the gangway holding on; before this, the 2d officer, Mr. James had gone forward to cut away the anchor, but was washed overboard after cutting one of the stoppers. The ship immediately parted amidships, those that were aft, were seen no more, with the exception of the bodies mentioned hereafter; those forward, held on till four o’clock in the afternoon. When the wind abated, and the sea went down, the Syrang and 1st Tindal constructed a raft with studding sail booms, &c., and with five men went a way on it, we soon lost sight of them in the breakers; the carpenter then followed on a raft alone. Nine men now remained, these formed two rafts, when four men started on one, and five on the other; we were on the last. On the 12th day one man died of hunger, and on the 13th another, on the 19th day, at five in the morning, we were cast on shore on the coast of Cochin China, being then in so weak a state as to be unable to rise; at day light, some Cochin China soldiers came down and carried us up like children (our flesh at this time was like cotton.) We were carried up to a Mandarin’s where we remained fifteen days. he fed us on rice and fish, but did not give us any clothes. We were a month travelling by land to where we embarked for Singapore. The King behaved very kind to us, presenting cloths and ordering food. The reef we struck on is covered at high water, and is about three coss in length. The wind had always been S. W. in the typhoon, and we steered N. E., the whole time, whilst we were on the raft the wind was N. E. Shaik Edoo sepoy adds, “we went to the reef where the after-part of the vessel was aground, and saw in the cabin the bodies of Mrs. Allport and eldest daughter, under some of the wreck.” The above was principally related to me by Joseph DeCruz, Seacunny, in English and Hindoostanee, both languages he understands well.—(Signed) T. W. W.

Memorial of the Civilians of the Doab.—The Civilians of the Doab have, we understand, come to the determination of memorialising the Government, on the subject of the secret

reporting system, which, it is said, the Vice-President in Council has ordered to be adopted, instead of the open official reports alluded to in the Governor General's minute. The memorial against the secret inquisitorial system is now in course of preparation at Allahabad, and after being signed by all the civil servants at that station, will be forwarded for the approval and signature of the civilians at Cawnpore, in Bundelkhund, at Futtehpur, Etawah, Mynpuri, and Furruckabad. As we have always advocated fair and open reporting, we need not say that we most heartily wish success to the honest wishes and reasonable prayers of the petitioners. And we think it a fortunate circumstance for the country that it possesses a body of men of such manly independence of mind as those who have now come forward; one party to protest against the privilege of being permitted to stab their neighbour's character in the dark, the other to play that they may not be subjected to the chance of being slandered by hidden accusers, who, behind theegis of office, might deal forth charges and innuendos unanswerable, because unknown to the unfortunate victim of jealousy or malice. We are surprised to hear that Sir Charles Metcalfe is the advocate of the secret system. He defends it, we suppose, on the principle that unless reporting officers are protected from the wrath or ill-will of the reportees, by veiling from the eyes of the latter the strictures of the former upon their character and public conduct, a spirit of animosity will be engendered highly prejudicial to the interests of government and the people, or that reporting officers being desirous of living in a state of peace and quietness with their juniors, will either indulge in complimentary strain or slur over any faults or peccadilloes of which their assistants may have been guilty, when they know and write with the knowledge that every word they say will be greedily scanned and commented upon by those, whose prospects will be so materially affected by the subject matter of the reports. That the latter supposition is correct there cannot be a doubt, when we take into consideration the limited and peculiar nature of the society in the provinces, and the extreme horror which almost every man entertains of embroiling himself in disputes and bickerings with his neighbours, so fatal to his comfort and peace of mind ;

but this is an argument against the principle of the merit fostering regulation, not against the system of open reporting. The adoption of the latter might certainly go a great way to nullify the spirit of the orders of government with regard to reporting on the true merits of its public servants ; but it surely would be better, that this should happen than that the highest officers of the state should be metamorphosed into secret accusers, and the British government of India into a Venetian council of ten, armed with the most terrific power to punish men for alleged offences of the nature of which the accused are kept ignorant, and consequently have not the means of refuting. We believe we may say that in these provinces an unanimous feeling prevails against the secret system which it is attempted to introduce, and if government have any regard for the public opinion by which it has often professed to be guided, it will, without delay, reverse the orders which have been issued, prohibiting the reporting officers from furnishing their juniors with copies of their reports.—*Cawnpore Examiner*.

Infant Schools.—A meeting of the committee for the establishment of infant schools in India, was held yesterday, at the Episcopal Palace, when the Lord Bishop laid before it the communications which have been received from England regarding the supply of a qualified master. It seems, that a very excellent selection has been made of a young man, of high moral character, pious habits, great intelligence, and ardour in the undertaking. He was to spend four months with the Reverend W. Wilson, (the Bishop's brother) at Walthamstow, to perfect himself in the science of infant teaching, previous to his departure, and would, probably, leave England for Calcutta in June. He may, therefore, be expected here in November next. It has not been thought expedient to send out a mistress also, at least for the present. The committee authorised the outlay of a sum sufficient for the payment of the passage, outfit, &c. of the master, and a resolution was passed, appointing the Reverend Mr. Fisher to act as secretary to the committee, during the intended absence of the Reverend J. Bateman, and to receive Mr. Perkins, the master on his arrival. We have read the testimony of Mr. Perkins's worth and fitness, with very close

attention, and we can, with great confidence, assure our readers, that the appointment of that gentleman holds out great promise of the success of the admirable infant school system in India.

Hon. Frederick Augustus Pellew.—We understand that the Honorable Frederick Augustus Pellew, at present a private in H. M.'s 11th Light Dragoons has applied for his discharge from that distinguished corps. Mr. Parry, (a nephew of Sir E. Parry, the celebrated Arctic Navigator) who was a Serjeant in the same regiment, died a short time since of a tumour in the throat.

The Rajpoot Princes are in secret talking among themselves, that in former days Sir C. Theophilus Metcalfe came into this part of Hindostan and effected the tearing out of the Bhurtpoor Raja by the roots, as well as many other English calamities—now he is coming again, may God protect every one. As the harshness of this gentleman's disposition is unfortunately too well known to people of every description, every one is in dread of the apprehended severity.

Indigo Factories.—*Melancholy change in the Doab.*—We perceive by an advertisement in our last paper, that the assignees of the estate of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., are endeavouring to bring that concern to a close, the factories that are now advertised for sale are those which formerly belonged to Messrs. Mercer and Co. It is melancholy to reflect on the great change that has taken place in the manufactures and trade of the Doab since 1824. In that year were worked all the numerous indigo factories belonging to Messrs. McClintock and Morton, Messrs. Stewart and Robertson, Messrs. Mercer and Company, Messrs. Fortier and Dubois, Messrs. Bunnet and Maxwell, Messrs. Bush and Co., besides many factories belonging to individuals. Most of these firms also traded very largely in cotton; Mercer and Co. alone bought nine lacks of rupees worth in 1825; now not one single firm of the above exists, and all the factories are lying idle or have fallen into utter ruin. When all these concerns were in active operation, and each circulated among the buccas and zumecndars many lacks of rupees every year, we are glad to see that the matter, who were then able to see had w

comfort; but since all these have stopped the same sums are required at the stated times by the collectors and tahseeldars. To comply with their requisition the zumecndars appear to be utterly unable, and we personally know many instances of zumecndars giving up their villages, and turning labourers from their perfect inability to pay the sums now demanded, which sums they, at the time of the settlement being made, were able to pay with ease, owing to the circulation of coin for indigo and cotton. We regret to learn also, that in the new settlements which are being made in a part of the Coel zillahs there is no indication of a wish to lessen the weight that is now crushing the population, but that a further increase of jumma is exacted from almost every village. We indulge a hope that when our new Governor arrives and sees the distress under which the agricultural population labours, he will alleviate these burthens and give them some hope of living out of debt, and in some little comfort. Last year many of the talookdars in the Coel zillah were actual losers of large sums of money. One we know paid to government fifteen thousand rupees more than it was possible to collect from his ryots and leaseholders, but he happened to have funds of his own in store to make up his deficit. Let us however fancy a zumecndar without private funds having to pay up even one thousand rupees; he is thereby ruined for ever, he borrows the sum from a behoria at 36 per cent., and from the peculiar tricks of that class, is never able to extricate himself. He must pay the money in good koldar rupees. If the collector be ever so much inclined to favor him and give him time, he cannot do it, for if there be any deficiency in the amount of his collections he is sure to receive a letter from the commissioner expressive of his surprise that the sum collected appears to be much less than it ought to be. It is a pity that commissioners and collectors have not the power of accommodating good and willing zumecndars, by allowing their deficit in a bad year either to be forgiven or to be paid by small instalments in several succeeding years. Next to the over assessment, it is the insisting on the sums being paid in coin on a certain day that distresses the zumecndars and drives them to the behoras and to ruin.

Markets, 23d July, 1834.—Indigo.—We have seen but few letters from the interior during the week, and these do not materially differ in their accounts from those previously received. The rains had set in very heavily in the Upper provinces; prospects in Pooreeah were very bad; Jessore and Kishnagur very uncertain, though not upon the whole unfavorable; in Dacca produce which had been so unusually bad is stated latterly to have improved. A sale of Oude indigo was held on Friday, at which about 22 chests were sold at 125 per maund, and an equal quantity bought in at about that price. For another parcel of 10 chests bought in 135 Rs. 135 were afterwards offered; and for a parcel of 24 chests bought in at 145, Rs. 150 were offered and refused, after the sale. **Raw Silk.**—During the week several sales have been made; the principal are as follows—80 maunds good Banleahat 9-10 to 9-12, 70 maunds fair Cossimbazar at 10-8, and 22 maunds good Hurripal at 10-8—all cash rates. The market is well supplied and the demand fair.—**Silk Piece Goods** continue in active demand. Purchases of some Cossim Bazar Kurahs for the English market, and some small size Radanagore Choppas for the American market, are reported since our last; the prices of the former have somewhat declined. **Cotton.**—Purchases of some Cutchoura are reported for shipments to China. The prices of the assortments continue without alteration. **Saltpetre.**—The market continues very inactive. We have only the report of a purchase of 250 maunds, during the whole week, for the English market. The prices of the assortments remain as last. **Sugar** continues to engage attention for the English and Bombay markets, and the prices of the assortments have somewhat improved. **Shell Lac** has been in limited inquiry this week. The only purchases reported is of a parcel Mirzapore, for shipment to America. The prices remain at our former rates. **Lac Dye** has been also in limited demand. A purchase of a lot Mirzapore is the only transaction during the week for the American market. **Stick Lac** continues in demand. **Safflower, Ginger, and Turmeric**—We have no purchases to report, and prices remain as before.

Hides have engaged attention this week, for the English and American markets, at former prices. **Rice** has been in active demand this week.

Heavy purchases of Ballam and Moonghy have been made for shipments to the Mauritius and China. The demand for Patcherry and Luckybellas has also been active for the English market; and the prices of the assortments have slightly improved. **Opium.**—Several purchases have been made, of Patna at 950 to 965 per chest, and Benares at 955 to 995 per chest, *cash*, principally of *March sales*, of which government had advertised a re-sale. Since these purchases, holders are firm, and demand 1000Rs. per chest. Shipments for China are in progress per *Thetis* and other vessels. **Europe Goods.**—**Mule Twist** continues in limited enquiry, and the prices of the lower numbers have somewhat improved. The imports during the week consist of about 776 bales. **Turkey Red Yarn and Orange Twist.**—The demand continues pretty active at former prices. **Other Dyes**—Nothing doing. **Chintzes**—Turban sets and scarlet pines continue in demand with a slight improvement in prices—other descriptions remain at former prices. **White Cottons**—Some heavy sales of books have been effected this week at declined prices. Mulls, Lappets, and Madapolams may be considered somewhat improved, and the assortments continue as before. **Woolens**—Sales of some superfine assorted colors have been effected at rather declined prices. **Copper**—The market was in a very agitated state in the early part of the week, and several sales of Tiles effected as high as 50 rupees per factory maund, and 13 rupees per maund above last week's prices. The cause of this rise had been owing to the market at Mirzapore having greatly improved; but from recent advices from the Upper Provinces, we understand that the demand at Mirzapore has somewhat subsided, and the price here has consequently again fallen these two or three days. Our quotations remain at the selling prices, but the prices of the day may be considered at 48 rupees per factory maund. The other descriptions have also improved in prices. Sheet is reported at 49-4, braziers at 45, ingot at 45-12, old at 45-8 bolt at 47, South American at 41, nails have somewhat fallen in prices. **Iron**—We have no change to notice since our last; several sales are reported at former prices. The market however looks somewhat favourable, and disposed to improve. **Steel**—The price of Swedish has slightly declined

since our last, the other assortment continue without alteration. *Lead*—The stock is reported very small, and the prices of the assortments have further improved since our last. *Spelter*—The market has greatly improved, and some sales have been effected as high as 9-4 per factory maund. The demand for the Upper Provinces, and the diminished imports from home have been the cause of this rise. *Tin Plates and Quicksilver*—No sales reported, and we have no alteration in prices to notice. *The Money Market, &c.*—*Bills*—No alteration in rates since our last. Sales of Private Bills have been effected, say from 2,000l. to 3,000l. at from 2s 0½ to 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee. Insurance Bills are held at 2s. under 500l., about that sum procurable at 2s. 0½d. Canton Bills with good endorsements are offered at 2s. 2d. None of the United States' Bank Bills in the market. *Specie and Bullion*—Nothing done in Sycee since our last and no importations from China—about 215 sa. wt. Gold Dust have been sold during the week, at 13 and 13-1 per sa. wt. A quantity of 150,000 Sa. Rs. worth of China Gold Bars is in the market, for which the dealers have offered 13-15 and 13-14, whereas 3 or 4 months ago, it was sold at 15-8 for bar and 15-12 for leaves. *Freights to London*—Dunnage 11. 0s to 11. 6s per ton; Dead Weight, 21 5s to 21 16s do.; Light Goods, 31 15s to 41 4s do. *Bullion* at half per cent.

The Raja of Oude.—A rumour prevails of an expected reconciliation between the Kings of Oude and Delhi. Our readers may possibly be curious enough to learn the cause of the disagreement, which we are enabled to give them from a summary of the administration of the Indian government during the government of the Marquis of Hastings, drawn up by himself. The Sovereign of Oude was the nominal Vizier of the Mogul empire, and though on the crumbling to pieces of that empire, its powerful ministers and feudatories assumed actual independence many of them were still obliged to consider themselves subjects of the House of Timour and to pay the honours due to their superiors. The King of Oude was formerly known as the Newaub Vizier, and though in possession of a royal income and complete independence, while the Emperor of Delhi was without the shadow of power and a pensioner on the British government, he was obliged

to manifest all the respect to the royal family, which his ancestors had been accustomed to shew in circumstances directly the reverse. It happened that several years ago two brothers of the King of Delhi were residing at Lucknow, supported by allowances granted partly by the Honourable Company, partly by the Newaub Vizier; and although they depended partly on the latter for their daily food, they maintained a pre-eminence over him. While Lord Hastings and the Nabob of Oude were one day riding out on elephants, they met the two pensioned brothers, when according to court etiquette, the elephant on which the Nabob was riding was obliged to kneel in token of homage. The Nabob, considering that the Governor General of India was in company, was not a little chagrined at the humiliation to which he had been subject. Lord Hastings perceived this, and said to the Nabob, that to continue such demonstrations of respect must rest with himself alone, for the British government did not require of him the manifestation of such submission to the Delhi family. That there was no mode of his avoiding this prostration in future to the house of Timour but by assuming the kingly title. It was intimated to him through the Resident that the British government would readily acknowledge the title if he were to assume it. This took place soon after; the Nabob of Oude assumed the title of King of Oude, and was thus recognised by the English authorities. The court of Delhi on hearing of it manifested the highest indignation; and spoke of it in no measured terms. This offensive language was of course carried to Lucknow and occasioned a breach between the two sovereigns. It is to the misunderstanding which has subsisted between them from that time to this, that the information published last week alludes. The King of Oude has nothing to hope or fear from the helpless descendants of Saitan Baber; yet he appears so anxious (if report be true) to make up the breach, that he is ready to sacrifice a very large sum of money.

The Lord Bishop.—We understand that the Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta has signified to government his intention to commence his episcopal visitation next month, and that, if possible, one of the government steamers is to be provided for his ac-

commodation. His Lordship's first visitation will be held in the Cathedral in the early part of August, and he will embark somewhere about the 15th or 20th of the month, with his chaplain and a medical attendant, for Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, proceeding thence to Madras. This voyage, it is calculated, will occupy about six weeks. The steamer will then return to Calcutta, and go back to Madras for his lordship, and suite about the 20th of February; so that his lordship's absence from Calcutta will not extend beyond the month of February. The cold weather will be occupied in visitations in the Madras presidency and Ceylon. It is his lordship's intention afterwards, to proceed to the Upper Provinces and to the Agra Presidency.

We hear that a third member is to be added to the board of revenue at Allahabad.

Deputy Collectors.—We are happy to find from the letter of our correspondent *Kheur Kham*, that the appointments of deputy collectors in our pargannahs are still being made. These appointments were created, we believe, to be holden by natives, independent of the necessity that existed for them; but we see no reason why Europeans should not be equally admissible. Any other grounds than those of efficiency must ultimately cease to influence the nomination to these as well as all other appointments; and as this is generally possessed in a higher degree by Europeans, it is due to the country to select them as well as the natives. To propitiate the natives by appointments to situations from which the better qualified European is excluded is, we conceive, highly impolitic. The greatest happiness of the greatest number is the true object to be attained, and one of the best methods of promoting this is by selecting public servants according to their powers of being useful, without reference to the accident of colour or birth, or the artificial distinction of religion or opinion.

Employment of European Collectors by Runjeet Singh.—The native akbaras state that Runjeet Singh contemplates employing Europeans as collectors throughout his territories. However serious the intentions the old chief may entertain on this subject, it is a measure which he will find difficult to carry into execution. The period of his demise cannot be far distant,

and the commotions that must ensue on this event occurring, independent of the collision that may take place between his successors and our government, must deter Europeans of capability and integrity from accepting the invidious office of collector.

The General Palmer.—The General Palmer has again put back, after getting as far as Coringa. The following is an extract of a letter from the vessel:—"We managed to get as far as Coringa, after numerous 'carryings away,' but losing then a second topmast, the foremast sprung, fore trussle tree ditto, fore cross trees, fore top gallant yards and mizen cap carried away, beside topmast and top gallant rigging so strained by heaving and pitching as not to be trustworthy any longer; we were at last obliged to bear up, &c. &c."

Indigo Prospects.—Very gloomy accounts of indigo prospects are coming in from all the districts of Lower Bengal, the unprecedented quantity of rain which has fallen has swayed the rivers, and obliged the planters to cut away, and the produce from the plant is smaller than ever was known at this time of the year, the cold easterly winds have checked the growth of the late sowings, and great fears are entertained that the grass will get ahead of the plant and destroy it. People who were certain of 120,000 maunds at the commencement of last month, now talk of 85,000 maunds as the probable crop of the coming season.

Charges against Col. John Hunter.—We never were more surprised than when we perused in the Meerut Observer, the charges which Captain Marshall has been permitted to bring against Colonel Hunter, lately the commanding officer of the 71st N. regt. We can scarcely believe it possible that such charges were ever perused by the Commander-in-chief, the Adj.-General, the Military Secretary, or the Judge Advocate General. In the present case Captain M. has leave allowed to rake up all the most trifling and childish things as charges against his immediate commanding officer; he has not only been allowed to make them, but they have been adopted by the ruling military powers, and Col. Hunter is now undergoing his trial—Promphdoy! We can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that Lord Wm. Bentinck ever authorized such a pro-

ceeding. There has evidently been much bad blood between the Colonel and the Captain for some time past; the latter appears to have been noting down every slight lapse of the Lieutenant-Colonel, and now comes forward as the champion of good order and the defender of Sir S. F. Whittingham—*Fudge?* The army would be one continual General Court Martial if every unguarded and unmeaning expression of every officer were treasured up by his juniors, to be brought against him to support vindictive charges. How many officers would, on being annoyed by a superior, have given vent to their spleen in an exclamation such as Colonel Hunter did. We would pardon the Governor General himself for such an imprecation on the Great Court of Directors, on receiving from their High mightinesses, a wig, for doing what he had thought right.

Military Orders.—We would again more earnestly than before call attention to the inconvenience that is felt from the non-publication of the orders issued by the Major-General Commanding the Forces. Those who are directly and immediately affected by them of course learn their purport through the official channel, but their friends remain in ignorance of the orders passed respecting them, and the evil, in consequence, is already felt to be great, and will every day become greater. The authority from which the order emanated, prohibiting the continuance of the publication, must have been influenced by some apparently good reason. And we, therefore, blame no one; but it is not too much to expect that General Watson or Colonel Lunley, with whomsoever the matter may rest, will re-consider the order when they learn that great inconvenience is found to arise from it. The effect of the withdrawal of the orders from the Press will be that they will get into print in an unauthenticated form, and we have an example of this in an anonymous communication which appears to day. On the particular question to which the writer's remarks refer we are not sufficiently informed to give an opinion; but, as far as we can judge, it does seem that the order quoted has been conceived and framed in the old spirit of exclusion. What the government wants, we suppose is good gunners, whether they be black, white, or grey; but in the order of the 12th inst, we find that the eligibility from

the rank of drummers to that of gunners is limited to "boys of European parentage" to the exclusion, as would appear, of the sons of "European fathers by half caste or native mothers." However, the order is so happily worded as to admit of a different explanation being forced on it; but its apparent and most obvious sense is directly opposed to the enactment "that no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said company." Eligibility to the ranks, to be sure, seems a worthless right, but it is not worthless to a drummer, else, it would neither be offered by the order to a favoured class, nor claimed by our correspondent whom that order is believed to exclude. Besides, if eligibility to the ranks is to be refused to East Indians, merely because they are such, with what consistency can eligibility to a commission be conceded? Let the East Indians look about them. *Obsta principis* must be their rule. There is the order of July 12, 1834. Let them study its letter and spirit, and if these are really opposed to the new franchise they have gained, they know too well by experience that it will never be cancelled by submission to injustice.

Estate of Mackintosh and Co.—We give insertion to a letter from Mr. James Gordon, of the late firm of Mackintosh and Co., in reply to a communication addressed to the Assignees by several constituents of that house. It will be remembered by our readers that Mr. Holroyd, the sole assignee of the estate, advertised some property consisting of houses and lands, in and about Calcutta, to be disposed of by lottery, the price of each chance 200 rupees, and creditors of Mackintosh and Co. to be allowed to take tickets on allowing a set-off on their claim to the amount of 2000 rupees, which, if the property in question were really worth the price fixed on it, would be equivalent to receiving a dividend of six pice in the rupee. Mr. Holroyd also disposed of some doubtful debts for eight times their amount, in claims on the estate, or at a rate of two annas in the rupee. These measures have had the effect of inducing the public to believe that the

ultimate out-turn of the estate will not exceed 6 pice per rupee, whilst a member of the late firm declares his conviction that there are assets fully equal to eight annas in the rupee. Mr. Gordon, in the letter now before us, says "I therefore did and still do consider myself warranted in having stated at the 2nd meeting that if the estate should be wound up by ourselves, and if we succeeded in recovering even one half of what was due to us by the Phillippine company, which there was then good reason to hope, we might be able to make dividends to the extent of eight annas in the rupee. Further than this none of the partners ever went." Mr. Gordon also states "as to the final out-turn of the dividends, the assignees have never shown us any reason for disputing the moderate amount of the original valuation of them, by the committee appointed for that purpose. We must therefore adhere to our opinion that at least that amount may be realised, exclusively of what may come from the other sources adverted to." Here we have a distinct assertion on the part of Mr. Gordon, a member of the firm of Mackintosh and Co., that Mr. Holroyd, the assignee, was put in possession of real assets to the amount of eight annas in the rupee, "independent of what may come from other sources;" and, however lightly Mr. Holroyd may think of the charge, it appears to us one of a most serious nature, and from which it would be as well if he relieved his character with the least possible delay. Mr. Holroyd has, by the prospectus to a lottery scheme, and the sale of doubtful debts virtually assumed 10 per cent. to be the real amount of the out-turn. Mr. Gordon fixes it at about 50 per cent: what is to become of the remaining forty?

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—June 23, Mr. H. T. Owen to be Magistrate and Collector of Allyghur; Mr. Owen will continue to officiate as civil and session Judge of Cawnpore until further orders; Mr. J. Davidson to officiate as Magistrate as well as Collector of Allyghur; Mr. D. C. Smyth to officiate as a Judge of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at the Presidency. Mr. H. W. Torrens to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Dep. Collector of Meerut.—30. Mr. D. Pringle to officiate until further orders as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr; Mr. H. Palmer

is appointed 2nd assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium; Superintendent of the Western Salt Chokies, and Assistant to the Superintendent of Stamps; Rae Manick Chund is appointed Deputy Collector in Zillah Gornackpore—July 11, Mr. W. Dent to officiate as civil and session Judge of Hooghly—14, Mr. J. Dunbar to be Collector as well as Magistrate of Mymensing—21. Mr. C. Smith to be civil and session Judge of Chittagong; Mr. C. R. Martin to be ditto ditto of Dinagepore, Mr. C. Steer to be Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 12th or Monghyr division; Mr. H. Moore to officiate as civil and session Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs; Mr. J. Grant to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the central division of Cuttack; Mr. H. M. Parker is appointed Junior Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of the Marine Board, vice Sargent, *dec.*; Mr. J. J. Ward, Writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in 2 of the Native languages; Captain W. Hope assumed charge of the office of Master Attendant on 14th July; Lieut. J. H. Low to be a Junior Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from June 14, to July 26, 1834—15th regt. N. 1. Lieut. J. Evans to be Captain; Ensign W. P. Robbins to be Lieutenant vice Wood *dec.*; 27th regt. N. 1. Ensign W. R. Barnes to be Lieutenant vice Ogilby *dec.*; 62nd regt. N. 1. Ensign C. E. Grant to be Lieutenant vice Horne *dec.*; Assistant Surgeon J. Steel is confirmed in the medical charge of the Civil Station of Gornackpore vice Colvin to Europe; 28th regt. N. 1. Captain J. T. Lewis (*retired*) to be Major vice Sandys *retired*; Captain C. D. Wilkinson to be Major; Lieutenant J. A. Fairhead to be Capt.; Ensign P. Nicholson to be Lieutenant vice Lewis *retired*; Ensign G. N. C. Hall (*dec.*) to be Lieutenant from Nov. 6, 1832 vice Boileau promoted; 31st regt. N. 1. Lieut. W. Saurin to be Captain, Ensign W. B. Legard to be Lieutenant; 28th regt. N. 1. Captain H. C. Boileau to rank from 6th Nov. 1832 vice Lewis promoted; Lieutenant T. D. Martin to rank from 24th March 1833 vice Hall *dec.*; Lieutenant A. H. Jellicoe, 55th regt. N. 1. is promoted to the rank of

Captain by brevet; 16th regt. N. I. Ensign R. Steward to be Lieutenant vice McConnell *dec.*; 25th regt. N. I. Major H. Bunney to be Lieut.-col. vice Gilman retired with rank from 30th April 1834 vice Watson *dec.*; Captain H. D. Coxe to be Major; Lieutenant F. B. R. Oldfield to be Captain; Ensign A. C. Rainey to be Lieutenant; 21st regt. N. I. Lieut. C. Farmer to be Captain vice Macdougall retired; Ensign R. Lowry to be Lieutenant vice Farmer promoted with rank from 27th Feb. 1834 vice C. Cook invalided; 43rd regt. N. I. Super. Lt. O. Campbell is brought on the effective strength of the regiment vice Mackintosh *dec.*; Assistant Surg. F. H. Brett is removed from his situation of Civil Assistant Surg. of Moradabad, and placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief.—The appointment of Station Staff at Ghazepore is abolished at the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief; Captain W. Cubitt, 18th regt. N. I. to be Assistant Secretary to government in the Military Department vice Dalby *dec.*; Captain R. Home 73rd regt. to be Secretary to the Clothing Board; Lieut. C. Davidson, 66th regt. N. I., to be an Aide-de-Camp on his Lordship's Personal Staff, vice Caldwell to Europe—35th regt. N. I., Major Thomas Monteath to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. Lockett, *dec.*—Capt. W. H. Marshall to be Major; Lieut. T. Seaton to be Captain; Ens. H. Carter to be Lieut.; Lieut. G. H. Edwards, 13th regt. N. I. is promoted to the rank of Captain, by Brevet, from 11th July, 1834; Ass. Surg. T. Russell to attend on the Lord Bishop of Calcutta during the visitation about to be undertaken by his Lordship; Ass. Surg. W. Stevenson is appointed to the Medical duties of the Settlement of Malacca, vice Boswell to Europe; Ass. Surg. C. W. Fuller to officiate as Civil Ass. Surg. during the absence on leave of Ass. Surg. J. Parker; Ass. Surg. J. Anderson to officiate as Civil Ass. Surg. at Beerbhoom, during the absence of Ass. Surg. Fuller; Ass. Surg. J. Jackson is appointed to the medical duties of the Civil Station of Ghazepore, vice Butler promoted; Artillery, 2nd Lieut. W. Paley is brought on the effective strength of the regiment; 2nd Lieut. Z. M. Mallock to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Sage *dec.*

FURLONGS.—Capt. R. H. Miles; Lieut. H. H. Cornish; 2nd Lieut. J.

Innes and Ensign F. Adams to Singapore; Lieut. R. T. Sandeman; Ensign R. Hay—Surg. W. Grime to the Cape—Ass. Surg. C. Macintyre to the Cape; Col. J. O'Halloran; Major W. Pattle to the Cape; Lieut. G. W. Williams to V. D.'s Land; Ensign E. K. Elliot to N. S. Wales; Lieut. A. Paterson, Madras Estab.

INVALIDED.—Captain R. Menzies, 31st regt. N. I.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Major H. C. Sandys, from 6th Nov. 1832; Rev. G. W. Crawford; Capt. J. P. Macdougall from 12th June 1833; Lieut. J. Greene from 23rd November, 1832; Lt. Col. P. C. Gilman, Ass. Surg. D. B. Wardlaw from 16th Dec. 1831.

MARRIAGES.—March 17, at Jaunpore, W. Mathews, Esq., to Miss Eliza Allen, sister of the late J. J. Forbes, Esq., M. D.—April 29, at Dnapore, Lieut. R. Smyth, Artillery, to Miss A. Gibbon—May 9, at Cawnpore, Mr. F. H. Peterson to Miss M. A. Thomas—26, Capt. Sutton H. M.'s 49th foot to Miss S. W. Barnes—June 9, Mr. W. Skinner to Ann, only daughter of the late General Sir R. R. Gillespie, K. C. B.—11, Mr. W. Morley to Miss C. Macneelance—Mr. C. La Rive to Miss J. Armstrong—13, at Ghazepore, Mr. W. Nowall to Miss E. M. Myles—14, Mr. F. Myers to Miss F. E. Frederiek—16, Mr. F. C. Bolst to Ellen, second daughter of the late Capt. D. D'Cluzeau—at Agra, C. E. Goad, Esq., 67th regt. N. I., to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late B. Reilly, Esq.—17, at ditto, Lieut. F. B. Bollean, Artillery, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Major, Dnie. H. M.'s 11th L. D.—at Berhampore, Mr. G. Roo's to Miss M. Rose—25, Mr. H. Turner to Miss F. Mullins of Tranbucular—30th, Mr. J. Rodrigues to Miss M. Du Silva; Mr. M. Simeon to Catherine Maria, 3rd daughter of J. Eyoob, Esq.—July 1, Mr. A. G. Ayiot to Miss S. A. David—8, Mr. R. J. S. Panner to Miss E. Balfour—12, Mr. J. D'Costa to Miss A. Pereira—at Chinsurah, F. M. Wade, Esq., H. M.'s 44th foot, to Fanny, daughter of the late Capt. Gordon, 20th regt. N. I.—15, at Gorneypore, Capt. J. L. Revell, 7th regt. N. I., to Louisa, 2d daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Lamborn, Bengal Army—Mr. D. Jones, Missionary, to Miss G. Templeton—Mr. T. Minton, Chemist, to

Mrs. M. A. Foots—R. H. S. Reid, Esq., to Miss J. Drummond—16, at Chinsurah, Lieut. T. R. Leighton, H. M.'s 44th foot, to Emily Cornelia, only daughter of the late Captain Dewaal, 60th regt. N. I.—at Meerut, Sergt. W. M'Barrett, to M. C. Fox—19, Mrs. M. Payas to Mrs. E. Clements—23, H. C. Tucker, Esq., to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Roxburgh—Mr. J. Rebelro to Miss R. A. Damzen—Mr. C. A. Hudson to Miss M. A. Gomes—J. R. Middleton, Esq., to Louisa Charlotte, 2d daughter of the late Capt. Leigh. Country Service, 31, at Purneah, T. Chapman, Esq., M. D., to Miss M. A. Palmer, daughter of C. Palmer, Esq.

DEATHS.—March 21, at Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. Col. A. Duffin, of a son—April 5, at Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. J. de Foutain, of a son—13, the lady of J. B. Ogilvy Esq. C. S., of a son—May 26, at Cossipore, the lady of Major G. Hutchinson, of a daughter—27, the lady of Capt. A. B. Clapperton, of a daughter—At Benares, the lady of R. Taylor Esq., of twins—31, at Agra, the wife of Apothecary G. K. Pool, of a daughter—June 3, Mrs. A. Pushong, of a son—6, at Benares the lady of Ass. Surgeon R. N. Burdard, of a daughter—10, at Mynpoorie the lady of T. R. Davidson Esq., of a son—11, Mrs. W. Blackbarn of a daughter, who died on 23d at Barcilly, the lady of W. J. Conolly Esq. C. S., of a daughter—15, Mrs. John Culloden, of a daughter—Mrs. W. Phillips of a daughter—18, the lady of Captain H. B. Henderson, of a daughter—at Hooghly, the lady of T. A. Wise Esq. M. D., of a son—at Monghyr, the lady of J. F. D'Oily Esq. of a son—at Rampore Baulah, the lady of R. Barlow Esq., of a son—19, the wife of Mr. P. Neville, of a son—at Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. D. Shaw, of a daughter—21, at Allipore, the widow of the late J. Duff Esq., of a son—at Dinapore, the lady of Captain J. D. Taylor 13th foot, of a son—22, the lady of W. Turner Esq., of a daughter—Mrs. J. W. Jolly, of a son—at Bolundshukur, the lady of M. Tierney Esq. C. S., of a son—23 at Bardwan, the lady of A. Lang Esq. C. S., of a daughter—Mrs. T. Bacon of a daughter—25, Mrs. John Wood, of a son—28, at Muttra, the wife of Apothecary, D. W. Taylor, of a son—30, Mrs. Joseph Young, of a son—the lady of Longueville Clark Esq., of a

daughter—July 2, at Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Wemyss, of a son—4, at Meerut, the lady of Capt. G. D. Roebuck, of a daughter—the lady of Capt. T. W. Tiugate, of a son—at Mhow, the lady of Lieutenant W. C. Carleton, of a daughter—6, at Berhampore, the lady of J. D. Herklots Esq. of a son—8, Mrs. J. P. Haines, of a son—at Meerut, Mrs. C. Billings, of a daughter—9, Mrs. C. M. Hollingberry, of a son—10, at Chinsurah Mrs. A. W. Stone, of a son—at Neemuch, the lady of Brigadier Fagan C. B., of a daughter—11, the wife of Mr. J. Stark, of a son—11, at Cawnpore, the wife of Conductor W. Raynor, of a daughter—at Humeerpore, the lady of E. Currie Esq. C. S., of a daughter—10, Mrs. G. R. Gardiner, of a son—17, Mrs. J. T. Pearson, of a son—18, the wife of Rev. A. Duff, of a son—19, Mrs. G. H. Poole, of a daughter—at Tirhoot, the lady of J. H. Wilkinson Esq. C. S., of a son—20, at Bowdangah, Mrs. C. A. Lloyd, of a daughter—23, the lady of C. R. Barwell Esq., of a son—Mrs. C. Pereira, of a son—24, Mrs. H. Smith, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Nov. 17th, 1833, at Neemuch, Anne, wife of Captain R. Stewart, 61st regt. N. I.—Jan. 26, 1834, on her passage to England, Charlotte Maria, wife of Captain Vernon, H. M.'s 38th foot—April 5, at Khyouk Phyou, Captain J. S. Browne, 66th regt. N. I.—18, at Saugor, Harriet, wife of Apothecary, J. McGlone—28, Thomas Lockier, Esq.—30, at sea, Mrs. J. Jeffreys—13, at Modkeppore, Catherine, youngest daughter of the late W. Robinson, Esq.—19, at Saugor, Sergt. S. Gunston—21, Captain W. Thompson, senior.—Dr. C. Humphrey—23 at Benares, Captain E. Jackson, 68th regt. N. I.—at Barr, Lieut. A. Horne, 62nd regt. N. I.—25, Mr. J. Aris—27, at Moulmein, Lieut. A. Fry, H. M.'s 41st foot—28, at Ahngra, John William, son of Lieut. J. Glasford—at Muttra, Mrs. C. Wren—30, at Potoragurh, Robert, son of Captain William Payne, 30th regt. N. I.—31, at Cawnpore, Captain A. H. Wood, 15th regt. N. I.—at Fattyghur, Ensign J. W. Tomkins, 1st regt. N. I.—at Humeerpoor, R. M. Tilghman, Esq. C. S.—June 4, at Mhow, Lieut. W. G. McConell, 16th regt. N. I. 5th at Neemuch, Charlotte, wife of Sergt. J. Herdon—at Kurnaul, Elizabeth, infant daughter of Conductor T. Steele—7, at Meerut, Lieut. T. E. Sage, artillery—at Kurnaul, Mr. R.

Lockington—8, Captain Blues of the barque *Tuncel*—at Berhampore, Margaret, wife of Serjt. Major Litehfield—9, Captain W. Allan of the barque *Bright Planet*—at Cawnpore, John, infant son of Mrs. Melhuish—at sea, G. Richards, Esq. late of the *Nerride*—11, Mr. H. Wray, Indigo Planter—12, at Chirra Poonjie Ettrick, son of Capt. Havelock, H. M.'s 13th foot.—Lieut. Col. T. C. Watson, 53rd regt. N. I.—13, H. M. Serudale, Esq.—16, Charles, infant son of Mr. W. Ryland—17, Ann, relict of the late Col. F. Meiselbach—19, at Agra, Mr. R. Roote—21 Mr. A. F. Passos—at Jessore Octavie, infant daughter of T. Deveria, Esq.—22, at Dacca Henrietta Maria, infant daughter of Lieut E. L. Ommaucy—at Bana coorah, Mr. F. Greenwald—25, at Dacca, C. Ducett, Esq.—At Serampore, Anna, Cornelia, infant daughter of Mr. J. F. Deatker—26, at Serampore, Felix, 2nd son of Mr. Jabez Carey—27, Jane Hay infant daughter of Captain Sewell—at Allyghor, Agnes Eliza, infant daughter of Lieut A. de Fontain—28, William, infant son of C. L. Pinto Esq.—29, Mr. O. Jones of ship *Barrossa*—July 1, at Agra, W. Claxton, Esq. Dep.-Ass.-Commissionary—at Dinapore, Mrs. M. Macdonald—2, Samuel Jones, Esq.—3, at Chinsurah, Captain C. Kiernander—at Meerut, Ensign A. H. Barnard, H. M.'s 20th foot—4, Mrs. M. A. Crawford—at sea, J. B. Miller, Esq. late of the firm of Cockerell and Co.—6th W. Hudson, Esq. Miniature Painter—9, James, infant son of Serjt. S. Cleary—at Nonkolly, the infant daughter of Mr. W. Jackson—11, at Howrah, Mr. J. T. Bagley, Pilot Service—13, Anne Eliza, 2nd daughter of Mr. W. Ryland—14, at Agra, Miss Ann Chatfield—at Sylhet, John Campbell, Esq. C. S.—15, Mr. Adam Gordon, junior—Alexander, son of Mr. A. Aldwell—16, Mr. C. B. Boyce, Pilot Service—17, at Serampore, Mr. A. Gordon, senior—at Calgarragh Factory C. J. Malchus, Esq.—Mr. T. Watkins of Kidderpore—18, Edward, youngest son of W. Jackson, Esq.—Mr. W. C. Abbott—19, Mr. E. Flinn—Miss C. Hughes—at Chinsurah, Edward, son of Col. G. T. D'Aguilar—at Monghyr, Mr. John Paternoster—20, Mr. A. Macdonald, Engineer—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Abram—Mr. W. C. Nicholson of Ship *Hindoo*—21st Samuel, son of Mr. C. Grillard—Mr. T. Eastman—at Serampore, Master W. A. Reiley—G. M. Batten, Esq., C. S.—Miss D. D'Souza—22, at Seram

pore, Miss M. Trevor—23, Harriet, infant daughter of Mr. R. Wall—at Narrainingnge, Elizabeth, wife of W. Terraneau, Esq.—24, the wife of Serjt. J. Trati—G. E. Gillanders, Esq. Attorney-at Law—Miss C. Rodrigues—24, John Porteous, Esq.—George, infant son of F. Harris, Esq.—Master C. A. Timms—26, Mr. S. B. Bark; Ann, relict of the late Mr. T. Sheppard, Branch Pilot—27, Mr. J. Benjamin.

Madras.

Mr. J. Dickinson late Captain J. Dickinson whose arrival at Madras we mentioned in our last, landed, we understand on Saturday, and is now a prisoner in the Main Guard in the Fort. Mr. Dickinson is, of course, no longer considered a Military man. He may possibly be brought to trial as a deserter, but having been struck off the strength of the army, it is a puzzler to us, whether he can be arraigned before a Military Court for anything beyond desertion. His capture has, we believe, put some of the good folks living in the East Indies into rather a state of anxious agitation; what for, it is not for us to say. It is, however, we hear, almost certain, that he will be handed over to the Supreme Court; and, if so, the trial will, in all probability, come on next Sessions.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS—June 10, Mr. G. J. Waters to act as 2nd Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern division in the absence of Mr. Nicholls; Mr. E. B. Wey to act as 3d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern division; Mr. W. Lavis to be Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Guntour; Mr. F. Anderson to be sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara; Lt.-Col. J. S. Fraser, 36th regt. to be Resident at Mysore and Commissioner for Coorg affairs; Mr. C. M. Bushby to act as Judge and Criminal Judge of Canara during the absence of Mr. Grant or until further orders; Mr. W. A. Forsyth to act as Judge and joint crim. J. of Canara until further orders. July 4, Mr. W. E. Underwood attained the rank of senior merchant on June 2, 1834; Mr. T. Prendergast attained the rank of junior merchant on June 23, 1834; Mr. C. Damerque attained the rank of Factor on June 13, 1834; July 11, Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot to act as Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam until further orders; Mr. O.

Viveash to act as Company's solicitor from the date of Mr. Teod's departure; Mr. J. Clulow to be sub-Treasurer; Mr. F. M. Lewin to act as Judge and Criminal Judge of Nellore; Mr. J. A. R. Stevenson to be a Member of the Board for the College and for public instruction; Ass.-Surg. R. Sutherland to be Medical Officer to the Zillah of Coimbatore; Ass. Surg. A. Allardice to be Medical Officer to the Zillah of Madura; Mr. W. E. Lockhart to act as sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore until further orders; 15, Mr. R. Davidson to be Head Ass. to the Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam; 18, Mr. C. Harris to be Senior Member of the Board of Revenue; Mr. R. H. Williamson to be Register to the Zillah Court of Madura; Mr. T. W. Goodwyn to be Register to the Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, and to act as Register of the Zillah Court of Comacohum during the absence of Mr. Tracy; 19, Mr. T. Prendergast to act as sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore until further orders; Mr. G. Sparkes to act as Register of the Zillah Court of Malabar; 22, Mr. W. A. D. Inglis to act as sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Ganjam; Mr. C. J. Shubrick to be Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Bellary; Aug. 5, Mr. J. F. Thomas to be a Member of the Board of the College and for public instruction; Messrs. W. Elliot, J. H. Cochrane, and R. H. Williamson attained the rank of Factors on July 22, 1834; Mr. G. E. Russell has been appointed to succeed Mr. C. Harris as a Member of the Council of this Presidency, but will continue to exercise the functions of Commissioner in Ganjam and Vizagapatam until he assumes his seat at the Board; August 8, Messrs. H. Stokes, S. J. Popham, Captain F. Hunter, and Lieut. F. S. C. Chalmers to be Superintendents of division under the Commissioner of Mysore; Captain A. Clarke to be 1st Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore; Lieut. W. A. Hasted to be 2d Assistant to ditto; Lt. R. S. Debbis to be 3d Ass. to do.; Mr. R. B. Sewell to be 4th Commissioner to ditto; Captain O. J. Greene to be Superintendent off the Maravat Department in Mysore; Mr. A. F. Bruce to act as Mint Master; Mr. J. A. R. Stevenson to be Secretary to the Board of Revenue; Mr. T. L. Blane to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore; Mr. P.

B. Smollett to be Head Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore; Mr. T. Prendergast to be Assistant Judge and joint criminal Judge of Madura; 12, Mr. R. Grant to be Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam; Mr. A. Fresso to be additional sub-collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara; Mr. E. Matthy to be Head Ass. to the principal collector and Magistrate of Canara.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from June 14, to Aug. 18, 1834.—2nd regt. N. I. Major J. F. Palmer and Captain J. Harkness, to take rank from 21st May, 1834; vice Sherriff, *dec.*—49th regt. N. I. Ensign J. A. S. Coxwell, to be Lieutenant, vice Glas, *dec.*—It having been reported that Capt. J. Dickinson of the Artillery broke his Arrest at Bangalore, on 5th May, 1834, and subsequently absconded, that Officer is struck of the strength of the Army as a deserter from that date—Capt. J. M. Ley to be Commissary of Ordnance at Bangalore, vice Dickinson—Artillery, Capt. C. H. Bost—1st Lieut. J. Patrickson, and 2d Lieut. W. H. Grubb to take rank from 5th May, 1834, vice Dickinson struck off as *deserted*—1st Lieut. J. T. Baldwin to be Captain—2d Lieut. G. W. Harrison to be 1st Lieut., vice Grant, *dec.*—Super. 3d Lieut. J. Canfield, is admitted on the effective strength of the regiment—The order appointing Lieut. J. M. Johnstone to act as Adj. to 21st regt. till relieved, vice Frith, *dec.*, is confirmed—Lieut. W. W. Ross, 17th regt., is appointed to act as Adj. to that Corps, till further orders, vice Marshall, *dec.*—Lieut. J. W. Rickards, 21st regt., is appointed to act as Adj. to that Corps till further orders, vice Frith, *dec.*—Lieut. C. M. Maclean, 42d regt., to act as Quart. Mas. of that Corps, till further orders vice Robley to Europe—Lt. E. Roberts, 49th regt. to act as Adj. of that Corps till further orders vice Glas, *dec.*—49th regt. N. I. Lieut. J. M. Charters to take rank from 20th October, 1833, vice Thompson, retired—The order appointing Lieut. North to act as Quart. Mas. to 2d L. C., during the absence of Lieut. Oummaney, on leave, is confirmed—Col. G. Wright to be Military Auditor General, vice Cullen appointed Commissary General—Lieut. D. H. Considine to be Dep. Ass. Quarter Master General of the Army, vice Simpson and extra Aid-de-Camp to his Excel-

lency the Commander-in-Chief.—Capt. J. Wallace 46th regt. to be Brigade Major to the Fort and Cantonment of Bangalore, vice Pigott—Surg. J. Cuddy is appointed Superintending Surg., and posted to the Southern division, vice Currie—Surg. C. Currie to be Garrison Surg. of Trichinopoly, vice Williams who returns to regimental duty—40th regt. N. I., Ensign P. Ogilvie to be Lieut., vice Staurope, *dec.*—The order directing Lieut. Giraud to act as Adjutant to 22d regt. during the absence of Lieut. Buchanan, sick, is confirmed.—The order appointing Lieut. A. R. Rose, 50th regt. to act as Ass. Adj. General to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force during the absence of Capt. Coxe, sick, is confirmed.—The order appointing Capt. W. E. Litchfield to act as Dep. Ass. Quarter Master General, of the Southern division, without interfering with his own immediate duties, till relieved, is confirmed; 5th regt. N. I. Ensign W. Lender to be Lieut., vice Sayers, *dec.*; 8th regt. L. C., Capt. H. B. Smith to be Major; Lieut. G. Dunsmore to be Captain; Cornet D. G. Taylor, to be Lieut., vice Willock, retired; Major B. R. Hitchins to officiate as Adjutant General of the Army until further orders, with a seat at the Military and Clothing Boards; Major S. W. Steel, 51st regt. to officiate as Secretary to the Military Board, until further orders.—The orders appointing Lieut. J. Martyr to act as Adjutant to 40th regt. during the absence of Lieut. Lomphier on duty; and Lieut. J. Spence to act as Adjutant, Quarter Master, and Interpreter to 18th regt. during the absence of Lieut. Reesell and Ensign Hailes, sick, are confirmed; Lieut. S. Vardon to be Ass. Civil Engineer, North Division, vice Henderson, *dec.*; 5th reg. N. I., Lieut. A. Mackenzie, to be Captain, vice Perrier, *dec.*

REMOVALS AND PROMOTIONS.—Capt. A. MacArthur, Dep. Judge Advocate General is posted to the III. district, and will proceed to Secunderabad; Capt. T. H. Chalon, Deputy Judge Advocate General is posted to the IV. district, and will proceed to Masulipatan; Capt. C. H. Best is posted to the 1st battalion Artillery; Ensign J. Marjoribanks, from 1st to 24th regt. N. I.; Cornets H. F. Siddons, T. Newbery, and J. S. Cotton, to 6th L. C.; A. E. Oakley to 7th L. C.; 2d Lieuts. R. Bromley, and J. A. Prendergast to 3d battalion Artillery; Ensign H. W.

Yates, and E. Sallon to 5th regt. N. I.; H. Metcalfe to 4th do.; J. Keating to 2d do.; R. A. Bruere, M. Wood, A. Todd, W. Mason, and W. Cook to 10th do.; J. A. Robinson, and H. C. Taylor to 12th do.; C. Gill to 26th do. Surg. E. Williams from 6th regt. N. I. to 4th L. C. and Surgeon W. Wilson from 4th L. C. to 6th regt. N. I.; Cornet F. B. Seton from 3d to 7th regt. L. C. and to rank next below Cornet F. Hughes; Lieut. H. Maitland 1st removed from 2d batt. artillery to the effective strength of the Horse Art., vice Best promoted; Col. T. Marriott is removed from 20th to 6th regt. N. I. and Col. T. H. Smith from 6th to 26th regt., N. I.; Ass. Surgeon A. Stuart is posted to 30th regt. N. I.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Captain T. Thompson from 19th Dec. 1892; Lieut. W. Haig from 16th Dec. 1892; Ensign J. R. Starks from 10th Dec. 1892; Lieut. G. E. Thompson from 20th Oct. 1892; Ensign R. B. Boddington from 11th Nov. 1892; Major C. Newmag; Major Sir H. Willock from 29th Oct. 1892.

PASSED THE PRESCRIBED EXAMINATION.—2d Lieut. J. W. Goad, Artillery; Ensign P. A. Latour 40th regt. N. I.

ECCLIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. J. H. Knapp having been absent more than two years from India, his name is ordered to be removed from the list of Chaplains at that Presidency; July 22. Lieut. G. K. Graeme to be Chaplain at Quilon; Rev. M. W. Stuart to be Junior Chaplain at Bangalore; Rev. G. J. Cabitt to act as Chaplain at Vepery.

PURLOINERS.—Lieutenant R. at Mergolis; G. Moore to III. L. W. Garrow; Asst. Surg. T. D. Harrison; Lieutenant F. Pope; Major C. Newman to Van Diemen's Land; Captain G. W. Moore to sea; Captain H. Taylor; Lieutenant J. T. Ashton; Lieut. A. E. Kerr; Lieutenant L. F. Gattrell; Lieut.-colonel A. Cooke; Cornet F. Staddy; Ensign T. Patch; Lieutenant H. C. Beaver; Col. W. G. Pearce; Asst. Surg. J. Guin; Cap. G. Wade; Ensign C. H. Hobart; Major B. S. Ward (*prop.*); Surgeon J. Lamb; Lieut.-colonel E. Cadogan; Captain T. Parrier; Lieut. C. Newman; Surgeon J. Adam; Lieutenant G. Davis; Capt. W. B. Bury to sea; Asst. Surg. J. T. Bell; Captain D. Montgomerie to sea.

LEAVE EXTENDED.—Capt. R. Butler to New South Wales and China.

ALEXANDER'S
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.

CONDUCTED BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN FROM INDIA.

VOL. VIII.
JULY, — DECEMBER 1834.

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R. ALEXANDER,

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THE EAST INDIA & COLONIAL Magazine.



FEBRUARY, 1835.

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THE EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

Though we confidently anticipated and foretold the result of the late elections, yet it is with feelings of no ordinary nature we congratulate the country on the triumph which the cause of liberty and the people has achieved over despotism and faction. True, we foretold success, but the principle involved in the struggle was so vital, the stake at issue so immense, the possibility of defeat so appalling that the mind bounds with exultation in being eased from apprehension. It is cheering to perceive by the Return List of Representations, the utter impossibility of the Tories retaining office, and that the electors of Great Britain have rescued their own prosperity, the peace of Europe, and liberties of mankind from the vilest machinations of the vilest faction that ever blighted the destinies of a state. Were it otherwise, the ground gained in a struggle of twenty years would have been lost, the Reform Bill would be a nullity, and before the termination of the approaching Sessions of Parliament the people of England might have no alternative save submission to a Military Dictator, or that most deplorable refuge of the oppressed, an appeal to physical force. From such evils, however, we have escaped, but the imminency of our danger may be understood by a review of the proceedings of the last two months. In that time we saw a corrupt and profligate faction called into power by the intrigues of Court and idiotic depravity of a King; we saw men actuated by an hereditary and innate hatred of the people's rights placed in trust over the people's destinies; we saw the Chief Magistrate not only outrage the will of the people, but receive the expression of their feelings with insult, while a servile and sycophantic body of citizens shrunk from the grade of freemen, and basely proffered adulation to the insulter. We saw the Sovereign, as if in mockery, audaciously appeal to the people on pretence of ascertaining their sentiments, but in reality with the design of ousting them of their dearest rights by treachery, bribery, intimidation, and every other corrupt means diabolical policy could suggest; we saw duplicity take place of consistency, and public confidence challenged by a renegade faction, seeking to maintain political existence by a flagrant and false apostacy; and, with just pride we have to add, we saw the electors of Great Britain fearlessly and firmly assert their supremacy and

scout through the medium of representation the absurdity of placing prerogative in opposition, with the will of a whole nation. The damning heresy of passive obedience will not pass current in the nineteenth century. Idiocy or dotage may be pardoned, but when the executive is merely the instrument of the laws, it were better to lop off a portion of the system, than to suffer tyranny to take root in the constitution. The right of a people to choose their own Government, is the first and most important axiom of political science; to question this is treason. The Monarch himself owes his elevation to the exercise of this fundamental principle; and though the choice of Ministers be intrusted to his nomination, yet the confirmation or rejection of that choice is imprescriptibly vested in the people. It is the life-blood of their existence as freemen; whoever renounces this right, becomes a slave. It would be impossible to enlarge too far upon this all-momentous axiom, or suffer it to sink too deeply in the popular mind. But the moment has shewn how profoundly it is appreciated by the people; in other words, how worthy the people of these realms are of the highest privilege free-men can exercise, viz.—the choice of their own law-givers. We know not which portion of the national constituency to select, as being most entitled on this great occasion to superior homage. All have nobly, magnanimously done their duty. The city of London was the first to set the glorious and inspiring example; and it may be the vaunt of patriotic principle, that the three capitals of the empire are distinguished by the return of *eight* members, not Whigs, but Radicals—ultra-Radicals, or men on whom the nation's confidence may exultingly repose itself. And if the capitals have thus nobly acquitted themselves, the counties of those capitals have sustained a part equally entitled to the warmest admiration. The wholesale bribery of the Tories could not succeed against the sterling honesty of men, who understood the greatness of the stake at issue, who preferred the advancement of the general weal to an ephemeral, and despicable personal advantage; and consequently we see that the metropolitan counties of England, Ireland, Scotland are suffied by the return of but *one* Tory, while redeemed from the odium by the election of *four* Liberals. This is animating; and yet if we turn to the surrounding boroughs of London alone, the prospect is more animating still, for again we meet with but *one* Tory, to a body of no fewer than *twenty-six* Radicals. And extending the view from the metropolis to other portions of the country, selecting in fine the ten largest counties in the country, or those of Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Westminster, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Oldham, we find that with a population of 2,800,000, there are *thirty-six*

Representatives, *two only* out of the number being Tories! Well, surely then, might Sir R. Peel assert that the young blood of the land was that in which resided the spirit of a more impetuous love of change, or more properly, an attachment to the more enlarged principles of liberty, to which the enlightened genius of the age has given birth; well may the Premier make this avowal; yet not only is it the *young* blood, but the *old*, for in the instances we have enumerated, it was the aged and the silver-haired who were to be seen at the hustings, giving effect in their own votes to principles, which are the country's salvation. And the grand result of the whole effort then, is this, the final warfare against and overthrow of Toryism, if not of the *Tories*, yet of *Toryism*, for it is from the convocation of a new Parliament at the present juncture, that the annihilation of Toryism will date itself.

The country has arrived then, we may justly exclaim, at a proud era; it has become self-emancipated through the operation of the energies of its own will, from the yoke of a domination which would have destroyed it. Toryism is no more! a principle fatal alike to the honor and prosperity of the British world is extinguished; this is more than the most sanguine anticipation could have actually calculated on. We rejoice in the event of the dissolution of Parliament, as it establishes unanswerably the fact of the universal ardour for freedom which is grown up in the country. The Reform Bill, we may admit, has been productive of certain good, of good, not indeed, wide and comprehensive enough, but capable of certain benefit, and the Electors of Britain to their honor have not overlooked, but availed themselves of it to its farthest extent. • But the *theory* of a *new* Reform Bill must henceforward be reduced to *fact*; a Reform Bill embracing the cardinal points of Annual Parliaments, extended suffrage, and Vote by Ballot must be the business of the new Commons' to see enacted, for without these the liberties of the country may be prospective, but cannot be regarded as present; may be *certain* but not *actual*. We conclude then, by recording that on this great and important occasion, the people have done their duty: let their delegates perform their's, and a Peel or a Wellington have no power to frustrate the progress of principles necessary to the nation's welfare.

RANDOM SKETCHES OF UPPER CANADA.

Like New South Wales, Upper Canada is peculiarly a Colony of British growth. In this respect it differs from the sister province, which, retaining innumerable traits of its French origin, presents a

social as well as physical contrast. This contrast is immediately obvious without advancing even to the vicinity of York. York and Quebec are the most direct antitheses ; the latter is like a provincial capital of France before the revolution, the former is modern, and lightsome, and elegant, and instinct with all the hilarities and graceful luxuries of Brighton or Bath. Every one prefers York to Quebec ; every one considers it a relaxation to lounge away a few weeks in the newly risen Capital, and to exchange the beauty, and the variousness, and picturesque softness of Montmorenci for the sublime and all-astounding grandeur of Niagara. Society at York is particularly agreeable, agreeable in so much as its elements are new, complex, and various ; it is not English, nor American, nor Canadian utterly, but it is a mixture of these, and of French, German and Portuguese. The British garrison stationed there enhance the gaieties of the place, and communicating a tone to its society, give its festivities a refinement, its dissipations an air of fashion which assimilate them to those of the "Modern Babylon." But to understand "Life" as it peculiarly exists in the upper province is to seek it, not in the metropolis, but in the woods ; not in the towns and populous-thronged quarters of the Colony, but in its remote abodes and nascent villages. Upper Canada is not commercial, but agricultural ; the industry of its husbandmen is seen in its fields of high-waving tobacco, and its crops of every species of grain. The different modes of tillage pursued by the "habitant" of the lower district, and the "settler" of the upper, are strikingly distinguishable ; the one exhibiting the antiquated routine and unimproved and lazy process of his fore-fathers, the other the quick and enterprising character of home culture. It must be admitted, however, that the higher province has an advantage in point of climate ; its summer and winter temperature is less severe, its frost breaks up more gradually and early, its seasons—their alternation from spring to summer, from summer to autumn, &c.—as in England, are marked ; trees put forth their leaves, fruits their blossom, flowers their tints while yet the orchards and gardens of Lower Canada are enveloped and lost in a shroud of snow. Not, however, but vegetation is as rapid, more rapid in the latter than in the former mentioned division of the Colony ; in Quebec and its neighbourhood the winter, after having continued for a period of six months, suddenly disappears ; hills, meadows, the entire face of the country which a week previously, like the celebrated snow-landscapes of Salvator, were one wide world of torpor and desolation calculated only to fill the mind with dismay and cheerlessness, on the instant are clothed in a bright and resplendent verdure, relieved, embossed, variegated with the

hues of ten thousand flowrets, and the colours of these to their last possible perfection heightened by a sky all azure and a sun, all gorgeous, glowing, refulgent, in the descent of its rays to earth unimpeded by vapour, or cloud, or mist. Hence, vegetation is even more rapid in the lower than in the upper province, but the latter notwithstanding has more agricultural advantages, and it was the fault of the French to overlook these, and engross their time in clearing the forest-tracts of the former rather than of penetrating to, and availing themselves of the resources and milder temperature of the latter. All kinds of European horticulture are successfully pursued in Upper Canada. An exception, however, occurs in the simple and ordinary garden product of the gooseberry, and it appears singular to the visitor of this Colony, that while the nectarine, peach, melon, pomegranate spring before him in tropical richness and profusion; the gooseberry should be accounted the cheap luxury, and matured only at a cost of the most sedulous attention. The cherry also is a rarity, but for it there is ample compensation in the prodigious quantities of fruit of all sorts, raspberries, particularly the white, of superb growth, and grapes, apples, quinces, mulberries luscious in flavour and to the eye. Upper Canada is truly a delightful region. The emigrant from the shores of England could select no spot so favorable to his interests, nor so congenial to his feelings. A small capital is adequate to his exigencies; if he be active, Plenty soon showers her gifts around him, he exchanges dependence for the fullest freedom, penury for enlarged means, salutary exertion for servile drudgery, and above all, happiness for discontent. To be alone in those primæval forests is not so horrible ~~actually~~ as in imagination. On entering them the mind becomes invested with the consciousness of freedom, a freedom new, and undreamed of, and in its charm omnipotent, and then the solitude of the wilderness is divested of its terrors, and the understanding even of the least initiated in the mysteries of mind becomes sensible of the spell that is upon him, willingly yielding himself to its exalting and sovereign influence. Besides, presently the huts of other "settlers" sprinkle around him, a community is formed; with the freedom of the forest he writes the exhilarations and enjoyments of social life, the sphere of his felicity continually widens, each day is a new existence, new objects incite, new pursuits engross him, he is a favoured mortal, having found a path to the moral El Dorado. "Life," in the woods of Upper Canada, has an infinite variety of charms to recommend it. The intercourse sustained between the inhabitants of distant hamlets, or townships is so free from conventional restraint, so unincumbered by the details of ceremony. In no country does the stream of social con-

viviality flow more joyously and perpetually. Rural balls are the eternal winter recreation, and it is a proof of the amenity in the manners of the men, that they prefer a society embellished by the presence of the softer sex to that of clubs, and the several other associations whence women are necessarily excluded. The ball will not be conducted on formal precedents and elaborate devices of etiquette peculiar to Almack's, but wisely neither will there be pretension to them. The dancers will assemble, to a distance of twenty or thirty miles, from all quarters of the country; no principle of exclusion reaching to them, but all bringing with them gladness in the eye, inspiration in their feet pronounced (and *received*, not *admitted*) "eligible." A large barn may, it is true, be put in requisition as "ball-room" for the occasion, but at the worst it will be carefully fitted up, and not infrequently adorned with a beautiful display and distribution of flowers. The nakedness of the "land" will thus be disguised, lights will be arranged to scintillate in the interstices of the flowers, a spontaneous shrubbery encloses you; to your right is a Paphian bower, to your left an Arcadian retreat. Music, if not the most *recherché*, yet by no means the most rude, invites, and before you could calculate on the potent incantation you find yourself, hand in hand with a beautiful Canadian, one amidst the throng of dancers, forgetting Almack's, if indeed you ever entered the consecrated precincts, and the festivities as well of the first *salons* in Europe. At supper you will be greeted with a boundless hospitality, the board literally overflowing with, or bending under the vast redundancy of wines and viands, meats savoury and various, embracing every detail from mock-turtle to preserves, pickles and sugar-plums. Then, with these there will be no forms; the *beau sexe*, you will discover, can laugh, laugh musically, aloud, sonorously; not as they may laugh in Europe, not a mere simper—a cold ripple over the atlantic of the countenance, but a frank, and fearless, and full-volumed laugh, a laugh returning to, whence it came—the heart, and like a music-gush filling the air with joy. The revelry, too, will not end with the night, but for those who like it will be kept up for a succession of days as also nights, or till another "ball" in another quarter sends its tocsin. Then, the groups will not have gradually stolen away in pairs, but at a signal will depart by simultaneous movement; and the most animating spectacle of the scene is possibly that constituted by a never-ending train of carriages, bearing away the guests of the one entertainment to a participation in the pleasures of another perhaps, too by moonlight—and such moonlight as never beams from the murkier skies, and over the tamer landscapes of England. A drive by moonlight through the forests of Canada is by no means

uninteresting or unpleasurable. The blue of the heavens is so clear, and the solitude of the dells so breathless and intense ! And what if your track be crossed by a party of Cherokee Indians ! the effect will not be impaired, but improved. To see the massive, heroic stature of one of these Children of the Desert approaching to you, has, even in idea something lofty and inspiring. His noble tread of freedom, his proud bearing, the strength uniting in his arm with the fire in his eye !—But another moment for expatiation on this subject. I have countless anecdotes treasured of them, abundance of relations collected from personal adventure with them. Suffice it, I like the Indian of the American deserts, I like his sublime freedom, his savage recklessness of to-morrow, I like the energy so terrific of his passions—his love of honour and revenge, I like his noble confidence and his lightning ire, I like his tomahawk, his arrow, even his canoe floating adown the blue billows of his sea-like lakes.

COURTS-MARTIAL IN THE MADRAS ARMY.

This painful but important subject again occupies us. By the recent Madras affrial we are placed in possession of a large additional amount of facts, and of a pamphlet emanating from Col. Smythe, which we cannot, even at a most advanced period of the month, suffer for a moment to be entirely overlooked. We can by no means, however, do the justice to them their claims demand ; all we can do, is to submit an extract from the latter, and in reference to the subject at large, give insertion to a communication from a valued correspondent, and to which objects we at once address ourselves. Our extracts from the Colonel's Pamphlet, unfortunately must be confined to a mere page, while materials and scope for comment are presented by it ample enough for a volume. Our press for time must be our apology ; but we shall return to it in our next, and glean from it an exposition of the train of circumstances in which the foulest machinations of the foulest faction have succeeded in placing him, rouse, if it be possible, the attention of the Home Powers to a matter so imperatively calling for their intervention. The portion of the Pamphlet to which on the present occasion our attention confines itself, we introduce in the author's words, being an " Abstract " as the Colonel says, " of the *principal* instances of grievances and injustice under which I and certain of my witnesses have been made to suffer : accompanied by a copy of correspondence and remarks on Lieut. Elliott's case, in illustration of the 13th instance thereof."

"1st. Refusing my request to have the Court of Inquiry assembled at Jaulnah, where the 5th Cavalry was cantoned when the horrid accusation first came out.

"2nd. Withholding from the Commander-in-Chief certain very important papers, sent by Lieutenant Colonel Collette, commanding the 5th Cavalry, in August 1832, for the purpose of being laid before him: the due submission of which, at that time, might have caused the adoption of a very different course of proceeding.

"3rd. The fact of Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, who was the adviser and confidant of my Accuser, from the very commencement of the business, being named as a Member of the Court of Inquiry, assembled to investigate my conduct and character, as impugned in an Urzee he had himself translated for my Accuser; it being well known at Head Quarters, when he was so named, that he had been a Member of the Court at Jaulnah, that had previously enquired into the matter of that Urzee. He, therefore, could not have come to the second Inquiry with that total absence from any bias to either side that was essential to such an Inquiry; and without intending to impugn the honour and integrity of Lieut Col. Anderson in the slightest degree, I must record my opinion, that his being a Member of that Court, was calculated to do me harm, from his having previously obtained ex-parte knowledge.

"4th. The Secret Instructions to the Court of Inquiry, whereby that Court did not feel itself at liberty to inform me if it was to pronounce an opinion on the accusation or not; in consequence of which I was obliged before my trial commenced, to disclose the whole line of my defence, to a manifest disadvantage; whilst the Members of that Committee were and are still, prevented from giving me their opinions on those accusations: which, considering their nature, I conceive I ought to be made acquainted with; but which have been carefully concealed from me up to this very day.

"5th. Allowing Major Watkins to remain in Court as Public Accuser, and to conduct the accusation as such, without holding him responsible for what he might bring forward; whereby he was able, as the result has shown, to support and carry on his vile and infamous plot, in perfect safety, and without any dread of consequences.

"6th. Refusing me a copy of the papers alluded to in the second Instance, and stating that they had not been received in the Adjutant General's Office; when, in point of fact, they were not only in the Office, but were about that period of time, a subject of correspondence between that Office and the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

"7th. The delay, from early in March to late in May, in taking any ultimate steps on the Inquiry: thereby unnecessarily keeping me in the horrid state of suspense natural upon such accusations; and when my trial was resolved on, allowing my Accuser to have notice of the intention to try me, nearly a month before it was communicated to me; which is clear by letters received early in May, at Masulipatam, to secure a house for him at Ellore, during my trial at that place: during which period of suspense, I was actually undergoing a preliminary trial in the person of Subadar Ahmed Khan; in the course of which, it was fully expected matters would have come out against me; to take advantage of which, should any such have occurred, appears to have been the cause of the delay of my trial after its being resolved on.

"8th. Keeping back the publication of the trial of Subadar Ahmed Khan, which closed on the 23rd May, until my own trial was published in September; and also keeping that Subadar four months in arrest after his full acquittal, with a view to prejudice my cause on my trial, by making him appear as one of my

Witnesses before the Court Martial, in the degraded and suspicious light of a Prisoner; whilst his evidence was to be given with the influence of a possible to be confirmed or otherwise Sentence, hanging over him: whereas, had common justice been done to him, or me, he ought to have appeared before that Court, an acquitted man, unsuspected, and free to give his evidence unbiased by any fear of consequences; which delay in publishing his Acquittal, was also the more injurious to me, by suppressing, at a most important time, the consequent inference that the Witnesses against him, who also belonged to the party arrayed against me, were not believed on their Oaths; an inference that has since been established as a positive fact, by the direct testimony, before another Court Martial, of the President of the Committee that tried that Subadar.

"9th. Being myself kept in arrest for an unnecessary length of time, which, besides being always a state of degradation, was on a Charge of the nature preferred, greatly aggravated; and was also a cause of heavy pecuniary loss, which the Government could not make up to me, and on account of which I have been obliged to appeal home.

"10th. Keeping Havildar Shaick Ahmed, one of my Witnesses, eighteen months in confinement, without inquiry; whilst, at the same time, Havildar-Major Isaf Khan, one of Major Watkins' chief Witnesses, who was confined about the same time, was immediately released.

"11th. The selection of one allegation only out of the many, whereupon to try me: by which the remainder still stand legally unrefuted; and in consequence of which, I was unable to involve, as would otherwise have been the case, all the conspirators in perjury.

"12th. The remark published with the Extract of my Trial: by which a most unequivocal Verdict, of a most full and most honorable Acquittal, of a most horrible Charge, is impugned even to vitiation, by declaring the investigation to have been left imperfect; thereby leaving any one to draw the inference, that my character was not cleared by that Verdict; a Verdict, that only the tenor of their Oath, prevented the Court from recording as unanimous.

"13th. The not immediately, on my full and honorable Acquittal, ordering from Head Quarters, the Trial of the conspirators, instead of allowing them to go back to the Corps as triumphantly as if they had proved their vile assertions; and also permitting Major Watkins, while I was waiting for their being ordered for Trial, to send in a Charge of Perjury against Subadar Abdool Ghuffoor, one of my principal Witnesses; thereby, subjecting me to another Trial in the person of that Subadar, insinuating that I owed my Acquittal to perjury, and intimidating all the Native Witnesses who were on my side; whilst the Trial and punishment of Major Watkins is indefinitely postponed.

"14th. Refusing to place Major Watkins in arrest until the Trial of Subadar Abdool Ghuffoor is disposed of; and keeping back the Proceedings on that Trial, although they were dispatched from Jaulnah on the 2nd April.

"15th. Not having up to this time been informed, where, or when, Major Watkins is to be tried; although the Charge went in against him in November: and allowing Major Watkins, even for a day, to exercise the Command of the 5th Cavalry with such Charges against him; whereby he, and his party, receive undue countenance from Authority, in the proportion that the other party are alarmed at that circumstance: and supporting him in his unfounded and shameful attacks on Lieutenants Græme and Elliot, merely because they are friends of mine, and had afforded me assistance."

(Signed)

E. SMYTHE, Lieut. Colonel.

The correspondence here alluded to in reference to the case of Lieut. Elliott, is too voluminous to admit of our now entering upon it. The same observation must apply to the remarks on the Abstract, contained in the letter from our correspondent of Madras; we omit ~~the~~ *remarks*, but should deem ourselves far from justified in dealing thus summarily with the whole letter, and which is so forcibly corroborative of the statements we have already brought forward.

"Smythe's Letter to the Governor with the Abstract of his grievances, was sent in by him through the Commander in Chief, in May, at Ootacamund, where both the Governor and Commander in Chief then were. But what does the latter Authority do with it? Why, instead of promptly and without delay sending it into Government, his Excellency sends it down to the Judge Advocate General to report on, because all the papers requisite for investigating into the several grievances are for the time in his Office! whereby the very man who has been the secret adviser and worker of all these abominations—he who has even drafted letters which have issued hereon from the Adjutant General's Office, and who has prostituted all the information and influence of his sacred office, to the vilest party purposes, accusations, efforts for conviction, and injustices towards Prisoners when acquitted, is called on to prepare and draw up a reply to those complaining against such, his misdeeds, to be submitted with the complaint to the Council Board, uncommunicated, of course, to the complaining parties.

"We are, both European and Native, almost prepared for general revolt, in consequence of the unprecedented reductions being carried on, and still said to be in contemplation; but nevertheless, the cry throughout the army is that if this unworthy Official—the party Judge Advocate General—cannot be removed from his office in any other manner, all will approve of the entire abolition of the situation, and the appointment of but one Judge Advocate General for the whole of the Indian Army; the *economy* of which may induce our Leadenhall-street rulers to order us to be relieved of this universally unpopular official.

"Col. Conway's Trial has proceeded two days: his friends say so far favorably for him—others, the reverse. Time will show. Certain it is, that all the Head Quarter Official influence, so shamefully brought to bear against Smythe and his party, has been and will continue to be used *in favor* of the Colonel and Captain Watkins. This one, Smythe wished to have tried first, but he could not effect it. After them will follow the trials of Dickinson, and Sir R. K. Williams by the same Court, at the termination of which, others will doubtless, in these Court Martial days, be ready to be brought forward. Where it will all end, God only knows; but the poor Coast Army, what with the *reduction* of stations, strength of Corps, Staff places, and salaries; and the *increase* of Courts Martial, with the introduction of Military law, as the only thing needful to be studied; is but too apparently proceeding to a state of dissatisfaction, distraction, and disorganization, the finale of which I dread to think of."

With regard to the Abstract, in the most hasty review it would be impossible to refrain observing, that the grievances set forth in it

are of an unsurpassed, almost unprecedented order. The malevolence of party has here pursued its victim to its final limits. Never, we believe, was there such a faction—such rancour and miserable intrigues of faction as in that now in the ascendant at Madras. But it is not in nature that such a course of things should much longer continue; excesses so monstrous must be brought to an end. We see, that owing to them, the largest section of the Indian Army is on the eve of revolt. At such a crisis, will the Rulers even of Leadenhall calmly suffer such misrule to go on, and still permit such a man as Sir R. O'Callaghan to sway the destinies of an Army, not a member of which but execrates him. This is the question in fact, on which the matter now hinges. Things have become desperate. The infused poison is now working, it is circulating through the veins—is there a remedy ere it reach the heart? We conclude hastily for the present, but events progressing as they do, to what calamities may they not have led ere we resume this discussion.

THE COMPANY'S DESPATCHES,

• AS THEY ARE CALLED. •

All communications addressed to the Court of whatever nature and whether from abroad or from parties in the United Kingdom, are received by the Secretary and laid by the Chairman before the first Court that meets after their receipt: despatches of importance are generally read to the Court at length: the despatches, when laid before the Court, are considered as under reference to the Committee of Correspondence, and the officers whose duty it is to prepare answers, take the directions of the chairs upon points connected with them: upon the examination of all the documents to which the subject has reference, the draft of an answer is framed and submitted to the Chairs: experience has suggested the convenience of submitting this draft to the President of the India Board in the shape of a "previous communication:" in this stage, alterations are made by the President, without the formality of assigning reasons for them: the previous communication being returned to the Chairman, is laid by him before the Committee of Correspondence, either with or without the alterations made by the President, or with a modification of them, as he may see fit, to be revised by the Committee, and it is afterwards laid before the Court for approval or alteration: when it has passed the Court it goes to the Board, who are empowered to make any alterations, but are required to return it within a limited time, and with reasons assigned for the alterations made:

against the formal alterations made by the Board, the Court may make a representation to the Board, who have not unfrequently modified the alterations on such representation; but, if the Board decline to do so, they state the same to the Court, and desire that the Draft may be framed into a Despatch, and sent out to India, agreeably to the terms of the Act of Parliament: in the event of a refusal, the Court may be compelled by Mandamus to comply with the order of the Board; but if the Court doubts the competency of the Board, they may appeal to the King in Council, who decides whether the Board is acting within its power. A Despatch from India, from its arrival until a final reply is sent to it often is delayed for a long period of time; but, the period of delay cannot be averaged. Important Despatches frequently have replies prepared instantler. It has occurred that letters which have been sent from England to India, upon important subjects, have not been answered for years, from India, in consequence of the intervention of wars, and various other occurrences, which have rendered it impossible for the authorities there to take up the subject. Sometimes, within ten days of the receipt of a Despatch from India, the Court has prepared an answer, and sent it up to the Board; but, on the other hand, sometimes, a Despatch on matters controverted by the Court and the Board, has remained a very considerable time before any thing final has been done upon it: occasionally, the Board has kept a Despatch already prepared for India, above two months.

Despatches sent up from the Court of Directors to the India Board, are sometimes not only materially altered, but completely changed in their tendency; yet in the event of the Board persevering in their opinion of the fitness of such alterations, the Court are bound to send out the Despatches so altered to their Governors in India, however, unpalatable it may be to themselves: in fact, the Board dictates to the Court. The power of the Court, is, in truth, confined to the mere suggestion of the Despatches, that they wish to be sent to India; and in fact, the Board are by law made exclusively responsible for all orders and instructions given upon all matters relating to war, peace, or negotiations of treaties, through the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors which acts only ministerially; their signatures to the Secret Despatches are necessary to ensure obedience to the orders conveyed by them to the Company's servants, with whom the Board have no direct correspondence. The Board's Secret Despatches go down to the India House, with orders for their being immediately forwarded to India, under the signature of the Secret Committee, nor can the Secret Committee make any representation against this order, for the powers of the

Board are completely paramount to those of the Company : in point of fact, the Secret Despatches are the Despatches of the King's Government ; they are signed by the Secret Committee as a matter of course, and despatched without any question, the responsibility being absolutely and lawfully in the Board. The Secret Committee has not the power of delaying it a single day : it would be at their peril to do so, if owing to any unnecessary delay, on their part, the good of the public service were to be injuriously affected. Upon some occasions, something in the form of a remonstrance may have been made by the Secret Committee, but, these are cases of extreme rarity of which not more than two or three have occurred in the course of many years.

However, when these Secret Despatches from England arrive in India, they have not any different character from the Public Despatches, and members of the House of Commons have received from India copies of the Secret Despatches from England, while the Court of Directors were ignorant of the subjects treated in them which were matters of high political importance, but not connected with matters of urgent policy, or pending negotiation. In order to expedite the business, Parliament might fix a certain time, within which answers should be prepared to all despatches from India ; and a statement of all despatches received and replied to might periodically be reported to Parliament ; another point possibly might be, the preparation of despatches in the Court of Directors, by subdividing, as they have sometimes done, their Committees for that purpose, the Chair, of course, always having cognizance of every thing going forward.

BRAGGE'S GRIEVANCES FROM THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A Manuscript in the King's Library, pp. 243. A.D. 1620.

A brief Table directing your Majesty to the several facts contained in this Book following :

In the first part is contained the kind of a small preface, written unto your Sacred Majesty ; which beginneth in page 1.

In the second is a most Christian exhortation, unto all believers of the true church of Christ Jesus, shewing how to spend their little time allotted unto them here upon the earth, in the great fear and reverence of the Lord ; wherein also is showed what true justice and religion is ; which beginneth in page 25.

In the third is the kind of a preface unto Sir Thomas Smyth, Kt. and the Company of the East India and Sommer Islands, shewing

unto them all, out of the word of God, first how acceptable justice is in the sight of God, and secondly their duties and loyalty unto your most Sacred Majesty; page 56.

The fourth is, touching my great agreevances and Demands of the Company of the East India and Sommer Islands, which many years I have been an humble suiter for, unto their Courts; which beginneth in page 105.

The fifth part is, in the nature of a Petition written unto them all, touching my former agreevances, as aforesaid, which is in page 124.

The sixth and last part of all is, the Copy of a Letter written unto Sir Thomas Smyth, Kt. with my own hand, and delivered unto him, the 24th of August, 1620. The Copy whereof I most humbly beseech your Majesty vouchsafe to peruse, which your highness may be pleased to find in page 190.

[This Petition is deserving of publication, as a specimen of the times, as an historical record of the Bermudas, and as a perpetual memento of the unalterable nature of a Joint Stock Corporation. In England and in India, there are now thousands of families who daily lift up their hearts in the spirit of this just and much injured family: most heartily do we recommend the perusal of the manuscript to every Director of the East India Company.]

IDOLATRY IN CEYLON!

Extract from the Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Colebrooke, one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, upon the administration of the Government of Ceylon, dated 24th December, 1831.

Lands assigned for the support of temples and colleges of priests were exempt from the grain-tax, but the holders of these lands were bound to render certain services to Government when called on, and they have been employed on the roads in common with the holders of Government lands.

In consequence of the prevailing disposition in the native Kandians to dedicate their lands to the temples, by which they generally released themselves from services and contributions to the Government, a proclamation was issued by the governor, on the 18th of September, in the year 1819, to provide for the registry of temple lands, and to prevent such assignments without the sanction of Government.

The possessions of the temples constitute a large proportion of the cultivated lands in the Kandyan provinces. In the several tem-

ples and colleges there are registers of the lands dependant on them, but these registers not having been examined, their extent has not been accurately ascertained. At my request, translations were made of the registers in the principal temples of Kandy; and from these it appears that the tenants and proprietors of what are called "Temple Lands" in the several provinces, are liable, on the requisition of the chiefs and priests, to render services and contributions of various kinds. These are minutely detailed in the registers, and the occupier of each allotment of land has a special duty assigned to him, or a special contribution to make, either for the repairs of the temples, the subsistence of the chiefs and priests, and their attendants, or on occasion of the annual festivals. The regulation of these festivals, which are annually held at Kandy, and at the provincial temples, was the prerogative of the King of Kandy, and the holders of temple lands are still summoned by authority of the government. To those who reside at a considerable distance the necessity of making long jourmies to deliver some trifling article of little value, or to assist at some protracted ceremony, became irksome and inconvenient; and as they are liable to detention for a month at Kandy, during the annual festival, these duties are very negligently performed, and numbers omit them altogether. In 1820, the government agent for Saffrogam (a distant province to the southward,) stated the willingness of the landholders to pay a tax in commutation of the temple service; but, in deference to the chiefs and priests, who were opposed to innovation, the measure was not adopted. Some landholders, from their influence, have been allowed to pay a composition to the temples, instead of rendering personal services for their lands. The laxty of the people, and the remissness of the government officers in enforcing the orders for their attendance, has been urged as a subject of complaint by the chiefs.

Where the lands are situated near to the temples, and in districts where roads are constructing, the service is less unpopular, as it is in reality less severe than the government service; but any improvement in the condition of the tenants of the Crown, would strengthen the desire of the tenants of the Chiefs and Temples, throughout the country, for a similar reform of their tenures. If Temple Lands should hereafter come into possession of persons who are not Bhoo-dists, new objections would probably be raised to the performance of the temple service by such opinions.

No account being preserved or rendered of the contributions now made, and the Chiefs having earnestly requested, that the attention of His Majesty's Government may be drawn to the prevailing desire among the Natives to study the English language, it might tend to

reconcile them to a change of system, if, in regulating the contributions for the temple lands, and in reforming the service tenures; the concurrence of the Chiefs and Priests could be obtained to the appropriation of a part of the revenues to the maintenance of an English seminary.

Although unconnected with the subject of the lands, it may be mentioned, in this place, that the possession and exhibition of the relics of blood is regarded by the Natives of the Kandyan provinces as the most important of the prerogatives of the King of Kandy, to which the British Government has succeeded. This relic is deposited in a golden casket in the principal temple at Kandy, under the charge of the Board of Commissioners; and when it is exposed to view, the people of all classes are expected to repair from the remotest provinces to the capital. The exhibition of this relic, in 1828, in the presence of the Governor and other British Authorities, gave occasion to the assemblage of a large concourse of people from the provinces, and to the contribution by them of the considerable sum of £750 sterling, which has been placed in the custody of the Board, to be appropriated to the embellishment of the Temple.

This ceremony, which was conducted with great pomp, had been but rarely renewed by the Kandyan Kings, from the manifest inconvenience of drawing so large a concourse of people from their districts.

The selection and appointment of chiefs and priests of temples was a prerogative of the Kings of Kandy, which is still exercised by the government, although in the nomination to the priesthood the recommendation from the colleges are usually attended to. This interference of the government in the religious affairs of the country, although induced from considerations of policy, has been attended with much inconvenience. It has failed to satisfy the chiefs, and it has checked the improvement of the country, and the advancement of the people. While the government was bound by the convention of 1815, to protect the people in the free exercise of their religion, the interposition of its authority to enforce an observance of its right is at variance with those principles of religious freedom which it is a paramount duty to uphold. Nor can it justly afford to the Bhoddist faith a greater degree of support than it extends to the Christian religion, and to other systems, including the Hindu and Mahomedan. In some districts, particularly those of Colombo and Galle, the Christians are more numerous than the Bhoddists, and the exertions made by the Christian missionaries for the diffusion of knowledge, and for the correction of the habits and morals of the people throughout the country, have pre-eminently tended to promote the best interests of the country.

DIARY OF A STATE PRISONER.

(Concluded from No. 50, page 70.)

Having been a prisoner for sixty-seven days, on Tuesday, the 4th of March, at three o'clock in the morning, I left my prison, and set out from Madura on my return to Ramnad; the country through which we passed had many fields of tobacco, which was ripe for gathering, and also many gardens of the Beetle-vine. We nooned at Treponam, and nighted at Moolanunda, in a small muddum. On Wednesday, the 5th, we nooned at Manamadra, in a large good chuttrum. At Keelacurry there are 15 merchants who deal in pearls. Last year, Mr. Hughes made advances for tobacco, in Ramnad, to the amount of 2000 rupees and obtained 1012 lasts; this year he has advanced but 700 rupees. This year the Chaya Renter has paid for Ramiseram root, as usual, 10 Dfs. per tolam, but for coarse root only 4 Dfs.; he has obtained but 80 candy. Every effort to obtain a passport for Madras, having failed, I was absolutely obliged to proceed without one; therefore, on Monday, the 17th of March, I set out from Attancurray, by the way of the sea-coast; in the evening we arrived at Devipatam, and as usual put up in the spacious and convenient chuttrum; here we found a cola dhoney, or open boat of 10 tons, bound to the port of Mootoopettah, in Tanjore, which being on my road, I was very glad to engage a passage in it, especially as I had no passport. Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, I embarked in the cola. Wednesday, at sun-rise, we were off Adriapatam, running along within a fathom of the shore; we passed a large inland water. In the afternoon we arrived in the largest branch of the river Caverry, which discharges itself into the Gulf of Manaar, and ran up it to Mootoopettah; in this river we found 50 large and 100 small trading dhonies; in ten days, dhonies will be able to sail with rice to Ceylon. Mootoopettah is the seat of the head Choukee of the Sea Customs on the west coast of Tanjore, but at the Choukee there was not any copy of any one regulation of the government; there was only some orders from the collectors. I engaged coolies for the journey to Negapatam which appeared to be about 40 miles distant. On Thursday, we nooned at Sunkundy in a good chuttrum with a grove; there was so many persons there that the encampment had the appearance of a fair. Ten miles from Mootoopettah, we put up for the night in a new choultry; in the course of the evening, a palankeen with torches and many attendants passed; I was informed that a Tehsildar was in it;

after that, half-a-dozen persons came into the choultry and persisted in being near me; they made a great deal of noise and disturbed and annoyed me in every possible manner; frequently they called out as if ordering the coolies to take up my baggage, especially the small chest; they continued this system of annoyance until midnight. Afterwards, I found occasion to believe that Mr. Gleig passed me, about this time, on his return from Madras to Madura; he himself may have been the Tehsildar, or the Tehsildar may have been one of his crew. Friday, before the day dawned, the Tehsildar's men resumed their system of disturbance; I nooned at Trevisy in a pleasant detached choultry. Here, I was awoke from my nap by a person who had seated himself near to me, and was singing as loud as he was able to bawl; on awaking, I jumped up to drive the people away; and as the singer did not go away, I gave him a couple of slaps with my open hand on his shoulder; he drew from under him a bill-hook, jumped up, and threatened to split my head with it; pouring out a torrent of the vilest abuse that could be uttered; the other people rallied about him and encouraged him; one gave him a leaf of beetle which probably contained some more powerful stimulant; thus instigated, he continued to threaten me with the bill-hook and to abuse me for above an hour, when happening to take out my book and pencil and to make some notes he immediately became quite quiet and went off. During the last night and this day I experienced as much annoyance as had ever before fallen to my lot in any twenty-four hours. In the evening, at nine o'clock, we put up at a good choultry. Saturday, in the morning, before five o'clock, we continued our journey; a mile from the choultry ran the river—; at eight o'clock we arrived in the town of Negapatam, and I took up my lodging at the banks-hall; as soon as I had breakfasted, I prepared to continue my journey to Madras; as Mr. Sinclair the collector was not in town, I applied to the officer commanding the garrison for a passport, and immediately received one filled up with my name and duly signed, but in all its details it was a *carte blanche* to be filled up by myself. So much for the consistent administration of the passport laws! When not travelling, I was arrested for not having a passport; but now, when actually travelling, a blank passport is sent to me without any questions being asked. The material question of being allowed to proceed having thus easily been got over, I instantly engaged a cook and coolies for the journey to Madras, and in two hours after my arrival, I was

ready to start off again, and that without trouble. Manuel, the son of Joe, acts as a broker here; and he made himself very useful to me; he got me a passage in a dhoney bound to Madras. Ever since my return to the continent of Hindostan from Ceylon, Mr. A. D. Campbell, lately the principal collector of Tanjore, has been the subject of conversation; all sorts of rumours have been afloat about him, but I could never tell what to make of them, they were so inconsistent with each other and with his character, as to be quite improbable and incredible; indeed, the native tales of his tyrannies were quite contradicted by the English account of his public spirit. The following notes on the subject are made on the spot which has so recently been his theatre. Mr Campbell found out that the renter of the inland customs had bribed the shorestadar; he threatened to set the renter on an ass and to tom-tom him about the town; he put his official seal upon the property of the shorestadar; he also found out the jobs of one of his royasims or native secretaries, and he detected frauds in the measurement of lands; in fact, he was anxious to increase the company's revenue, as each former collector of Tanjore has increased the amount collected by his immediate predecessor. The shorestadar and the royasim went to Madras and complained of the seizure of their property to the supreme court; the other Brahmin officers of the revenue, obliged the cultivators of the villages which had been the scene of their frauds, to abscond to Pondicherry, and declare that they would not return into the British territory until Mr. Campbell was recalled from Tanjore. These arch-fiends employed all their powers to prejudice the public mind against Mr. Campbell, and accordingly every tongue was eager to impute to him every crime that could be imagined and described; in every bazaar, at every choultry, and on every road, the traveller was told of the tortures which Mr. Campbell inflicted, not only upon the cultivators of Tanjore, but even upon the Tehsildars and other native functionaries of the government; we were told, that he tied them up to trees by their hand, and under their feet lighted straw, so as to singe and roast them; that, he ran needles under their nails into the quick flesh; that, he dipped cotton rags into oil, wrapped them round their fingers, and lighted them so as to roast and burn the fingers; and many other such lies, imputing to Mr. Campbell the very crimes which the revenue servants had been in the habit of perpetrating, and which they feared to continue to commit as long as he was over

them, for he was an intelligent active man, and he would have discovered them and punished them, as he had not been educated in the southernmost countries of the peninsula, where the British have most basely adopted the Hindoo system of government with all its abominations, even its secret poisonings and its drownings of persons obnoxious to the governors either of the State or of the Church; where the State is so identified with the Hindoo Church, that the company is the ruler, the head, the defender of both. The Brahmins have been allowed to engross so much power in the south, that they are irresistible; they felt that the power of their order was attacked, by Mr. Campbell, and, therefore, they exerted all their evil influence and caused Mr. Lushington to recall Mr. Campbell from Tanjore. Now, that he is gone, they seem not to admire his sub, Mr. Robert Nelson. Both Campbell and Nelson are too good for the state of society, and of government in the south; where the vilest wretch makes the best collector. The country is like a rotten egg, best not meddled with. The Board of Revenue pledged its word, that I should not be crushed; but, here is Mr. Campbell, who then was a member of the board itself, crushed by the Brahmins of the Revenue Department; even worse than that, the government, his own associates, have sacrificed him on the altar of a temporising mercenary expediency, in order to appease the anger of the very worst devils of Hindooism. The system of Mr. Campbell was beneficial to the government and to the people, but it was, therefore, fatal to the Brahmins; they have forged complaints against him, and the government has basely and most vilely abandoned him as a victim to their infernal malice. The adjoining zillah of Madura presents a perfect contrast to the scene now acting in Tanjore; at Madura, Mr. Peter, that abhorred and detested wretch, who is more vile than a Brahmin, more despicable than a Pallah, enjoys impunity, even though he grinds the people most severely by exactions and cruelties, yet cannot collect any thing like a suitable revenue from the country which he has misruled for fifteen years; but, leaves all business, both public and private, to the Brahmins—he serves them, he honours them. He has said, that he withheld assistance from me because I did not honour him.—The Dog's head!—of the two certainly I would rather slay him. Let Mr. Campbell go and serve apprenticeship to Mr. Peter and become brute, then the government will re-appoint Mr. Campbell principal collector of Tanjore. But, why does not the government translate the chief

priest of Menatch from Madura to Tanjore ? Because the government cannot afford to lose the revenue derived from Tanjore ; not because the government prefers the welfare of the million, who inhabit Tanjore, to Mr. Peter's claim by seniority, to be the principal collector of Tanjore. The government sees that the zillah of Madura has already been ruined by Mr. Peter, therefore they leave him there rather than remove him to a zillah not so entirely depressed by being abandoned to the Brahmins. The Brahmins tell Mr. Peter, that he is the Pandien of Madura, the Imperator, the Autocrat, and the special favourite of Menatch,—“ The Queen of Heaven.”

Now, since Mr. Cotton has left India, every body I speak with, declares that he was a corrupt collector ; but I am thoroughly convinced that they all err, and that he was incorruptible ; for Mr. Panchaud had his eye on Mr. Cotton throughout the whole of his life in India, and although Panchaud is not an admirer of “ The Service,” yet he admits Cotton to have been a man of strict integrity. Mr. Cotton made the most of his situation, but all his conduct was open and without concealment ; he did nothing that needed secrecy ; he employed public servants about his person and about his house ; very likely, indeed most probably, his cook drew pay as a public servant ; but this system was universal ; it was countenanced by Sir Thomas Munro, for at his own table, the gold and silver badged peons of public officers waited on their masters at dinner as domestic servants, as footmen and lackies. The company and its officers also seldom pay for any thing which they can get by force. Mr. Cotton supplied his table with fish, poultry, &c., by means of the abominable system of purveyance ; but, this system is so universal in the south, that, much as I detest it, I cannot accuse Mr. Cotton of dishonesty for having stolen fish for himself, and poultry for himself, and all the other British gentlemen in Tanjore ; I rather think that, in Tanjore, sheep were not supplied by purvey, and certainly milch cows were not seized for the use of the gentry, there milk only was purveyed, with perhaps a calf occasionally. At one time the head fishermen urged Mr. Cotton's butler to pay him the tariff rate of the fish which he had supplied for the collector ; but, instead of doing so, the butler seized the fisherman and locked him up in one of the out-houses ; Mr. Cotton was the only magistrate in the kingdom of Tanjore ; every body (except the magistrate) knew of this affair. Like the other magistrates and judges, Mr. Cotton held his house of a native, and I think had it, as usual,

on favourable terms. Mr. Cotton carried on an active trade in bills of exchange, but he never was suspected of employing the company's cash in discounting bills for his own advantage; however, here his private interest often was opposed to the interest of the government; but it was quite allowable for him to take advantage of any opening in the money market, for the favourable remittance of his own fortune rather than for the remittance of the public money. Mr. Cotton was personally honest, but so fractious in his temper, and so bent on collecting the crop of the country for the company, that nobody liked him much; he was universally looked upon as one of the spoiled children of Dame Fortune: he seemed to think that the world was made for himself and for the company; this was natural, for his father was brought up in the company's ships and became a director; Mr. Cotton himself had been educated expressly for the service of the company, and had passed all his life in the south, where nothing is heard of but the accursed tyrant company. Mr. Peter was not more devoted to Menatch and the Brahmins than Mr. Cotton was to the company and the service; the one looked upon the people as made to drag the cars of Brama, the other looked upon them as made only to plough and reap for the company; one was a lazy animal, the other was a cruel task-master; each had absolute dominion over a million of his fellow creatures, without any check whatever from the opinion of the public. Mr. Peter was a confirmed gambler, and Mr. Cotton was as determined a plodder; Peter had gambled away 100,000*l.* of the company's money, and trusted that chance would replace it in good time; Cotton was distressed only to find some plausible pretext, such as old outstanding balances, due to the company, whereby he could rob the cultivator of more than the company's usual share of the crop, whenever he thought that the cultivator could spare more, without absolutely starving to death. The Madura treasury was always below zero; the Tanjore treasury was always boiling over.

At noon, sailed for Madras. Sunday, the 23rd of March, we had stormy weather and made slow progress. When off Pondicherry we lost ground, and, as there was a prospect of having to run back for shelter, I landed to the south of Pondicherry and proceeded thither by land: here I found the wreck of the Lallah Rookh.

From Pondicherry I proceeded by land to Alemparva and Sadras up to Madras. On the Coromandel coast it is quite pro-

verbial, that it never rains in the month of March; but this month it did rain very heavily. The crop may not be trod out or housed until the land tax is paid to the company, therefore the whole crop of paddy is stacked on the field on which it grows, until money can be raised for the payment of the land tax. Last year an unexpected fall of rain destroyed all the corn and the salt that was on the ground; during the monsoon the salt mounds were washed away and the pans greatly injured; and now, again, the heavy fall of rain has destroyed all the corn and the salt; along this line of coast, the food of a million of people, for a year, has been totally destroyed! This gale has rooted up many large Banian trees and blown down and broke many cocoa-nut trees. The determined enemy of the Madras system of land-tax could not imagine any thing so much against it as the sight which the company's Jaghire, and probably the whole of the lower Carnatic, now presents to view. Even in the town of Madras, close to the office of the collector, as every where else, the paddy is stacked on the field and it is ruined; the whole of the salt also is melted; these losses arise solely from the miserable system of the grasp-all government. Landlords would have arranged with the cultivators of their lands, so that the corn would have been threshed out and housed long before the rain came on; and, if the making of salt had been an article of private speculation, the salt would have been better secured. About Sadras there are some poor dry sandy soils, which, being unfit for any thing else, are converted into fields of indigo; this plant is grown by the natives; some of them manufacture the plant into coarse mud indigo, which contains the leaves; whilst others of them manufacture fine indigo, extracting the colouring matter from the leaves. Towards Madras the country is well studded with Palmyra trees; but, in most parts of the country, between Pondicherry and Madras, the cocoa-nut trees are but few, and those few are young trees; however, the nearer we approach to Madras, the more numerous cocoa-nut trees become.

In the Jaghire, some of the landholders are rich; every person says that it is better for the people to have the amount of the land-tax permanently settled on each estate, than for the government to bargain annually with each ploughman for the quantity of grain each field is to pay that year as land-tax. The town of Sadras is quite abandoned, and it is rapidly falling to ruin; I never saw a town so much altered as Sadras is altered in the course of one year only. Since the cession of this set-

tlement to the British, all the Dutch functionaries have left it, and the only gentleman who now resides at Sadras is the master attendant. The company's sceptre is the sword; its motto is desolation; its influence blasts royalty, nobility, and caste; for it sinks every family into the most abject state of political thralldom and civil degradation; it dilapidates every public work and overthrows every liberal institution; it annihilates commerce and manufactures, and reduces the necessary art of agriculture to its very lowest state, obliging each peasant to scratch the surface of some few acres of ground, allowing him only the most miserable of oxen, and only a crooked billet of wood instead of a plough, with the most scanty allowance of seed and of food.

Mr. Williams was lately assistant to the collector of Chingleput; he was perfectly wild; at length, by seizing the wife of a respectable Chetty he exasperated the people so much that he was besieged in his house, and it became necessary for the government to remove him to Salem; however, being "in the service," he was duly promoted to be head assistant to the collector;—he used to come to Sadras with a favourite bear which he had, and a parcel of other wild beasts, and take them with him in a boat for an airing on the water; the boatmen and their boats were pressed and obliged to perform this service for the government; for, like Nero's horse, the company's civilians, together with their bears and their monkeys, are all imperial throughout the empire; however, even Mr. Williams himself, mad as he was, would have too much sense to attempt to press a wherry at London bridge for beasts wilder, perhaps, than himself, but certainly far tamer than he would find the Thames police magistrates. Indeed, a few magistrates, independent of the company's collectors, would effect miracles in taming the maddest of the gentlemen in the company's service, and in sweetening the dispositions of the most fractious of them; for, as soon as they come within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, they instantly forget the practice of purveys, and send money to market like honest men; as long as they remain within the town of Madras, they never think of putting a man in the stocks, or of applying the rattan, or of smashing his fingers in their nut-crackers.

Under Madras, the people are compelled, by violence, to cultivate their own country, and to deliver an arbitrary, and frequently, an infamous share of the crop to the company; the great body of the actual cultivators are in an absolute, uncon-

ditional, hopeless state of predial slavery, being as saleable as other cattle, and even the owners of these slaves are kept in so complete a state of political servitude to the company, that they are no more masters of what little they seem to possess than their own unconditional slaves are. It is the miserable policy of the company's government to crush the spirit of the people. The company's government is a systematic, infernal despotism, without discernment, each officer is utterly reckless of all consequences beyond his own individual interests. There is not a fiscal officer in the country, not even Mr. Nelson, who contents himself with exacting the legal rates of duties and taxes; each one demands whatever amount he pleases, and he demands it under whatever pretence he pleases. The highest morality of which any Madras officer has any idea, is a slavish dependence on the company. They all uphold the wretched tyranny of the company, as though it were a legitimate government, for their own interests are bound up with those of the company, and they have no sympathy whatever with the people; at the company's colleges, their own sons are systematically taught to abhor and to hate the natives.

The very worst feature of the company's usurpation is, perhaps, most fully developed in the south; it is the adoption of the Mahratta Brahmins, as the active agents of the government, the entering into partnership with them; by this measure, the company has attempted to erect an idol altar on the ruins of the state and on the rights of the people; in doing this, they have utterly eradicated every vestige of morality and of learning; they have corrupted the text of ancient books, and paid for expositions to suit every temporary case, until every pretension to consistency has disappeared, and the most unblushing impostures are treated as mere matters of course; in thus establishing the power and the dignity of Hindooism, the company has set up the most abominable and degrading system of oppression ever invented by the craft of designing men.

The company's empire extends just as far as the company's sword can reach, but not one inch further. The company must not forget, that every empire maintained by the sword has its throne spread upon the wheel of fortune, and that war is the high road along which the wheel of fortune rolls round most rapidly.

The speedy and total dissolution of a company, which is so

utterly vile that it is the abomination of desolation, and degrades Hindooism, must inevitably be the fervent and constant prayer of every person acquainted with the actual state of India. It is incredible, but true, that the Christians of England brutalize the Hindoos, and the merchants of London rack-rent the ryots of Hindostan. May the day of retribution speedily dawn.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S FINE SENSE OF JUSTICE!

The following correspondence between Mr. Gordon and Lord Ellenborough is short but pithy; all our readers are well acquainted with the case to which it refers; seven full years have elapsed since Mr. Gordon was imprisoned by a secret order of the Madras government, but hitherto he has been unable to learn what cause the government alleged for committing the illegal act; indeed, until Mr. Hume called for papers relating to this stretch of arbitrary power, the prisoner had no idea that the government was directly implicated; he considered his arrest to have been the mere act of the local magistrates.

"My Lord,—I beg leave to call your attention to the various proceedings relating to my imprisonment at Madura seven years ago; especially to my letter of the 26th of July last, to the President of the India Board; and I repeat my request to be permitted to see the collection of papers which was sent from the India House to your office, on the 7th of July, 1832, relating to myself."

Mr. Law readily received Mr. Gordon with politeness, and heard him with attention and candour, but after a few days sent the following note: "Mr. Law is desired by Lord Ellenborough to inform Mr. Gordon, in reply to his letter of the 18th instant, that application has been made to the India House to ascertain whether all the papers, included in the House of Commons order, have been furnished;—if not, and should any papers remain to be supplied, to those Mr. Gordon can, of course, have access; but Mr. Gordon cannot be allowed to inspect the collection at the India Board to which Mr. Gordon refers in his letter.—31st December, 1834."

"My Lord,—I thank you for your explicit reply, that, I 'cannot be allowed to inspect the collection at the India Board,' concerning my own imprisonment at Madura, seven years ago. Your Lordship may rest assured that I shall still continue to pursue justice, and I have no doubt but the new

House of Commons will enable me to ascertain the alleged cause of my imprisonment. It is quite evident that the company did evade the spirit of the order of the House of Commons, but I am too well acquainted with the nature of that corrupt corporation to enter into quibbling discussions with it, especially under the control of your Lordship—I really thought that there was to be an exhibition of prudery; I was not at all prepared for this open harlotry; however, I am most heartily rejoiced to find that your Lordship has returned to your vomit, and to see you wallowing in all that mire through which Mr. Macaulay dragged the late President;—for this rank abuse of the fundamental principle of eternal justice will floor you all by Easter.” •

His Lordship has already been chased from the helm for four years, but he now returns to it steeled against the punishment inflicted upon him; ripened with indignation against the people and nations whose bitter cry pronounced his sentence of banishment. An Englishman has been imprisoned by a Joint Stock Company that had not authority to imprison him; yet the minister of the Crown, whose duty it is to control that too powerful company, refuses to allow the prisoner to see the company's own report of the affair; even after the House of Commons has interfered in behalf of the prisoner, and obliged the company to produce papers, which he guessed they had, the Minister of Control refuses to allow him to see the warrant, or the apology for a warrant on which he was arrested; he refuses to grant any information whatever to the prisoner more than the House of Commons' orders. Truly this is the essence of destructiveness; it is the duty of the Crown to promote justice to the utmost; for the Crown to deny justice is treason to the State; it is a disgraceful system which compels the subject to bring every grievance into the House of Commons, and which embarrasses that House with the necessity of calling for copies of warrants and other law papers, which, merely as matters of record, ought to be accessible to every person in the public offices of the executive government.

We may conclude from this, that, the same close system—the same pertinacious denial of redress to individuals labouring to obtain a hearing of their wrongs and persecutions under the local Governments, will continue to form one of the leading features of the present Board of Control administration.—*Ed.*

THE FORCED TRADE WITH CHINA.

Up to the close of the year 1833 ; chiefly drawn up from Gutzlaff's works.

The importation of opium into China has long been a source of complaint to the authorities at Canton, and occasioned a good deal of trouble. The viceroy of Canton would have proceeded to extremities, but he discovered that the principal smugglers were mandarins, and that those very boats which were sent to watch the ships and to prevent the importation of the pernicious drug, were principally engaged in the smuggling of this article; therefore, he treated the matter with great indifference, but issued additional orders to expel those ships which had it on board. This obliged the select committee of the English company's supercargoes to concur in the measures of the Chinese government, although the greater part of the opium was grown and manufactured by their own masters, for the express and avowed purpose of being smuggled into China. Accordingly, those ships which had hitherto carried on the opium trade at Whampoa, began to anchor outside of the river; and, finally, in 1821, they took up a permanent station near the island of Lintin. Several edicts were issued to expel or destroy them; occasionally the Chinese fleet would come in sight and request them to move to another anchorage, and then send a flaming report to the emperor that they had been driven away; yet they stayed throughout the year, except for a few months in the south-west monsoon, when they went into Kapsingmoon, a land locked harbour in the neighbourhood. At first, there was but two opium ships, but as the consumption of the prohibited article increased, the number of these receiving ships was augmented. Other commodities also were put on board these vessels, and smuggling became a regular system, the mandarins participating largely in the profits. The Chinese smugglers were regularly licensed by the officers of the custom-house, and the revenue cruizers were sent to load the prohibited articles; a regular fee was levied upon the goods delivered, especially upon the opium, and this fee was collected by the commander of the foreign barbarian ship from the Chinese smugglers for the mandarins. The business still continues in this state.

In 1823, Mr. Matheson went from Canton to Nanaou, at the eastern extremity of the province of Canton; as he had opium on board, which is a prohibited article, he could not enter into the neighbouring large port of Tinghae; from thence he proceeded to Amoy, intending to trade there; the mandarins ap-

peared very anxious to promote the object, but the delay in obtaining permission from Fuhchoo, the provincial capital, the state of the market, and other circumstances occasioned his quitting the port after a stay of four days; however, a mandarin junk followed the ship to some distance, requesting her to return: they were received every where with civility, but until the viceroy's permission to trade should arrive, refreshments at Amoy were procurable with difficulty. This vessel entered Chinchew bay, and remained there for some time, but no customers came near her; she sold some of her cargo at Nanaou only, and returned to Canton with but very partial success. However, Mr. Matheson was not baffled with this first mischance; in the course of the same year, he again despatched the same vessel, which now met with abundant success in selling opium, and repaid the loss upon the former voyage. The trade was principally carried on at the Cape of Good Hope, Taho, a few miles to the westward of Nanaou island. The same brig made another very successful trip to the same place. These successful enterprizes of Mr. Matheson attracted the notice of the other European merchants at Canton, and the other houses immediately despatched a number of ships to participate in the profits of the new trade, but they found that affairs had undergone a great change—the local mandarins shewed themselves very hostile to these enterprizes; an edict was issued at Canton—the houses of the people on shore at Taho, who had dealings with Europeans, were burned down, and the trade ceased entirely.

Mr. Matheson made another attempt to open a trade near Amoy and at Formosa. The vessel sailed all along the shallow coast of the island of Formosa, visited several ports, but found no customers. The Spanish ship, which had been the first voyage, went to Hainan, but could not dispose of any cargo. Notwithstanding these great reverses, again, in 1824, a vessel was sent to Formosa, anchored at Kelung, the northern harbour, and the mandarins, having become her security merchants, she disposed of all her opium.

During the next four years little was done towards following up this forced trade in opium along the coasts of China. In 1828 the viceroy of Canton issued a very severe edict against the use of opium. The voyages which were undertaken in 1828 did not answer very well, therefore the trade was discontinued for a considerable period.

The expeditions sent up to the north-east coast of China are

worthy the notice of the British public. In 1832, Mr. Marjoribanks thought it would be very conducive to the promotion of British trade, that a ship should be sent up to the harbours of the northern provinces, in order to open a trade; therefore he sent Mr. Lindsay on this experimental voyage. The ship, *Lord Amherst*, arrived at Amoy, and the principal civil mandarin sent word that he would forward the sale of their goods as much as lay in his power; but the admiral strictly prohibited all trade to this port, and seeing that the English were unwilling to force a trade, he anchored his fleet around the ship and pointed the guns at her; natives who had come alongside to see the foreign ship were severely beaten and pilloried for having held treacherous intercourse with the barbarians. From Amoy the ship proceeded towards the *Piscadores* and *Formosa*, and anchored at *Wooteau*, where the natives came off in crowds and traded a little, as there are no mandarins on that coast. The natives dispatched some messengers into the interior to invite merchants, but the ship did not remain long enough to await their arrival. Having found her way to *Fuhchoo*, the mandarin fleet anchored around the ship, they drove their junks away, then entered into a contract with the civil mandarin, at the entrance of the river, and sold British piece-goods to some extent. As long as the English petitioned to be allowed to trade, all the mandarins frowned at the idea; but as soon as they determined to trade, then all the mandarins became friendly. At *Ningpo* they received the fairest promises; a bargain for a considerable quantity of piece-goods was closed under the sanction of the mandarins, who sent the merchants on board; however, this engagement was again broken off by the faithless mandarins, who offered, in lieu of the advantages of the trade, a demurrage for having detained the ship; here the consternation was so great that the mandarins could have been forced to grant any terms, but it was not thought advisable to force a trade; afterwards, in the same neighbourhood, at the beautiful island of *Kintang*, a little trade was carried on; thence they proceeded to *Shanghai*, where they met with the most determined resistance on the part of the government, which was even more contemptible than at *Ningpo*; but it was contrary to their instructions to force the trade, therefore they were obliged to quit the harbour without having done anything. Having touched at *Shantung*, they went over to *Korea*, where a long discussion took place with the king's officers, and their offers of opening a trade with this exclusive

nation were rejected. At the Loochoos, trade was refused on the plea that the islanders had no articles to barter. The result of this voyage was a conviction that a trade with the north eastern ports might be opened, if the British government insisted upon it. * All the local mandarins agreed that it was very desirable that we should be allowed to trade to all Chinese ports, since we had granted the same permission to their own nation: the people were very eager to carry on commercial dealings, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance of the mandarins: nothing could exceed their friendliness and hospitality towards foreigners. The native trade of these ports is immense, and the British trade would be as extensive in proportion. The supercargo offered to pay the duties upon all articles and to trade according to law; therefore the mandarins repeatedly urged him to anchor outside and trade as much as he could, pledging themselves neither to disturb ~~his~~ commercial dealings, nor to annoy the native merchants who came to him. The Court of Directors highly disapproved of this voyage, and of all similar attempts.

In the meantime, the largest commercial English house at Canton, sent three other ships up the coast; one proceeded as far as the Chusan islands, and the others anchored below Amoy; but none of them entered any port; however, they sold opium enough to defray the expense of their voyages.

These expeditions were followed up by the Sylph; on the coast of Mantchoo Tartary she got upon a bank; the mandarins refused all assistance, but the people treated the crew very kindly; on her return, at Shanghae, the mandarins expected she was following up the voyage of the Amherst with powers to conclude a commercial treaty; they traded amongst the Chusan islands, at Keangsoo, also on the coasts of Fuhkeen and Chekeang; the mandarins themselves traded and also procured merchants: they granted full permission to trade outside, but could not allow a legal trade within the harbours, as it is in direct opposition to law.

At the same time, another ship had sold a considerable quantity of opium on the coast of Fuhkeen, but she could not succeed at Fuhchoo. Two subsequent attempts on the coast of Fuhkeen proved equally successful as regarded opium. British piece-goods are gradually coming into notice, as an article of trade, on a limited scale. With these repeated efforts to open a trade, the vigilance of the mandarins has relaxed, and they have shewn themselves only occasionally. However, the edicts

against trading at any other port, except Canton, are very fierce. The admirals are ordered to drive the barbarian ships away, and not to allow them to anchor for one moment; but a single ship, manned with Lascars, has frequently driven a whole imperial squadron before her. When the Emperor perceived that his orders were not obeyed, he became very angry with his naval officers, and deprived several of their rank,—the admirals alleged, “that the barbarians are crafty, and that lying is a second nature to them,—that they creep in like rats, so that it is impossible to keep them off; for when driven away they immediately return.” After a few months the emperor cooled upon the case, and restored the degraded officers to their former rank; finally, he has become wise enough to desist from issuing any further edicts, but he enjoins the local mandarins to abstain from all acts of oppression, in order to avoid furnishing a pretence to barbarians to go in search of their fortunes in other parts.

It is most ardently to be desired, that the British government will procure so large a trade to be opened to British merchants and mariners; but they must remember, that it will be useless to attempt any thing in the way of negotiation, until they have overawed the contemptible government of China; the whole fleet of China consists of a thousand junks of various sizes; but, altogether with a good breeze and a fair field, they are not able to cope with a single British frigate. The Chinese nation at large is desirous of trade, and the local mandarins are anxious to favour it, whenever they can do so without danger of being detected by their superiors. •

Besides the opium ships, many other foreign vessels, even when not bringing opium, instead of entering the port of Canton, remain outside, and conduct all their commercial business there, contrary to the laws of China. In 1832, three British, two Danish, one American, and one Portuguese vessel, of 2,042 tons, were almost all the year stationed at Lintin, as depots for opium and other contraband articles. At the close of the year 1833, there was about thirty-five English and other vessels at anchor near Lintin; some of them never enter the river, but remain outside throughout the year; others take in their return cargoes, and proceed on their voyages; and several large ships, which are going up the river, if they have room, take in a cargo at Lintin and convey it to Whampoa. In Lintin roads the most unbounded liberty prevails; the smuggling vessels, which take up their stations there may be considered as

a floating foreign colony in China. No serious attempts have lately been made to disturb the trade, which is now enormous, and amounts to an equal sum with that carried on at Whampoa. Government boats pass daily laden with the illicit drug. The edicts issued against the trade in opium are very fierce, but the mandarins do not take any effectual measures to stop it; indeed, if they were inclined to do so, they would not be able to effect it. By means of these receiving ships the extortions on the trade at Whampoa are entirely avoided, and business is transacted with the greatest ease. A second rendezvous of ships has lately been fixed at Kumsing-moon, also in the neighbourhood of Lintin, where the shipping belonging to the largest house in Canton has been stationed. A few attempts which were made by the Chinese government to prevent provisions being brought off to the opium vessels, by the Chinese, proved ineffectual.

THE SPINNING AND WEAVING OF COTTON IN INDIA.

Mr. Hoole has given a minute description of the present state of the staple manufacture of Hindostan, as it now exists on the coast of Coromandel, and, we believe, as it has existed throughout Hindostan for two or three thousand years; the subject is of so much interest, both to India and to Britain, that we venture to lay it before our readers.

A kind old heathen admitted me into his house, where I found several women employed in spinning a coarse description of cotton, and another winding the yarn off the cop into hank: they receive raw cotton from their employer, a native manufacturer, and return it in hank; their delivering the whole being ascertained by the weight: out of about three pounds of cotton they spin sixteen hanks, and receive for their labour about fourteen pence: one woman spins only from one to one and a half hanks a day, and consequently earns but about a penny a day; the yarn appeared to be about the fineness of number six English yarn, and might be the same length as our own, which is 840 yards. Other persons spin much finer yarn.

The instruments they used for cleansing, loosening, and spinning the cotton, are remarkable for their ingenuity and simplicity; they differ entirely from the complicated and scientific machinery used in Britain for the same operations; however, they have been seen and admired by some of the most eminent spinners of the day at Manchester. I tried to explain

to my native host and, this family of female spinners, the superior method by which the same kind of work was done in my own country; the women expressed great astonishment at hearing of so many spindles turned by the same power, but the man seemed to understand; he, however, in his turn, was much surprised at learning that the cotton to be spun was not held in the hand, but supplied also, by machinery.

The cleanser or gin is fifteen inches high, and eight inches and a half broad; it consists of two rollers of teak wood, through which the cotton is passed, in order to cleanse it from the seeds and make it fit for use. The bow is five feet ten inches long, and it resembles that used by the hatters in England for bowing wool; the string derives elasticity from a complicated arrangement of strings on the frame of the bow; the cotton is spread underneath, and the string is struck with a heavy mallet of wood, causing it to vibrate strongly amongst the cotton, which is thus reduced to a loose fleecy state; this simple operation serves the purpose of that of carding in England. The spinning wheel is made of teak wood, and, in proportion to its size, it is extremely strong and heavy; the wheel is composed of two sides, formed of cross pieces, 19 inches long, connected at the extremities by strings, to serve in lieu of a circular frame, so that it is, in fact, an octagonal wheel; the spindle is very small; it is fed by the hand with cotton, prepared by the bow. The machine, answering to the reel, is 29 inches in length, and is composed of pegs fixed upon a frame with slides,—round which pegs the yarn is formed into hanks. In Russia linen yarn is reeled upon a similar principle, but the pegs are fixed in the wall. The following is an invoice of these articles as purchased by means of a native broker at Madras:—

Gin,	.	.	.	Madras rupees,	6	4	0	
Bow,	.	.	.	"	7	0	0	
Wheel,	.	.	.	"	3	8	0	} 18 15 2
Reel,	.	.	.	"	1	12	0	
Irons, thongs, packing, moving,					1	7	2	

Hence, the utmost cost of this complete set of machinery for spinning cotton was about thirty-five shillings.

It may well excite our surprise, that, with such rude machines, and from cotton of a peculiarly short staple, the Hindoos should be able to produce the fine yarns required for the manufacture of the Arnee muslins; but such is the fact, and it affords proof of their extraordinary skillfulness and patient application in those pursuits, which they have been trained to from

their childhood, and have inherited from their forefathers. The scheme of introducing British cotton-spinning machinery into India will be attended with many difficulties; however, it is probable that many improvements may be effected in different branches of the native manufactures, in the course of years, by the gradual and judicious application of machinery.

The most striking circumstance in the Indian loom, is, that the body of the machine, (where the weaving is performed,) is a few inches only above the surface of the ground, so that the weaver could not make any use of his feet, in working the traddles, were it not for a deep hole which he digs in the earth for the purpose, at the edge of which he is seated, and which contains the traddles required for his work. Another feature worthy of notice is, that the shuttle is thrown from hand to hand through the warp without the aid of a picker; this is still the case in the manufacture of linen in Ireland.

THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES IN ASIA.

All throughout Asia females are degraded to a very abject state, and they are universally deprived of the benefits of education and of religious instruction; in fact, they are regarded as slaves, and almost as irrational brutes. As long as their mothers are thus brutalized, it is a hopeless task to attempt to instruct the people of Asia. This has been felt so strongly, by societies and individuals interested in the instruction and conversion of the people of India and China, that, at every point, some separate effort has been made for females, and every day proves the absolute necessity of increasing that branch of missionary labour. Various associations have been formed to promote the education of the females of Asia, and these associations are gradually becoming more and more important;—a Ladies' Society has recently been formed in London for this sole object, and such a step seems absolutely necessary to give it that degree of prominence which it deserves; the information which a Ladies' Society may acquire will bring the affecting condition of the female population of Asia to view, and a committee of ladies is better qualified than a committee of gentlemen possibly can be, to communicate with ladies in the East on the subject of school discipline. The objects of this Society are,—to collect and diffuse information on the subject;—to prepare and send out pious and intelligent women as trainers and superintendants of native female

teachers;—and to assist those who may be anxious to form female schools by grants of money, books, and superintendence.

What Christian lady will refuse to co-operate in this good work? To rescue the weak from oppression, and to comfort the miserable in their sorrow—to give to the infant population of Asia the blessing of maternal wisdom and piety—to teach the men that those who are now their degraded slaves, may be their companions, counsellors, and friends;—these are the great objects which carried Mrs. Wilson to the daughters of Hindostan, and Miss Wallace to those of China. Surely the daughters, wives, and mothers of Britain will rise up and help their sisters in Asia; for the deplorable ignorance, superstition, and degradation, which prevail among the females of heathen countries, cannot fail to awaken the liveliest emotions of interest and compassion in every Christian bosom sensible of its own ~~privilege, and~~ anxious to impart similar blessings to others.

In 1820, the Baptists in Calcutta established the first three schools for native girls; the very next year, the British and Foreign School Society sent Miss Cooke out to Calcutta; various schools were speedily formed. In 1824, some ladies of Calcutta formed the Ladies' Society for Native Female Education; and, the next year, thirty schools were established in connexion with that society, in which 480 girls were instructed; 14 young ladies were early induced to study the Bengalee language, with a view to aid in the superintendence of these schools. At present, the opportunities for instructing females, in India, are limited only by the amount of funds.

In 1828, Miss Wallace sailed from England for Malacca, where she has formed five schools for Chinese females; she might have as many pupils as she and others could superintend, but the funds on which she depended are exhausted, and, unless supported, she must relinquish that promising field of labour, when better prepared than ever to cultivate it, by her experience in teaching, and by her acquaintance with the Chinese language. At Penang, Mrs. Dyer has two Chinese girls' schools under her care, and has been obliged, from want of funds, to refuse applications for more. At Singapore, there have been schools for girls, which, though now suspended for want of teachers, might be resumed under the greatest advantages. In Java and Siam, schools might be established; and China itself will, probably, soon be prepared for as many teachers as all the ladies in Christendom can send out and support.

The education of the company's servants, their native officers,

and the people of India in general, were taken up by the select committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of the East India company; but, as far as our recollection serves us, the education of the female sex was never thought of in the course of the long investigation. As a parliamentary subject, it must, of course, now lie over until the present charter expires,—for India has but one session during each lease, however long that term may be. We regret to observe, that none of the ladies of the directors, or other members of the Home government of India, have yet joined their country women in providing for the instruction of the females of their own empire in India and China.

THE MADRAS CUSTOM HOUSE SYSTEM.

We have recently devoted a considerable portion of our pages to the publication of Mr. Trevelyan's admirable exposure of the evils inflicted upon the millions who have the misfortune to be subject to the tyranny, which is entrenched in Fort William, by means of the wicked mandates which establish an impracticable system of search, throughout the whole country, for the base purpose of drawing a revenue from the internal trade of the country. One of the greatest blessings which the United Kingdom boasts of, is, the free intercourse which exists throughout the whole of the country. But, in British India, each government treats all other British governments as Foreign States; and each village is cursed with a custom house; which, from the want of legal and magisterial check, is, in its actual operation, a den of thieves. We now lay before our readers a few notes, made on this system of oppression, by an English traveller, in the southern provinces of Madras, in the year 1828, in the humble hope that the rapacity of the fiscal will be restrained by the vigilance of the magistrate, and by the wisdom of the legislator. The mere English reader must bear in mind, that the code of Madras is composed solely for the gratification of a few simple, good hearted, English country gentlemen, who spend their winter evenings in St. Stephen's chapel, at Westminster, regulating the affairs of the British empire; for, none of the laws ever are published in the territory of Madras; also, that there is but one magistrate for each million of people, and that he is the collector of customs, rewarded by a very handsome per centage on the amount which he collects; hence, as may naturally be inferred, the law does not rule—it is trodden under foot—eternal justice is sacrificed to present profit—the trader, the traveller, the cultivator, the fisherman,

and even the pilgrim—the Hindoo widow—is continually being waylaid, detained, examined, cheated, robbed, pilloried, imprisoned, and beaten by inquisitors, who buy from the government the privilege of thus acting in each village; the greatest aggravation of the vile practice of letting out these tolls of passage to the highest bidder, is, that one member of a family has to watch over another member of the same family, and even to punish him; it sets brother against brother, for the rents are split down as low as small hamlets, which yield but a very few shillings a month.

Our traveller says, when in the city of Madura, I found that the inland custom house had a tariff in the Tamil language, and in rupee currency, dated 1823, and signed with the initials R. P.; it appeared to be similar to the tariff which I saw at Ramnad; there was also a copy of regulation the first of 1812, written in ~~the Tamil language~~, but no other regulation whatever; even this single regulations was not hung up, as by law it ought to have been. At the collector's office there was not any tariff in the English language, but I was referred to the office in the Fort.

The zillah of Madura is divided into twenty-two choukies, each of which is annually put up by auction for sale to the highest bidder; most of them are thus actually sold, but those for which the bidding is considered too low, are bought in, and managed by the salaried officers of the government; however, at any time of the year the government sells them, either by public or private sale; responsible persons never come forward, either as principals or as securities, but men of straw are put forth by monied men, or come forward on their own account; all throughout the year there is a continual dispute kept up between the renters and the government; every now and then the management is resumed by the government and the renter is imprisoned; then he produces some money and is released, and aided to rob all the people who inhabit his district, or pass through it; he goes to the weaver and forces him to pay transit duty on the cloth which is only in the warp; he forces the cultivator to pay it on the half-grown crop; the herdsman on the butter which his cattle will give milk for, in the course of the month. At the gates of the city, villagers who come in and bring in with them a meal or two of grain, are obliged to fee the servants of the renter with a handful of it, in order to be allowed to pass; even the old wives, who go out of the gates to wash their dirty cloths, are examined by the renters'

people. This year the chonkie of the city is let for the sum of 23,000 rupees. The renting out of the Sayer taxes has doubled the revenue derived from them at Madura and Dindigul, and it has nearly doubled it at Ramnad. The revenue from salt at Madura in 1805, was but 10,000 rupees, and in 1827 it amounted to 115,000. The arrack produces 12,000 rupees per annum. The retail price of beetle-leaf, in 1805, was about 35 leaves for one cash, and, in 1827, it had risen so high, that only 4½ leaves could be bought with one cash. However, taxation has a natural, impassable limit; the comforts of the people have been most cruelly abridged, but the revenue has not been increased; it used to be seven lacs of pagodas, now it may be less.

In the month of August last, two lacs of rupees was transmitted to Madras. These remittances are made in the most clumsy manner possible; just as an invader would make them; not by bills of exchange, or by means of bank notes, but by draining the country of all the coin which circulates in it; sending it hundreds of miles, on open carts, if such things can be called carts, with wooden axles, drawn by small oxen, through a country which has nothing like a road, and guarded by an expensive detachment of sepoy on extra pay, who oppress the country, and become like irregulars, for want of drilling and discipline: the officer of the detachment is made responsible even for the goodness of each piece of coin under his convoy.

The province of Tanjore has been for several years under the fiscal administration of Mr. Cotton; he had no time to attend to the detail of the customs, a very small branch of his charge, as sole magistrate and principal collector of the richest little kingdom we have conquered and plundered; therefore, his rule was to dismiss the native collector of the sea-customs whenever there ceased to be an increase in the amount collected; he made no allowances, but, if vessels failed to arrive, the collector was dismissed! However, notwithstanding all his rigor and shortsightedness, Mr. Cotton did remonstrate with Sir Thomas Munro against selling the collection of the Inland customs to the highest bidder; he protected Tanjore from the cruel system for some years; but, at length, he was forced to adopt it; now, naturally enough, the government derive more revenue from unrestrained plunder, than from what it had done from a legally restrained system of taxation.

Tanjore has four sea custom houses, viz., at Mootoopettah, Negapatam, Nagore, and one at another port; Topetory is subordinate to Negapatam. Mootoopettah is the head sea choukie of the western coast of Tanjore. The annual collection of sea customs

amounts to 28,000 rupees. One person says, that the Inland customs, beetle and tobacco taxes of Tanjore, produce to the government 300,000 rupees a year; but another person states, that on the Negapatam side of the river Coleroon, alone, they yield to the renters 1,600 rupees a day, which would be 584,000 per annum. The salt sold by the government is said to be 21,000 garce, which yields 1,050,000 rupees.

In Tanjore, the custom houses are not provided with any copies of any of the regulations; they have only some orders from the collectors and sub-collectors for their guidance, chiefly on alterations being introduced, and on controverted points; when any complaint or reference was made to Mr. Cotton, he used to endorse it to the native custom house officer,—"Do as has been usual." He never pretended to refer to any law. His immediate successor, Mr. Sinclair, insisted that goods should pay according to the arbitrary value at which each little branch custom house was pleased to rate them; but Mr. Nelson looked into the matter, and saw the gross abuses which this rule served to hide, and he ordered his native servants to charge duty only on the actual value of an article; reference was made to Madras and the government confirmed Mr. Nelson's just rule. Mr. Campbell began to reform the abuses of Mr. Cotton's system of continuing every fraud which his native officers chose to say was usual, and drew up a tariff for the sea custom house; he also detected the permitted frauds of the Inland system and threatened to punish the renter. A stronger proof of the ignorant administration of the sea customs cannot be offered than, in the fact, that Mr. Nelson wrote to the custom house officers at Mootoopettah, directing them to charge cloths to Ceylon with a sea-export duty of three per cent, in addition to the Inland duty of five per cent., making a total duty of 8 per cent.; although in compliance with the law, the custom houses at Negapatam and Nagore pay a drawback of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Inland duty, retaining only a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ on such cloths as are exported to British settlements. The true cause of this most scandalous discrepancy in the administration of the sea customs in Tanjore, is, that at Negapatam and Nagore, there are some European and Chuliar merchants, who applied to Mr. Cotton for the benefit of the law on the goods they exported, and he wrote to Madras to know if the published law was to operate. He was informed that he might allow them the benefit of it. Their goods were allowed to go to Ceylon free of any further duty, and they were credited for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debenture; but years elapsed without the cash being refunded; I never heard that it

had been actually returned to the exporters; indeed, it is well known, that the officers, servants, and others about the custom house in Calcutta, used to pocket the drawback of cargoes never exported, but merely fabricated by false entries and clearances in their own books. Mootooppettah is a retired quiet place, inhabited only by native merchants, who dare not look to any law above the will of the Choukiedar, an official on a salary of eight guineas a year who finds the way to wealth.

In the Jaghire, the people say, that as long as the country was under the government of the Nawabs, there was not any excise duty on tobacco and beetle; now, the Inland customs, beetle, tobacco, arrack, and toddy, are rented for three years at 525,000 rupees, to a Modelair; the last renter is said to have cleared three lacs and a half of rupees by his contract. As long as Sadras continued under the government of the Dutch, salt, drugs, and spirits, were cheaper than in the surrounding Dutch territory; but since the town has been ceded to the British, the excise system has extended to it in full force.

The following abstract of the Tariff for the Town duties of Madras, and of the Tariffs for the Sea and Inland Customs of Madura, will suffice to shew the want of system there is in framing the Tariffs of the Madras government.

MADRAS.		MADURA.			
		Sea Tariff of 1821.	Inland Tariff of 1827.		
Drugs	49	Drugs	163	Drugs	271
Fruits	16	Dyes	13	Grain	1
"	24	Fruits	6	Dyes	10
"	50	Furniture	8	Oils	11
"	45	Grain	34	Timber	27
Metals	17	Gruff goods	163	Mats	7
Naval stores	13	Gums	7	Metals	9
Oils	17	Liquors	5	Sundries	21
"	10	Metals	8	Paper	4
"	21	Oils	15	Piece goods of Madura and Dindigul. . . .	384
"	38	Piece goods	276	Piece goods of other districts	49
"	16	Spices	17		
"	10	Stationery	4		
Silk piece goods	27	Woods	56		
"	12				
"	25				
Miscellaneous	74				
Total	504	Total	773	Total	794
		Exemptions, totally		Exemptions.	
		Fruits	6	Totally	1
		Gruff goods	29	In small quantity	10
		Total	34	Total	11

In revising, simplifying, and assimilating the various clashing and contradictory tariffs of the Madras country, it should be remembered, that, in order to render a country rich, it must not only be productive, but also its produce must be exchangeable, so as to have the highest possible value given to it; for instance, the forests of Siberia abound with fine spars, but, from natural and political obstacles, they rot on the ground where they grow—they are but as weeds, and prove obstacles to travellers, instead of being made attractions to the merchant. The land tax of India is a disadvantage to the poor, in their clothing, falling heaviest upon coarse goods. It is felt more heavily on coarse goods than on fine goods—it even gives Britain an advantage in the manufacture of coarse cottons for India, because Britain receives cotton-wool from every country, and introduces cotton cloths into India with protection.

Without changing the present system of Inland customs, but merely modifying some of its very worst features, the following hints are offered for the reform of the tariff. On the frontier of the Foreign European Settlements, the imports and exports should be valued at the same rate as in the sea tariff; and on the frontier of Native States, the imports should be enumerated, and also, perhaps, valued as by the sea tariff, and the exports as by the inland tariff. The inland tariff should exempt from duty all raw agricultural produce, as grains, fruits, roots, plants, seeds, husks, barks, hemps, refuse, timber, woods, buds, flowers, leaves, soils, fuel, building materials, household furniture, earthenware, machinery, metals, cutlery, hardwares, glass, wires, flint, chalk, thread, woollens, naval-stores, wines, spirits, tea, silk, nankeens and other foreign cloths, animals, fresh-fish, salted-fish, bullion, coin, paper-stuff, and also all articles subject to excise duties, as materials for distilling, spirits, tobacco, beetle, salt, &c.; some of these articles are unfit subjects for taxation, such as fresh-fish; others, if subject to duty, would pay duty over and over very often; and the foreign articles pay on entering the country, therefore they should not be re-taxed on pretence that their value is higher in the interior than on the frontier, where they entered and paid. The task of exemption is easy, but the hard task is to select the articles which may be taxed with least injury to the people and most advantage to the Treasury. In this poor country the line seems to be that which separates materials from consumables; materials for manufactures are taxed in every new shape; this destroys industry,—this is the evil which requires to be remedied. Raw

produce, fit only for consumption in its raw state, may be left to be taxed. With this view of the subject, the following scanty list of articles fit to be charged with duty is drawn up; oils, extracts, soaps, ghee, honey, candles, gums, resins, lac, salts, paper, coffee, spices, sugars, jaggies, liquors, mata, drugs, shells, tortoise-shell, sea-moss, squilla, nuts, paints, indigoes, dyes, rope, ivory, earths, ochres, mineral, fossils, leather, cloth.

The Madras country is under grain and the crops are very variable in quantity; therefore the price of grain fluctuates excessively; a short crop or two depopulates the country; for, the people are poor cultivators, who live from hand to mouth; indeed, even in ordinary seasons, the government takes from them so large a portion of their crop that they are obliged to borrow seed, corn, &c., from the government, in order to carry on the cultivation. Abundant crops impoverish the cultivators and make them all debtors to the government, for, on account of their heavy land tax, they cannot compete with other rice growing countries in any foreign market, and their own is therefore glutted. The great curse upon the country, is, that the government is the landlord; that the landlord is without check, and the cultivator is a serf, or at the very best but a metayer. While this sad state of society continues to be upheld by the British parliament, it is hopeless to attempt to cure the famines which so frequently depopulate the territories of Madras; the most that can be hoped, from any minor measure, is, some degree of alleviation. With this view, the proper and probable remedies against scarcity, are, improvements in the means for irrigating the rice fields; but as long as the government persists in holding the land as its own property, sufficient capital, skill, and integrity, will not be applied to improve the land; and, as long as the company refuses to fix a permanent tax on the land, it will be impossible for the cultivator to attempt any improvement of the field which he is forced to till for a rapacious foreign despotism. In the present state of the proprietary right and of the fluctuating rent-roll, the crops must continue to be short of what they otherwise would be, and they must be very dependent on nature for a sufficient supply of water. The crops might be augmented and rendered far less uncertain than they now are, merely by investing capital in the shape of water; but the merchants of Leadenhall insist on all the surplus crop flowing into their own cellars, in the shape of gold, and thence into their own pockets in the shape of dividend on India Stock. Thus the people of Madras are constantly

drained of every little surplus produce; the poverty thus produced obliges them to sell off their crop, as soon as grown, for whatever it will fetch at the moment; at the time of harvest, all the cultivators are obliged to become sellers of grain, consequently the few monied dealers in grain have their own terms. The perpetual poverty of the people confines them to the bare use of grain and also to the bare culture of grain. All that the government cares for, is, that it may be able to gather to its own barns half as much corn as the country can grow in a good year; and all that the people can hope for, under so ignorant and unfeeling a tyranny, is, that they may be able to keep themselves, their families, and their cattle alive from season to season. The horrors of a season of scarcity cannot even be alleviated by any solitary act of the government, short of a permanent settlement of the land-tax, a renunciation of some portion of the rent of the land; scarcity of food is but a natural result of the monopoly of the land; it is an evil inherent in the infamous system of securing one half of the crop as rent, and leaving the cultivator to do as he can with the other half of the crop. The government is regardless about the amount of the crop, for it generally has a greater increase of revenue from an increase in the price of grain, than from an increase in the quantity of grain; the knowledge of this fact renders the government callous to a short crop, and aggravates and perpetuates those evils which afflict the country. A collector cannot wish to expend money on works which will only tend to keep down the amount of his collection, and the amount of his own commission, upon the amount of revenue collected. With apathy and with satisfaction he sees a drought increase the money collection, and correct, what Mr. Malthus taught him to consider, the evils of redundant population.

The Company and Warren Hastings did once endeavour to remedy the evil of superabundant harvests in Bengal, by building depots for grain, but the ill-advised scheme was not worth a trial; however, it was not so bad a remedy as allowing the mob to plunder the private granaries in Madras, as Sir Thomas Munro did in the famine of 1824. The free transit and export of grain is a proper remedy for abundant crops; and it ought to be remembered that the want of roads, bridges, ferries, and canals, operates as a very severe toll on the transit of grain; delays, stoppages, examinations, fees, and other annoyances by custom house officers, while in transit and shipping, is felt in the same manner, or even much more severely; the pressing of

cattle, carts, drivers, boats and boatmen, &c., and the fixing of tariff rates of hire or assizes on the means of conveyance, causes only the most rude carriages and cattle to be kept and employed, and prevents every improvement, and thus renders carriage dear, unsafe, and uncertain. The state of the courts and magistrates renders it impossible to recover cash advanced for grain, and to enforce contracts entered into for a supply. The unparalleled abuses of the sea custom department is the cause of the miserable condition of the coasting vessels, and of the losses and the enormous expense, incurred by trading with such horridly unsafe and unmanageable tubs. The sea custom house officers affect to regard the transit of canoes and of firewood coastways, from village to village, on the same footing as a voyage to a foreign country, and they tax them accordingly; they apply to all such intercourse the export and import laws and duties; this abuse of the law ought no longer to be tolerated; it ought especially to be put a stop to, as far as regards the trade in grain; for one of the primary and most essential duties of every government is to secure a freedom of transit for provisions and other necessities of life. The duties now charged on goods carried coastways ought to be reduced; the issue of port-clearances ought to be expedited, and the charge made for them ought to be lowered; stamps on rowannahs or custom houses passes for goods ought to be abolished, or all reduced to two annas. There is no more cause why dhonies should be obliged to report their arrival and departure at a custom house than that boats on the Ganges or Thames should have to do so; indeed, no more than for carts and porters doing so. The subject should be released from many charges, but especially from all impositions and delays.

Considering the various impediments to the transit and export of grain from the territories subject to Madras, it seems proper to permit the export of grain, at all times, free of duty; the obstacles to transit also renders the free import of grain at all times an object of vital importance, of indispensable necessity, and of undoubted policy. The landholder, cultivator, and consumer desire that grain should be at a natural steady price. The fluctuations are extreme; the country can scarcely ever import or export; indeed it cannot convey grain coastways; nor even by inland navigation or by land carriage: each district, province, country, almost each village and each family has to trust only to the crop of its own fields, not merely for subsistence, but also for the means of raising a certain sum

of money to be paid to the government as land-tax ; a sum equivalent to the whole average rent of the land. In seasons of scarcity the poor die ; and, in seasons of plenty, all who grow more corn than is consumed in their own families, that is, comparatively speaking, the rich, suffer from the fall of price occasioned by the want of a market ; but in either case, both in seasons of scarcity and in seasons of plenty, the government suffers.

Under a popular form of government, the executive officer cannot give up a hurtful or inconvenient duty, without stipulating for one less objectionable, but equally productive ; but, at Madras, the case is very different, for all the land, and all the people are the absolute property of the company, whose government takes as large a portion of the crop as it pleases ; therefore, every hurtful tax ought instantly to be abandoned.

The system of taking a large share of the crop, as the rent of the land on which a crop is grown, compels the cultivator to confine himself to those species of crops, and rude modes of culture in which the elements of nature are almost the sole agents ; it prevents him from investing much capital in the cultivation of his field, in any shape whatever ; for, whether in seed, labour, manure, or water, half of its produce will be taken away from him. The absentee landlord lays down the simple rule that he must have one half of every crop grown, therefore, his local agents cannot make any allowance to the cultivator for any extra expense incurred by him on the soil, the water, the seed, the implements or the care of the crop ; consequently, it is the interest of the cultivator to do as little as possible, and to leave as much as possible to be done by the land, the rain, and the sun ; it is his interest to become like the company, a sleeping partner in the concern, and to trust to Providence for a crop ; merely to scratch up the surface of the soil and to sprinkle seed over it.

If part of the land was under indigo, cotton, coffee, sugar, spices, &c., then the ordinary price of grain might be somewhat enhanced, and thus the people would not be so entirely confined to the use of boiled grain as they now are ; and then, in seasons of scarcity, the necessity of purchasing foreign grain would not cause the same extreme rise of price which it now does. In seasons of plenty the article would continue to bear a higher price than it now does, and therefore less of it would be exported.

The utmost efforts should be made to endeavour to suppress

Inland transit duties in India, and to abolish the monopolies of salt, opium, tobacco, spirits, and minor articles of consumption, as well as to repeal the obnoxious and unprofitable stamp duties. Excise duties are levied upon provisions, raw-materials, and manufactured goods, at the time of harvest, transit, sale entrance into town, sale in the gross, retail, manufacture, re-manufacture, &c.: the suppression or commutation of these taxes is desirable for the sake of easing the people from vexatious interference, and for the economy of collection.

Generally, when the amount of a tax is reduced, the reduction has a tendency to increase the per centage of cost at which it is collected.

Evasions and disguises never can be applied successfully in the domestic economy of any country; they may deceive the people for the moment, and induce them to submit to bad measures for a time, but the prosperity of the people is the only solid basis on which any government can hope for *stability*. Justice is the rock on which every government should be established.

MEMORANDUM ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SALT REVENUE AT BOMBAY.

Drawn up at the office of the Board of Control, in January, 1832, and printed for private distribution, but never before published.

In the month of June, 1823, the Bombay government submitted to the Court of Directors a proposal to introduce a salt monopoly into the Bombay presidency. They had it in contemplation to adopt the Madras system, namely, to superintend the manufacture of the salt, and to dispose of it to the dealers at a fixed price. They estimated that an additional revenue of upwards of four and a half lacks of rupees could be obtained from this source. The Court of Directors withheld their sanction to this proposal, because they considered it to be premature, and calculated to cause dissatisfaction in the minds of the people in the newly-acquired territories. The courts' letter was dated the 11th of February, 1824. Soon after the receipt of that dispatch, the Bombay government took into consideration a plan for improving the revenue which they had been in the practice of deriving from salt, without the establishment of a monopoly. The duties levied on salt in the Bombay territories had been established by the authorities which preceded the British government, and the revenue from salt was

consequently collected at different places, in different ways, and at different rates. For example, the salt manufactured on the island of Bombay, was partly a government concern and partly conducted by private individuals, with their own capital, and at their own risk. The government instead of imposing a consumption duty on salt manufactured by individuals, required them to deliver over a certain share of the produce for the use of the pans, when the property of government; and in all cases where the pans were the property of private individuals, a sum of money was annually levied, in the form of a quit-rent. But, under this arrangement, the private manufacturers were not permitted to carry their salt to market, until it should have been ascertained that the government stock had been reduced to about one-third of its amount. Nor were the manufacturers of private salt allowed to dispose of their salt to the consumers in the town of Bombay; the retail sale of salt produced to government about 14,000 rupees, through licensed venders. In various other places the government derived a revenue from salt, by means of transit duties, as well as by taking a portion of the produce as the rent of the pans. With the exception of the districts of Surat and Broach, a broad line of distinction was every where drawn, not only between the salt pans of government and those which belonged to private individuals, but even between the pans belonging to private individuals in the same districts. It was remarked by Mr. Bruce, who was appointed to revise the system, that the inconvenience produced by such a diversity of practice, fell little short of a strict monopoly of the worst description. Mr Bruce recommended the following remedies:—That the government revenue from salt, should every where be levied in the shape of a money payment;—That the tax should be levied once, and at one place only; and that the article should afterwards be allowed a free passage through the Bombay territories;—That in all cases where the produce of salt-pans, whether the property of government or of individuals, came into the hands of government, the tax should be blended with the prime cost of the article, when sold and carried away from the pans;—That, where the pans were under private management, and the produce disposed of on account of the proprietors, the tax should be paid on the spot, by the purchasers of the salt;—That in either of the above cases the tax should be equal, unless in cases where it might be shown that the cost of production was so low as to render an increase of the duty necessary to equalize the price;—That no salt should

be exempted from the payment of the tax; and that, in all cases, the practice of paying the manufacturers and labourers, by giving them a share of the produce, should be commuted for wages in money;—That the labour of the people employed in the manufacture of salt should be perfectly voluntary;—That the salt works should be placed on an equal footing, in respect to the payment of, or exemption from, land revenue;—That no new salt works should be allowed, unless with the permission of government;—That particular attention should be paid to this object in the northern Concan, where it appeared that the construction of salt works had been unnecessarily encouraged;—That the salt trade should be perfectly open, and no other interference permitted, beyond what might be absolutely necessary to secure the collection of the government revenue;—The regulation, prepared by Mr. Bruce, for giving effect to the foregoing plan, was submitted to the local officers, for their sentiments thereon. The remarks of these officers related entirely to details connected with local circumstances, and did not affect the principles on which the measure was founded. It was proposed, that the salt tax should be substituted for the transit duties levied on the general trade of the Bombay presidency; and, as Mr. Bruce estimated that the transit duty collected from salt alone, amounted to nearly one-third of the whole amount of transit duties, he did not suppose that the additional tax upon salt would materially increase the selling price of the article in the interior. He observed, that, as the new impost would be accompanied with the abolition of transit duties, the collection of which, independently of undue exactions and other vexations to which the traders were exposed, could not fail to be attended with serious inconvenience, the measure would, in fact, be scarcely felt as a new burthen by the distant consumers.

The Court of Directors, in their revenue letter, dated the 10th of June, 1820, stated, that they could have no doubt that the revenue proposed to be raised from salt would be paid with much less inconvenience, by the people, than an equal amount in the shape of transit duties, provided that sufficient securities against smuggling could be applied. The court observed, that the method by which it was proposed to collect a revenue from salt, in the Bombay territories, had the advantage of relieving “government from the business of the manufacturer, to which it was ill adapted. In disposing of the government salt works, either by sale or lease, the court desired that care should be

taken not to exact any thing in the way of revenue for the use of the salt works, but to take the real value of the property of the buildings, the pans, and other implements, such as they may be estimated at, or could be replaced for, and nothing more; otherwise, the parties who may purchase the works or take them on lease, will be doubly taxed,—once in this extra charge, and again, in the duties which they will have to pay equally with all other manufacturers. The court observed, that the proposed rules for the conduct of the business, in its details, involved the consideration of so many local circumstances, that only a very general opinion respecting them could be formed in England. They, however, appeared to embrace the several points for which provision ought to be made, and to be adapted to the circumstances of the case.

The Bombay government having omitted to fill up the amount of the duty which it was intended to levy, the Court of Directors were under the necessity of returning the regulation for the purpose of having that omission supplied. On the 1st of April, 1829, the Bombay government, having discovered their error, transmitted a new draft of the salt regulation, by which government are empowered to levy a duty not exceeding ten annas on a measure of capacity termed a phara, which contains about 70lbs. weight; but it is not possible to calculate exactly the weight of salt sold by measure. The rate of the tax exceeds very considerably the amount which Mr. Bruce recommended as a sufficient compensation for the loss of the transit duties; but it does not appear to be the intention of government to levy the whole of the new rate, should a smaller tax suffice. The act of parliament requires, that all new imposts on articles of trade or consumption, shall receive the previous sanction of the Court of Directors and of the Board of Commissioners; but it does not require that the whole amount, so fixed, should be levied. In a word, the government may take less, but not more than the prescribed rate.

The Court of Directors approved of this regulation, in the 43 paragraphs of their letter, dated the 11th of August, 1830. They observed, that there was nothing in the regulation which was not in conformity with the instructions contained in their letter of the 10th of June, 1829, with the exception of the first clause of the fourth section, in which provision had been made to admit of salt being manufactured on account of government, a mode of supply of which the court did not recognize either the necessity or utility.

In fact, it thus appears that the government of Bombay have been led, by the court's refusal, to sanction a monopoly of salt at that presidency, to introduce the system of duties collected at the places of manufacture, which prevailed in Europe, more particularly in England previously to the abolition of the salt tax. It is fortunate that the establishment of a better system at Bombay will serve as a guide for the measures proper to be taken in those provinces of Bengal which are subject to rigid a system of monopoly.

THE CHARACTER, POLICY, FINANCIAL AND MILITARY RESOURCES OF RUNJEET SINGH.

His Character.—It has before been stated, that Runjeet Singh had no education in any branch of learning or science. He cannot read or write in any language, but the habit of hearing papers read in Persian, Punjabee, and Hindee, and great assiduity in his attention, even to the minutiae of business, have given him a facility in following, an understanding for the most part what is so submitted to him;—so that, although quite unable to appreciate elegancies of style, or to dictate verbatim what should be written, he transacts business rapidly, is ready with a short and decided order upon any report or representation read to him, and when the draft of his instruction is submitted, after being prepared in due form, he sees at once whether it fully meets his view. Confidential secretaries are perpetually in attendance, and are frequently called up in the night, to expedite orders, as the sudden recollection, or caprice of the Muha-Raja, suggests the issuing of them. His memory is excellent, and stored with minute, as well as important circumstances. His disposition is at the same time watchful, and his eye quick and searching, so that nothing escapes his observation; while the perspicacity displayed in his appreciation of character, and in tracing the motives of other's actions, gives him a command and influence over all that approach him, which have been mainly instrumental to his rapid rise. With great acuteness, he has a lively imagination; and though never for an instant forgetful of any ends he may have in view, there is a frankness and naiveté about his conversation, peculiarly agreeable. His observations and remarks are given ordinarily in short, terse, incoherent phrase, or in the shape of interrogatories, but they are such, as remain fixed in the recollection of the person to whom they are addressed as uncommon, and as dis-

playing an original thinker. He has great power of dissimulation; and, under the greatest frankness of manner, and even familiarity in his intercourse, can veil subtle designs, and even treachery. In action he has always shown himself personally brave, and collected, but his plans betray no boldness or adventurous hazard. Address and cunning, nay, even corruption, have always been preferred by him, as instruments of success, to any dash of enterprise, calculated to excite admiration or inspire awe. His fertility in expedients is wonderful, and he is never at a loss for a resource in the greatest difficulties, but many of his actions evince caprice, and even instability of purpose, for the motive of them cannot be traced or imagined. His uniform conduct and career through life, prove him to be selfish, sensual, and licentious in the extreme; disregarding of all ties of affection, blood, or friendship in the pursuit of ambition, or pleasure; and profligately greedy—plundering and reducing to misery without the slightest feeling or remorse, widows, orphans, and families possessing claims to consideration and respect, that one wonders should not have been recognized, even if it were only from policy. In his youth he was lavish in his gifts to favourites, and there was liberality in his general dealings, but, as age has come over him, avarice, and the desire of hoarding, have become the ruling passions, and he is approached, even by his confidential officers, and those in favor, with more apprehension of robbery and exaction from themselves, than of hope to add to their accumulated means through his indulgence. His temper was in youth excellent, and always under command, but the irritability of an impaired constitution frequently now overpowers him, and he has been known to break out into fits of passion, and to descend to use personal violence towards the objects of his rage; but, withal, there is no ferocity in his disposition, and he has never taken life, even under circumstances of aggravated offence.

His stature is low, and the loss of an eye from the small pox takes away much from his appearance, which, however, is still far from being unprepossessing, for his countenance is full of expression and animation, and is set off with a handsome flowing beard, grey at fifty years of age, but tapering to a point below his breast. In his youth he must have had much vigour and activity, but he is now so emaciated and weak, as to be compelled to adopt a singular method of mounting the tall horses, on which he loves to ride. A man kneels down before him, and he throws his leg over his neck, when the man rises with the

Muha-Raja mounted on his shoulders; he then approaches the horse, and Runjeet Singh, puts his right foot into the stirrup, and holding by the mane, throws his left over the man's head and the back of the horse, into the stirrup on the other side. His love of his horses is extreme, and has been already several times mentioned. He has them continually in his sight, covered with jewels and rich caparisons, and they are the objects of his frequent caresses. He is himself plain and simple in dress, and quite unreserved in all his habits; and his diet consists of high stimulants, of which he partakes sparingly. He has great delight, however, in military parade and display, and spends nearly the half of every day in seeing reviews, or examining equipments, or in some way studying to promote the efficiency of some branch of his army. He also seems to take pleasure in seeing his courtiers and establishments decorated in jewels and handsome dresses; and it is not to be denied, that they shew considerable taste for the splendour of the display of his Durbar is very striking. Although no bigot, and active in restraining the zeal and fanaticism of the Akalees and others, Runjeet Singh is yet scrupulous in the performance of all the prescribed observances of the Sikh faith, and for a certain number of hours every day, has the Grunth read before him by Gooroos, and is liberal in his charities to Fugeers and men of reputed sanctity. He is indeed superstitious in the extreme, readily conceiving fancies in respect to his destiny and fortunes, and never failing to consult astrologers before entering upon any important undertaking.

Policy of his Government.—With respect to the policy and internal government of Runjeet Singh, the most remarkable feature is, the entire absence of any thing like system or principle in his management. His career throughout has been that of an encroaching usurper, and seizer of all within his reach; but what he has so possessed himself of, he subjects to no systematic administration. The whole is committed to farmers, with full power to deal with the lives and properties of the producing classes of the population, Runjeet Singh trusting to his own military means, for the control of these farmers, and for the exaction from them of any extra gains he may learn that they have made. Nevertheless his extortions are directed chiefly against the old Sikh families, and his own state officers: merchants and traders are protected, and the duties and taxes, to which they are subjected, are not for the most part immoderate. Runjeet Singh has, however, shown a disposition

himself to become a dealer in such articles, as in shawls, salt, &c., and all that he touches becomes of course monopoly, or in some other shape the source of exaction and corrupt gain.

It cannot be said, that Runjeet Singh has yet given to the Punjab any constitution or fixed form of government. There is no law, written or oral, and no courts of justice have been any where established. The Gooroo-Mata, or old council of the Sikhs, has, with every other institution adapted to the state of nothings which existed before the establishment of the supremacy of the present ruler been entirely discontinued. The last council of the kind was held, when Holkur fled into the Punjab, and the British armies followed in pursuit, and it was a question what part the Sikhs as a nation should take in the juncture. Runjeet Singh, though, the most influential chief, pretended not then to any supremacy of dominion, and the question was one, which, as it concerned the whole body of the Sikhs, required that all should have a voice in determining. At present the government appears to be a pure despotism, the standing army, ever ready for active service, and eager to be employed where plunder and exaction are the objects, forms the whole machinery of administration. By it only the treasury is filled, and control exercised over state officers, powerful subjects, and indeed over every class of the population. The personal influence, and verbal orders of the head of the state, form again the exclusive hold upon the discipline and affections of the troops. Thus the whole power and authority centres in the single individual, whom fortune, and his own abilities have placed at the head of affairs; and upon his being removed from the scene, unless there be another to fill his place, with equal energy and command over the attachment and affections of his dependents, which, it is to be feared, is not the character, of Khuruk Singh, every thing must necessarily fall into confusion.

His Revenues.—The territorial possessions of Runjeet Singh, comprize now the entire fork of the Punjab, as bounded by the Indus and Sutlej, the two extreme rivers. He holds, besides, Kashmeer, and the entire hill country to the snowy range, and even Ludak beyond the Heemalaya; for though many of the Rajas of this tract still remain in their possessions, they have been reduced to the character of subjects, paying tribute equal to their utmost means, and contributing men to the armies of Lahôr, whenever called upon. Besides this extensive territory, Runjeet Singh has about 45 Talooks entire,

or in share with others, on the British side of the Sutlej; and westward of the Indus, he holds Khyrabad, Akona, and Peshawur, Durra-Ghazee-Khan, which has been farmed to the Nuwab of Buhawulpoor, and Durra-Ismaeel-Khan, assigned to Hafiz Ahmed Khan of Munkera, as before related. He also levies tributes from the Balooch Chiefs of Tonk and Sâgur to the southward.

Captain Murray estimates that the amount of Land Revenue *Rupees.*
and Tributes, annually levied from the whole of these pos-
sessions, is..... 1,24,03,900

Besides which, the Customs of the Punjab yield to Runjeet
Singh,..... 19,00,600

An Item, called Mohurana, being a Fee on every paper sub-
mitted for the Seal of Runjeet Singh,..... 5,77,000

Making a total Khalsa Revenue of..... 1,48,81,500

The same Officer estimates that there remains, still appropri-
ated in Jageers, or held by old Sikh families, and establishments,
without paying any thing to the Khalsa, territory yielding,.... 1,09,28,000

Thus making the entire resources of the country under the
dominion of Runjeet,Rs: 2,58,00,500

This total is not very wide of the revenue set down in the books of the Moghul Government, as the produce of the Lahor Sooba; and, considering that Kashmeer, and some territory south of the Sutlej is included, the correspondence of amount is in favor of the correctness of the estimate, for the province cannot be so productive under the Sikhs, as it was in the peaceable times of the Moghul dominion.

Military Force.—Runjeet Singh has for many years been hoarding treasure, and the fort of Govindghur, built by him, and kept always in excellent repair, is the principal place for its deposit. Captain Murray, speaking from the best information he could collect, which, however, was necessarily very imperfect, and vague, estimates the value of the property accumulated by Runjeet Singh in cash, jewels, horses, and elephants, to be not less than ten crores of rupees, or the same number of millions of pounds sterling. By some the estimate is carried much higher, but such computations, being for the most part conjectural, err generally on the side of excess.

The military force of the Lahor State is set down by the same officer, and his authority is the safest to follow on the point, as follows:—

1st. The available regular troops,	
Cavalry disciplined by Monsieur Allard, and the special	
troops mounted on horses of the State, the Gorchur, and <i>Men.</i>	
Gorchur Khas,.....	12,811
Infantry, Disciplined Battalions, Nujeebs, and troops, more	
or less drilled under the eye of the Muha-rajah,.....	
	<hr/>
Total regular troops, horse and foot,.....	27,752
Garrison corps, including the troops employed in Kash-	
meer,—Cavalry.....	
	3,000
Infantry, variously armed and equipped,.....	28,950
	<hr/>
Contingents of Sirdars, consisting, in the plains, princi-	
pally of cavalry, but in the hills of foot soldiers,.....	
	27,812
	<hr/>
Total troops, horse and foot.....	82,014

The artillery of Runjeet Singh consists of 376 guns, and 370 swivels, mounted on the backs of camels, or on light carriages adapted to their size. For these, there is no corps of artillery regimented, and organized, as is the custom in European armies, but there is a Darogha, at the head of a large establishment, which if Runjeet Singh were making preparations for a siege, could not be set down at less than 4 or 5000 men; but in time of peace, or when no such operation was in agitation, the number would be infinitely reduced. Several of the corps of cavalry, and all the battalions of infantry, have guns attached to them, the gunners of which are borne on the strength of the respective corps. The *Jinsee*, or heavy train only, is distinct from the rest of the army.

General Remarks.—The above accumulation of resources, and of force, has grown up, and been produced entirely by the care and exertions of the Muha-Raja. His father left him nothing, but a body of Sikh cavalry, little superior to that of his neighbours, who have all now been reduced to the condition of subjects. Runjeet Singh has in the formation, especially of his military force, evinced the same enquiring activity, the same attention to minutiae and perseverance in watching the execution of his plans, which characterized the first Peter of Russia; and, compared with all that we see and hear of other chiefs who have raised themselves to high dominion, he ranks amongst those, whose means have been the least exceptionable, his career being stained by no bloody executions, and by much fewer crimes, than are chargeable against most founders of dynasties. The want of a generalizing mind, to refer things to fixed principles, and to lead to the formation or adoption of systems, and a deficiency of the intelligence re-

sulting from education, or from habitual converse with men of high cultivation, have been the main defects of his character, and are the causes of Runjeet Singh's government being based on no solid forms, and institutions, which can be reckoned upon to carry on the machine, when the present regulator of all is removed from the scene. But where were such to be found amongst an association of Sikh banditti, formed from the outcasts of society and from the dregs in particular of the agricultural class, men all in most desperate circumstances and driven by want to adopt the life of robbers? All that was educated, and refined, had disappeared from the Punjab, before Runjeet Singh was born. The natural effect, however, of the union of authority in his person, has been to create a court, where, in the course of time, science and refinement will be reproduced, or collected from the countries around, as the habits of peace and luxury, come to supersede the bustle, and perpetual activity of war and military expeditions.

And let not those, who are disposed to give to Runjeet Singh the credit due to him as founder of a kingdom and dynasty, take exception at the circumscribed limit of his dominion, as lowering his merit in comparison with others. The circumstances of his position, with the British government on one side,—fresh risen to a majesty of power, that it would have been madness for him to think of encountering, and with the prejudiced and fanatic Moosulman population of Afghanistan upon every other frontier, have been barriers against extension, which it was impossible to overcome, and effectually forbid the hope of carrying the Sikh dominions beyond its present limits. The gain that has already been made upon the latter, and the manner in which the brave and bigoted Mohummedans have, in many instances, been reconciled to the sway of a hated, and even despised sect, are amongst the most creditable features of the policy and career of Runjeet Singh.

Towards the British government his conduct has been marked with equal sagacity. Careful not to offend to the point leading to actual rupture, he contrived to make his gain of the juncture; to the very moment when the British government stepped forward to confine his dominion to the Sutlej, and to wrest from his grasp the valuable tract between that river and the Jumna, which was all held by Sikhs, and regarded by him therefore as his legitimate and certain prey. When the ill-will and suspicion, engendered by this interference, had subsided, and he felt assured that the interposing government had no

desire to push its conquests, or further to interfere with his ambitious views, he cultivated the friendship of its officers, and has since desired to exhibit himself to the world as united by close relations, and on the best understanding with it. He seems to be now thoroughly convinced, that its friendship and engagements may be relied upon, and there cannot be a doubt, that if ever the occasion should arise, to render it necessary to make preparation against invasion from the west, he would side heartily with us, and show zeal in repelling the invader. His professions, his interest, and his inclinations, are all for us at present, and he derives no little strength and security, from giving it out, that he is on such terms with the British nation.—*Political life of Muha-Raja Runjeet Singh, by H. T. Prinsep.*

SAYINGS AND DOINGS AT MADRAS:

Madras, April 1, 1834.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Whatever indignation and disgust may have been excited elsewhere, by the exposure of the disgraceful support which the Madras Government has systematically afforded to Idolatry, no reformation has yet been brought about at that benighted Presidency, where the fears of men in authority are practised on to obtain their connivance and participation in Mahomedan orgies and the worship of images, whilst Christianity sues in vain for toleration. A free press might expose such conduct to its deserved detestation; but in that dark spot of British misrule, the political literature is but on a par with the acts of a legislature that shrinks from exposure, and appears to dread publicity as synonymous with condemnation—that there is less of the profligate jobbing, which prevailed under the Lushington and Walker administration, must be admitted; but, where the interests of millions are concerned, more is required than stupid blustering honesty; and though his personal integrity may be unimpeachable, Sir Frederick Adam may yet have to wince under the lash of some East Indian Napier.—A Governor, openly opposed to religion, and a Commander-in-Chief, who outrages the feelings of a Christian population at the principal Military station under his authority, by the celebration of Bacchanalian orgies with Cornets of Dragoons throughout the Sabbath night in presence of a regimental band, which in the morning had heard read the Fourth Commandment, and in opposition to the Articles of War, are personages whose deeds should be brought

to light. The one is fit to be the head of a Government, under which the Court of Foujdaree Adawlut has lately issued an order for the desecration of the Sabbath, contrary to the laws of God and man; and the other to be the patron of duellists, and persecutor of such as profess the religion by which he also is called.

Captain ——— of the Madras Engineers was stationed at Bangalore—a Mussulman having killed a pig, threw it into a Mosque, and for this he was tried by a Court Martial of Native Officers, condemned to death and shot!—an ample concession, it may be thought, to the prejudices of those who profess a religion, which we are bound to know is destructive of all morality, allegiance, and happiness; but the Madras Government, in its usual spirit, ordered a new Mosque to be built for the Mahomedans, and that Captain ——— should be the architect. This officer, who had long been known as a pious and consistent Christian, as well as an honor to his profession, felt strong conscientious objections to raising an altar to a false prophet, and, from his more accurate knowledge of the Native character, he represented *privately* to his superior in his own Department, that the Mahomedans would be much more gratified by having the money, granted by Government, given to them to build their own Mosque, and he might thus be exonerated from a painful task. His superior, with characteristic good sense, saw the propriety of the suggestion, and all was arranged accordingly; but, this coming to the knowledge of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief some months afterwards, Captain ——— was removed from the most desirable station in the whole Army to Arcot, the hottest and most dreary corner of the Carnatic, where he had previously suffered much from ill health, and it is also said, that the latter dignitary condescended to an Irish vulgarism to express his joy at getting at “a knot of new lights.”

For the celebration of every Pagan and idolatrous festival, a certain number of days are peculiarly appropriated by the standing orders of the Madras Army; as these festivals approach, stoppages are made from the pay of the Sepoys under the orders of their European Officers—this is certainly contrary to the standing orders, but it is customary—most of the Officers not only subscribe the principal sums that keep up these abominations, but they also attend in person, and give whatever countenance and support they can to the destruction of the Sepoy's souls; they partake of feasts, prepared in honor of the

idols, or of the Tahbuts, and become the principal actors and attractions in the feasts: to shew that their relations in England are interested in drawing public attention to such indecency and irreligion, it is but necessary to inform them, that many a nominal Christian never misses an opportunity of attending a Hoollee or Mohurum, until they become entirely estranged from their own religious ordinances, and never set foot within a Christian Church—the Sabbath being a day generally devoted to hunting, shooting, or parties of pleasure. Any one acquainted with Indian Society, will know how many of its senior members have thus become professed infidels and practical idolaters, and they will tremble for sons and relations who may be placed with the influence of such abominating example. To conclude, however, with the aid rendered by Europeans, in maintenance of the degradation of their men, I shall merely add, that as the festivals come round, it is usual to detach the guns of the Artillery to fire salutes in honor of the idols, and to order Christian drummers to attend and perform in their procession; many officers lend their arms, horses, and elephants, help them to build Pagodas, Ashia Khanahs, and Mosques, and can look back on many years, during which they have done much to confirm error, without being able to detect one single act of real beneficence or charity. The Natives appear to understand, that in this so called liberality, there is, at least, as much fear as love, for whenever they want to raise a panic amongst Europeans, the religion of Peace, Love, and Good-will towards men, is quoted to nominal Christians, who scarcely know more of it than they do themselves—when the news of the intended mutiny and massacre at Bangalore spread abroad, there were not a few Officers who disgraced themselves by endeavouring to attribute its cause to the Missionaries, a class of people peculiarly obnoxious to our oriental Wellingtons, many of whom are not ashamed to express their valiant intentions most unreservedly against men who go about preaching the Gospel of Peace, and who, if reviled, revile not again. It has come to the knowledge of the writer of this communication, that when the Rev. J. Wilson and another Missionary visited a Military station under the Madras Presidency, they were ordered to cease from their labours under pain of expulsion; a punishment otherwise only inflicted on notorious thieves. The Holy Scriptures and tracts distributed by them, and willingly received by the Natives, were collected by a Field Officer of Cavalry and burnt, and a translation into Persian of an abridg-

ment of Groteus "On the Truth of the Christian Religion," which has been common throughout the East since the life of its author, was magnified by the fears of the leaders of our Armies into a cause for disaffection among the troops!!! In England, a mob would probably have hinted tar and feathers—in India, such conduct was approved by many, and lamented by the stigmatised few.

It may be asked, if the Clergy have no influence to prevent these scandals? Alas! a highly paid establishment of Church dignitaries is not what we want in India; the Holy Bob costs as much as would satisfy six Christian ministers; one Fort Paison drinks as much claret as would maintain a Mission; one of the Indian Bishops, *that is to be*, lately reprimanded a Chaplain for praying to God in the same church with an ordained Minister, of the Presbyterian Church; look, too, at the mercenary dispositions of our high churchmen—observe the clustering about the Presidency, where fees and emoluments are plentiful; learn the cunning of a clergyman, who, on his way to Europe, touched at St. Helena, and finding that *all* rupees went for half-crowns, cleared a large profit by inundating the Island with the debased coinage from Hyderabad!!! I could also detail a pretty story of a pair of Reverends, who imposed a falsehood on the Accountant General, that they might obtain an order for a large remittance from Hyderabad, and clear some 12 per cent. by the speculation, which was, unfortunately for them, frustrated by the staunch integrity of the Military Paymaster;—I could tell of the jocose Padre D., who used to encourage his flock to attend Divine service by the assurance that he would only "fire blank cartridge," that is, he would read prayers, but give no sermon. Such things have occurred in the Benighted Presidency, and if the perpetrators were not ashamed to enact, they need not blush to see them recorded; when Church reform is considered in England, a helping hand may be extended to the East; and when the rubbish is swept away, we may be blessed with many such ministers as a Bishop Wilson, and an Archdeacon Corrie, and other bright characters, who shew forth the beauty of Holiness on Earth, and whose works, we may trust, will follow them to Heaven. In the mean time, let us hope that some good may be effected by an appeal to

PUBLIC OPINION.

I must not forget to mention, that the British Resident, and all the Officers and Troops of the Nagpoor Force, European and Native, assist annually at the idolatrous rites performed at the Dusseerah.

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THE COMPANY AND THE INDIA ACT.

The most daring violation of law it has ever been our lot to know veritably practised, occurs anew in the annals of the Company's rule over India. The Act, passed by Parliament in relation to the powers exercised by that fraternity over the East, ordains, by specific clause, viz., the 87th, "*that no Native of the said territories, nor any natural born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company.*" Yet, in the face of this Act decreed by Parliament, the Company send the following mandate to the Authorities at Madras, which, if it do not demonstrate the atrocious system of polity exercised by them, and their determined infraction of the laws, instituted by the senate even of Great Britain herself, will leave us without an argument hereafter to urge against them, or, indeed, against despotism, whatever form it may assume. The Company, in a despatch to the Madras Government, and which, for the sake of particulars, we refer the reader to the *Madras Gazette* of 6th July 1834, announce in terms as follows, that—"We have appointed Mr. Howe Daniel Showers, now on his passage to India, a Cadet of Infantry upon your establishment, provided he be not the son of parents of whom, either one or both, are of pure unmixed Native extraction, that he is not under the age of 16, or above 22 years or exceptionable, in any other respect. Upon your being satisfied as to the above particulars, we direct you to admit him a Cadet of Infantry, and administer to him the usual oath of fidelity to the Company." Now, this we look upon as constituting the gravest violation of the law that has ever been perpetrated. The Indo-Briton, then, despite the shield, *professedly* extended over him by the British Parliament, is veritably the *Yūṣifi* (as heretofore he has been) of the Company; he is, then, abandoned to the tender mercies of their Caligula rule, as much as if the English senate had not pretended to stand forward in his behalf—as much as if no power existed which could lift its arm between him and his atrocious oppressors! This, then, is indubitably the position still of that most wronged and persecuted race. "Provided," say the Company, "Mr. Howe Daniel Showers be not the son of parents of whom, either one or both, are of pure, unmixed Native extraction, admit him a Cadet of

Infantry—*if he be*—(the consequence is too manifest to require us to point it out)—“*if he be the son of parents, &c.—if he be an East Indian*, our ban is against him, we proscribe him, he is one of a body whom we fear, therefore detest.” Such, then, is an insight into the system pursued, the principles acted up to by the Company! We appeal to the British nation at large, if, even upon the face of this instance alone of their policy, the company are the fit rulers of India? There can be but one answer to such a question,—Decidedly, the Company are *not* the fit rulers of India. In this instance, as in others innumerable adduced by us, the Company, to compass their own ends, to persevere in their own depraved yearnings after despotism, have not scrupled to hold at defiance the will even of the British legislature, they have not hesitated to trample upon laws framed by the Parliament itself of England, and hence, in this treasonable usurpation of power to perpetrate crimes, carry into effect schemes of iniquity, which giving rise to endless calamity, outrage all the rights and privileges of Nature. The case we have brought forward affects, *indirectly*, only an individual, but, in principle, it militates against the interests of a body amounting, in number, to no less than fifty thousand. It becomes, therefore, a matter of the most vital moment. Society at large is interested in it; and we will not say society only, but civilization, but justice, but every principle of human right and liberty. Politically, it exemplifies the unconstitutional degree of power the Company know it to be at their option to exercise; and, morally, it supposes the darkest system of tyranny ever carried into operation against any class of any social community under the sun. In the annals of Eastern despotism even, we have never heard of a more flagrant infraction of the letter, as well as spirit of all law. Is such a system to be longer permitted? is the only interrogatory we at present advance, but this we add, if the nation itself do not interfere to restrain it, to terminate a career of such tyranny, such monstrous outrage of all the principles of human right, the remedy must be with the body of East Indians themselves—of themselves they must be their own avengers.

CIRCULAR LETTERS addressed to **OFFICERS** of the **INDIAN SERVICE**, by the **INDIA BOARD** in Feb. 1832.

To Lieut.-Col. James Salmond with his replies.

Q. 1. The past and present strength, distribution, and organization of the several branches of the military force of the three Presidencies.

The past and present strength, organization and distribution, of the armies of the three Presidencies is shown in the Returns which have been forwarded to the Committee from the Military Secretary's office at the India House. They are further explained by a map, which has also been forwarded.

Q. 2. The same as to the several staff and subsidiary departments.

An abstract return of the several staff and subsidiary departments is annexed.

ABSTRACT RETURN.

	In 1813, Number of Officers				At present Number of Officers.			
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Adjutant-General's Department	21	25	12	58	20	26	20	76
Quartermaster-General . . .	2	11	3	16	8	12	6	26
Commissariat	10	14	5	29	21	25	9	55
Stud	3	—	—	3	11	—	1	12
Audit Department	3	3	3	9	4	4	4	12
Pay Department	8	13	6	27	12	15	6	33
Judge Advocate's	3	6	1	10	8	10	3	21
Military Board	3	3	3	9	5	3	—	8
Surveyor's-General's	1	1	3	5	2	1	3	6
Clothing Board and Agents .	2	1	1	4	3	1	2	6
	56	77	37	170	63	97	54	254

Q. 3. The amount of force ordinarily embodied in different quarters, with reference to the probable occasion of their services against foreign or domestic disturbers of the peace, each arm being considered separately; and the different portions of our Indian Empire, which are distinguished by marked characteristics, being adverted to in their order, with reference to their mutual dependence.

An inspection of the map, before referred to, will satisfactorily explain the position of all the troops in India,

The native infantry which are stationed in the British territories may be properly considered as the standing force of the country, by which its quiet and subjection is ensured, yet ready to be withdrawn for systematic military purposes when wanted, their places being supplied temporarily by local levies.

The native infantry stationed in the territories of protected allies, as shown in the map, are posted there in virtue of formal treaties, their expense being paid by the several princes for whose protection they are employed. They answer the same purposes in those territories as when stationed in the British possessions, and they are at all times available to the British Government in case of foreign war, or when wanted for the suppression of vicinal commotion.

All these potentates are bound to render aid, according to their respective means, and several of them are engaged by treaty to supply specified contingents of horse and foot, to the amount of about 20,000 horse and 6,000 foot.

The horse are certainly capable of forming good light troops; but it may be doubted whether, as a matter of general policy, it would not be wiser to discountenance, rather than enforce or encourage, the retention of armies by native princes.

One of the greatest advantages contemplated by Lord Wellesley to arise out of the establishment of paramount British authority in India was the desuetude of arms by the native princes of the country. The embodying of contingent forces checks the operation of this principle; and it may be doubted whether the aid of such reinforcements in war (who must then be paid and fed like our own troops) is not more than counter-balanced by training men to arms, whose fidelity can never safely be trusted either in peace or war.

The corps of native infantry posted on the frontiers of independent states, such as the Punjab, Cutch, Nepaul, and Burmah, besides answering the purposes already described, must be considered as part of an army always ready to attack, or repel, the powers immediately in front of them.

With the Native infantry, or at no great distance from them, are usually posted, for reasons sufficiently obvious, some regiments of Europeans, mostly of his Majesty's service. They form the nuclei of all armies assembled for an actual campaign upon whom the greatest dependence is placed, and whose health, discipline and efficiency are therefore always most sedulously attended to.

The Europeans cavalry (all King's) are in the same manner stationed, as far as circumstances as will permit, among, or near to the Company's Native cavalry.

Almost the whole of the Bengal and Bombay cavalry are stationed near the north-western frontier; and it would seem to be advisable that so many of the Madras cavalry as may be judged necessary in the present state of India should be advanced as near as possible to the same position, seeing that it is there only that their services are likely to be useful.

The artillery, European and Native, horse and foot (with the exception of a few troops and companies collected at the headquarters of each Presidency,) are distributed among the several military posts, in proportion to the number of troops of the line by whom those posts are occupied, as will be seen on reference to the returns and the map.

The whole of the cavalry and the Europeans of all arms (cavalry, infantry and artillery) may be considered as held in constant readiness for a campaign; their only use in peace being to overawe the Natives.

A large portion of them are posted on the frontier, which, by our late conquests has been much narrowed, and is now unusually compact, extending almost in a direct line from the Himalaya mountains to the mouth of the Indus.

British India may be considered as divided into two great and well known geographical portions: Hindostan, which is occupied by the Bengal, and a portion of the Bombay army; and the Deccan, occupied by the Madras army and the remainder of the Bombay army.

The troops of which the different armies are composed are, with the exception of Europeans, recruited each in their own districts: thus the Bengal troops are Hindostanees; the Madras, Duckanies; and the Bombay troops a mixture of both.

By the extent of our conquests since the beginning of the present century, the troops of the several Presidencies, which used to be posted far apart, are now brought into juxtaposition with each other.

It has, however, always been considered an object of policy not to intermix them unnecessarily, nor for longer periods than the actual exigencies of the service require. And it has been held to be equally advisable to confine their recruiting to the territories respectively occupied by each of them.

It is obvious that by these means furlough (an object of paramount importance to Native soldiers) is much facilitated, and

(what is of far greater importance) a community of feeling and interests among the several Native armies is avoided.

The pay and allowances of all the troops of all the Presidencies, European and Native, have been equalized, as far as the Supreme Government have thought it necessary or prudent to do so, in times of peace; and in time of war, whenever they meet on conjunct service, the most favourable rates of pay and rations enjoyed by any branch are granted to the whole.

It has been suggested, with a view to the more equitable distribution of promotion, arising out of the occasional augmentations and reductions of the army, that the troops of the three Presidencies should be consolidated; but the prospect of an augmentation by regiments of an army which has been already diminished to the amount of 100,000 men without the disbandment of a single regiment, and might be re-augmented to the same extent without raising a new one, is too remote to justify any innovation upon that ground.

With respect to the reduction of regiments, a scheme has been submitted for making such reductions, when required, beneficial, rather than injurious, to the Officers of the diminished establishment.

In any event, as no augmentation or reduction of whole regiments can be made without the sanction and authority of the Governor-General, he can always so arrange (as indeed he has been directed to do, that the advantages or disadvantages arising from augmentations or reductions shall be fairly apportioned among the Officers of the three Presidencies.

Q. 4. The consideration of the several branches of the army with reference to its experienced or probable effect,—1st, On the efficiency of our military force,—2d, The economy with which it is provided,—3d, On the spirit and disposition of the officers and men composing it.

Note.—The influence of the additions made to the army within the period under review, and of the employment of military men in civil situations; the suitableness of the several establishments to the purposes for which they have been, or are, likely to be needed; the fitness of the rules relative to the numbers, pay, qualification, enlistment, promotion, furlough and retirement of the several ranks, European and native; the expediency of the proportion of European and Native corps, will, under this head be adverted to.

There seems to be no reason to question the efficiency of our military force in India, nor its good spirit, either among Euro-

peans or Natives, officers or soldiers, nor the economy with which it is provided.

No permanent additions have been made to the army within the period under review, numerically considered, although there are certainly more corps, and consequently more European officers now than in 1813. •

This result arises from the armies having been augmented from time to time by regiments and battalions (by which the officers gained promotion), and reduced only by companies, or the disbandment of privates.

The several establishments now existing appear to be well suited to the purposes for which they are entertained, and well proportioned each to the other. Some reduction might, however, I conceive, be made,* so as greatly to diminish the expense without impairing in some instances perhaps improving, our security in that distant empire.

General considerations of policy require that the most powerful weapons of war, the artillery and cavalry, those arms which enable us to command the supplies and resources of the country, ought not to be trusted in the hands of natives, further than uncontrollable necessity exacts.

On these grounds, as well as on account of their greater proportionate expense, I should propose to reduce all the native artillery, horse and foot.†

The irregular cavalry, five regiments, ought also to be reduced upon the same principle. The annual expense of these corps amounts to rupees 11,00,000.

A large proportion of the Native cavalry (which, however serviceable in war, are useless in peace, and at all times

+ All the Indian Governments have lately admitted that they had superfluous troops.

† Bengal, three troops Native Horse Artillery (each 90,000 rupees per annum)				Rs.
Madras, two	ditto	..	ditto	2,70,000
Three battalions of golundauze (one at each Presidency)				1,80,000
				6,00,000
				<hr/>
				Rupees 10,50,000

Minus a provision for the European commissioned officers

Native artillery men were formerly employed in India only for temporary purposes, in consequence of a deficiency of European recruits, and have been, until lately, invariably disbanded as soon as the temporary pressure ceased. The brigades of European artillery are now complete at all the Presidencies.

dangerous) might also, I conceive, be reduced with safety and advantage.* I am even of opinion that it would be good policy to increase the number of European cavalry regiments in India, reducing an equal number of European infantry, and an equal number of Native cavalry; by which means not only would our security be improved, but our expenses materially decreased.†

Ten thousand European cavalry and horse artillery could command all the resources of India, and could put down insurrection in any part of it almost instantaneously. Native cavalry and native horse artillery cannot it is obvious, be so safely trusted.

In effecting the saving contemplated in these reductions (which are calculated in the gross,) a considerable allowance must be made for a provision for the European commissioned Officers of the corps to be disbanded, which provision ought to be upon a scale so liberal as to induce a number of Officers equivalent to the number to be disbanded to accept a commuted allowance for their respective commissions.

In that case the reduction would operate favourably, rather than injuriously, upon the interests of the Officers generally. For those only would retire who wished to do so, whilst the chances of staff appointments to those who remained in the service would be improved by a reduction in the number of aspirants for those appointments, yet their promotion would not be impeded.

Thus a Colonel for every regiment or battalion reduced might be offered, say eight years' purchase of his pay and off-reckonings, that is, of his aggregate receipts, whilst in Europe

A Lieutenant-Colonel might be offered 10 years' purchase of his retiring pay	Rs. 76,800
A Major 11 ditto	28,800
	23,760

† Bengal, two regiments of Native cavalry, annual expense.	Rs. 8,00,000
Madras, four ditto ditto	16,00,000
Bombay, one ditto ditto	4,00,000
	Rupees 28,00,000

† A regiment of European infantry costs, per annum, about	Rs. 6,50,000
A regiment of Native cavalry, about	4,00,000
	Rupees 10,50,000
A regiment of light dragoons, about	7,50,000

A Captain 15 ditto 21 600

A Lieutenant 17 ditto 12,240

An Ensign, Cornet, or second Lieutenant, 18 ditto *10,368
according to their respective chances of life, and by which in a few years, a very large saving would accrue to the state.†

These payments are proposed to be made in India, with a view to the relief of the Home Treasury, and should be proportionately augmented in reference to the loss by exchange and remittance to Europe.

This proposition (of paying retiring pensions in India) is but a temporary and insulated measure; but if the exclusive trade with China be withdrawn from the Company, it will probably be necessary to make all retiring allowances payable in India, by which one of the strongest ties of India to England would be broken.

Had some scheme of this kind been matured before the reductions consequent on the termination of the Burmese war took place, those reductions might have been made in a way which would have more than doubled the savings which ensued from them. In fact, the difficulty of reducing the Company's troops by regiments, when their services are no longer wanted, constitutes at this moment the greatest defect in their military arrangements.

A scheme of this kind would also be beneficial in weeding the army of many old and inefficient Officers, who would be glad to retire if such an offer were made to them, but who now linger on in hopes of higher pension at a future period.

The European regiments also might be reduced to the number serving in India antecedently to the Burmese war;‡ that is, four regiments of His Majesty's service, sent to India on that occasion, might now be recalled, which would still leave a

* These rates are taken from the Government Annuity Tables, each officer being supposed to enter the service at seventeen years of age, and the annual casualties being estimated at 5 per cent. for all ages. They do not show accurate results, but approximate near enough for practical purposes.

The payments are calculated on pay or subsistence only, but the savings to the Company would be of all Indian allowances.

† A regiment of Native cavalry costs about . . . Rs. 4,00,000 per annum.

Ditto Native infantry or golundanze . . . 2,40,000 ditto.

The commuted allowance, as proposed, would amount to 3,76,752

The Native officers would of course be seconded upon other regiments until absorbed by casualties.

‡ Four regiments of European infantry, annual expense rupees 26,00,000

greater proportion of Europeans to Natives than existed at the end of Lord Wellesley's government in 1807. The Native soldiers were then as six to one to the Europeans. They would now be only five to one.*

There does not appear to be any defect in the rules relative to the pay qualification, enlistment, promotion, furlough, or retirement of the several ranks, European or Native; and the present establishments seem to be generally well suited to the purposes for which they have been, or are likely to be, required.

With respect to the employment of military men in civil situations, these may be classed under the following heads:—Political Employments—Pay Department—Audit Department—Judge Advocate's ditto—Military Secretary's ditto—Military Board ditto—Clothing Board ditto—Barrack ditto—Building ditto (including Canals and Roads)—Commissariat ditto; and Stud ditto.

As to the employment of military men in the Political departments, of whom 39 in Bengal; 13 at Madras; and 6 at Bombay—Total 58,—are now so engaged, it may be observed, that in all countries some rewards must be held out to stimulate exertion and to reward merit particularly in a service like that of India, to which no man of respectable condition would devote himself had he not a reasonable prospect if he should escape the dangers of the climate and of his profession, of obtaining a competency wherewith to provide for a family, and pass his latter days in comfort at home.

The qualifications of many military men for political, and even for judicial and revenue offices, cannot be doubted. Experience has decided that point.

Upon all occasions of new conquest their employment has been found indispensable; but as the country subsides into peace their services are gradually dispensed with, and their places are occupied by the Company's civil servants.

As residents at Asiatic courts they are peculiarly acceptable and useful. Their military habits and character are congenial with those of the chieftains to whom they are accredited, whilst their experience in military affairs particularly qualifies them to appreciate the discipline and efficiency of the troops with which we may have to co-operate as allies, or attack as enemies.

The situation of residents at foreign courts is also an object both of honorary and pecuniary ambition, and the prospect of

* In 1825 they were as 10 to 1.

attaining it has the 'best effect in stimulating military men to employ their leisure hours in qualifying themselves for it.

Pay Department.—The appointment of military men to offices in the Pay Department is sanctioned by the practice of his Majesty's service.

Up to the year 1801, the paymasterships in India were held by civil servants, but the extreme neglect of duty by those gentlemen in Bengal, and their reluctance to go on foreign service, added to the frequent defalcations in their accounts, induced me at that time to recommend to Lord Wellesley, then at the head of the Bengal Government, to transfer the office to the Military. My recommendation was attended to, and subsequently extended to the other governments. No defalcations have since occurred at any of the Presidencies.*

Audit Department.—This is a branch, or rather the head, of the Pay Department, and requires such a knowledge of the localities of India, the habits, wants, manners, and customs both of the European and Native soldiery, of the resources of the country, and of all the orders of Government in the Military Department, that no person but an experienced officer can be qualified for such a situation.

When there is no military secretary (as at Madras and Bombay) the military auditor-general is the habitual adviser of the Government on all subjects of military finance; the adjutant and quartermasters-general being considered the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief. Upon the judicious selection for this office and that of the adjutant-general of the army, the discipline, economy, and efficiency of the Indian armies mainly depend. For however talented the Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of the several Presidencies may be, they generally arrive in India quite ignorant of its localities, and must in military matters for a considerable time rely upon the information and experience of those two functionaries, whose services indeed, for good or evil, are in unceasing requisition.

Upon the report of the military auditor-general, not only do the Indian governments habitually rely in all cases connected with military expenditure, but the home authorities place the greatest confidence in their reports, and frequently refer to them in aid of their judgment on disputed questions of that nature.

* The case of Colonel Carfrae is quite peculiar, hinging altogether upon the fact of whether a tumbrel of treasure was, or was not, returned, during a campaign, to the Rajah of Mysore.

The military auditor-general ought therefore always to be chosen from among the Company's military servants; and, as the confidence reposed in him is unusually great, his salary ought to be proportionally liberal. A deputy similarly qualified is also requisite to supply his place in case of sickness. Two assistants from the army have likewise been allowed of late years, and apparently with good results.

Judge Advocate-General's Department.—The Judge Advocate-General might with propriety be, as at home, a barrister; but the Deputy Judge Advocates can be more cheaply and easily furnished from the army, according to the practice in the King's service, than in any other way.

The Military Secretary's Departments.—These officers, three in number, are taken from the army only in Bengal. At the other Presidencies they are civil servants. The Bengal system seems preferable.

Military Board.—In Bengal the Military Board is composed of two officers, specially appointed to it, with competent salaries; to whom are added the chief engineer, the commandant of artillery, and the chief magistrate in Calcutta, without separate salaries. At Madras the Board is composed of the Commander-in-Chief, the chief engineer, commandant of artillery, adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, and military auditor-general, all without separate salaries. At Bombay, the Military Board, which was formerly composed like that at Madras (as was the Bengal Board) of the great army functionaries, without salaries, has lately been abolished altogether.

The system may therefore be considered as experimental. The Boards in Bengal and Madras have each a secretary and assistant taken from the army,

• RENT, OF LANDS.

In undertaking the cultivation of land a most material consideration is the command of sufficient capital to invest in the undertaking, for high culture gives vigour to a crop, and affords the best security against any inclemency of the seasons; thus a rich tenant is a more profitable tenant than a poor one; in this view, fines on leases are bad, because, they divert the capital of the tenant from being invested in the cultivation of the land which he farms. The investment of sufficient capital in the cultivation of bad lands, brings them nearer to an equality with good lands. To keep a farm in a good state, the

landlord should always renew the tenant's lease some years before it expires. It may be said, that, if capital could ever be so abundant as to be worth nothing, then the poorest lands would be improved up to the highest pitch of fertility, so that all lands would become of nearly equal value; situation alone would make the difference in the value of different pieces of land of the same size. All cultivation is an effort of capital; the tax on the land, the hire of the land, the clearing, draining, embanking, ploughing, sowing, weeding, watering, reaping, storing and dressing of the crop; the people, buildings, implements, seed, all require capital to be advanced. A rich capitalist has so material an advantage in employing sufficient capital at the lowest rate of cost, and in producing a larger and more certain crop than a poor farmer can do, that he can afford to outbid him in a fixed rent, but he cannot afford to give as large a proportion of the gross crop as the man who cultivates with less capital. According to the degree in which estates are highly cultivated, so is the landlord's share of the gross produce decreased; in England, poor tenants, who farm without capital will give even more than one third of the gross crop for rent; yet it is certain that poor hard working farmers who fare hard and pay a greater proportion of their scanty crops, as rent cannot possibly be as good tenants as gentlemen farmers are. The average proportion of the crop generally paid as rent, in several of the counties of England, is as follows:—Devonshire one-third: Wiltshire two-ninths; Norfolk, which is highly cultivated, one-fifth; Kent as low as one-sixth. In Wiltshire, the expences of cultivation, with 10 per cent. profit, is equal to seven-ninths of the crop, and, therefore, two ninths of it are rent! the tithes are 10s an acre, which is equal to one-fourth of the rent. The poorer the land is the greater is the expense it requires, and the less the crop it yields. In manufacturing districts, where the poor's rate is heavy, the farmers cannot afford to pay even one-fifth of the crop to their landlord as rent for the use of his land. In Ireland, when the crop is growing, it is valued and the tithes of it are sold to the highest bidder. In the county of Mayo, there is a barony impervious to the King's writs; it is without law; it has no roads, buildings, or enclosures, and it pays no rent.

In the year 1814, in England, chiefly in consequence of the substitution of paper-money for gold-money, the nominal money rent had doubled, and the nominal value of the stock of the country necessarily had doubled; however, in 1794, the

farmers paid one-third of the gross produce of the country to their landlords for the rent of the land, but in 1814, the increase of taxation had put it out of their power to pay more than two-ninths of the gross produce as rent. Indeed, in consequence of the increased pressure of the poor rates in manufacturing districts, the farmers could not afford to give even one-fifth of their crops for rent. * Increased population, and improved facilities of communication invigorated trade by opening markets and raising prices; the war excluded foreign corn, and induced the proprietors of bad lands to buy soil to lay on them.

Soil, climate, interest, seed, labour, taxes, titles, tolls, duties, carriage, and many other expences, combine to compose the cost of a crop, but the price at which it will sell is regulated entirely by the supposed rate of supply and demand. The bounty of nature, the skill of man, and the command of capital, are the chief agents in cultivation: each is without limit; nature offers earth, water, and fuel; man has a mind that can attain unbounded science; and capital can be accumulated and economized in an unknown ratio: every fresh acquisition cementing the peace of society.

The raw materials for manufactures, even although the produce of expensive cultivation ought to be regarded as the implements of industry; food ought to be considered as force, power applicable to defence, to industry, and to the attainment of knowledge and science; capital ought not to be grasped at, seized and destroyed as useful only for war, but it ought to be protected as the sinews of industry, the vital energy of the poor.

The real rent of land is very properly available as the common property of the country or nation: but capital sunk in works which facilitate, augment, and secure produce, is entitled to its ordinary rate of profit; ditches, fences, hedges, plantations, cabins, barons, roads, &c., are works of utility, and should be paid for out of the produce of the lands they serve, whatever becomes of the lord and the capitalist; but, above all, annual labour must and will have its full share of the crop as its recompense. Generally, one-third of the crop is paid as rent; but, wherever the landlord takes one-half, then he reduces the cultivator to such abject poverty, that he is forced to supply cattle, seed and implements.

RETRENCHMENTS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

“Doomed to that sorest task of man alive,
“To make two guineas do the work of five!”

To the Editor of the Madras Times.—Sir, I shall in this letter consider the propriety of Retrenchments in the Indian Army; and make some remarks upon the savings which have taken place, and upon those which might, unexceptionably, be made.

I admit that the revenues of India are not sufficient to answer its public debts, and that a loss must be incurred somewhere,—when an estate, upon the security of which money is lent, happens to fail, who, according to the principles of natural and legal equity ought to be the sufferers? Surely, those who were weak enough to lend upon bad security, or if there was *Mala fides* in the loan, those who fraudulently held out a security that was not valid; but, in neither case should third parties suffer, who had no concern with the transaction.

By the tax upon the Army, in the form of Retrenchment, the only persons, who, in equity, ought to suffer, are the only persons who are to be saved harmless; and those are to answer the debt who were neither lenders nor borrowers, mortgagers nor mortgagees!

The situation of an European Officer in the Company's army cannot be assimilated with that of an Officer in the King's army; their advantages and rights are essentially different,—“the pomp, pride, and circumstance of war” which forms a material part of the reward to a King's Officer, is, to a Company's Officer, wholly wanting; for there is no public about whose admiration he cares, or with which he sympathizes. The Company's Officer is bound, during the whole of his Military life, to India—the King's Officer takes but an equal tour of duty in it, with the rest of H. M.'s regiments, and can, at any time, by exchange, return to England without sacrificing his profession. The commission of the King generally elevates its possessor in society, whilst that of the Company as generally depresses him;—indeed the Indian army is systematically degraded; for a Civilian of ten years standing has usually more pay, and always equal regulated rank, with a Lieut.-Colonel of thirty years standing; which must tell injuriously in society upon the footing on which all Officers will stand. The prospects then, of a Company's Officer upon entrance to the Service, are nearly bounded to the progressive increase of his pecuniary emoluments, and there is, therefore a tacit understanding, that the

exclusive object of his service shall not be withdrawn from him ; that his eventual retirement shall not even be retarded.

Allowing, for the sake of argument, the right of the Government to tax the army in any mode it pleases. What is the policy of the tax?—I shall best explain my view of it, by quoting from Burke an illustration of the conduct of England in enforcing that tax upon America which led to its independence, though I fear the simile will as little tell upon the mountain sages and their military dry nurse, as it did upon those to whom it was originally addressed—"You talk of shearing the wolf—Have you thought of the hazard of it? No—I have thought of nothing but my right. The wolf has wool—all animals that have wool are to be shorn, and therefore I will shear the wolf."

Here is an extract from the report of M. de la Tour du Pin, the French Minister of war in 1789, when the Monarchy of France was, from imbecility of counsel, falling into total destruction. "The nature of things requires that the army should never act but as an instrument:—the moment, that, erecting itself into a deliberative body, it shall act according to its own resolutions, the government, be it what it may, will immediately degenerate into a military democracy—a species of political monster which has always ended by devouring those who have produced it."

Now the government by the half batta decision in Bengal, and by the reductions now taking place at this Presidency, and specially by the reduction of three full batta stations to two,—has by the most potent and ever acting of all the passions, self-interest, driven the Bengal and Madras armies, to a certain degree, to concert and deliberate;—in a well organized army, such as that of India, its deliberation and concert can only take place by a movement of volition on the part of Government, by its tampering with the pay and emoluments of the army actual or prospective.

The European officers of the Indian Army have been hitherto selected from the junior branches of the English gentry, whose connections necessarily tie and attach them to their native country; and it has been the general policy of the Company, with some memorable and warning exceptions, to strengthen those ties and to foster that attachment: wisely have they done so; for the sentiments of classes, as of individuals, gradually adapt themselves to their real condition; and those troops which are treated as mere mercenaries, will soon feel as mere

mercenaries; in the day of danger, in the hour of need, they will like the Prætorian guards, at any cost to others, take care of themselves: where there is no personal attachment to the ruler, the hazard of usurping the government, be it remembered, diminishes in proportion to the slavery of mind of the mass of society: to the blindness with which the body of the people willingly submits to pure despotism: in such a state of things a contest between rivals for the sovereignty, will be regarded by the nation contended for, with passive indifference, and neutral apathy: the whole history of India, the rise and progress of the Company evince the truth of this proposition.

In a word, my firm conviction is, that government would act wisely by retracing its steps; treating all the Armies of India with liberal justice, and ceasing from that paltry Hume-like economy, which risks millions for the certain gain of pence, puts a powerful body into ferment, and places in contingent hazard the immense interests of England in India.

Setting aside the retrenchments in the army, the economy of government may be exemplified by the saving of the handles of old penknives, which has been in due form publicly decreed, and the attempted reduction of a Commissariat Toty, in which our Governor is said to have taken an active personal part: the stationary consumed in the discussion of this question, treated as one of fundamental importance, must have wiped away the saving, had it taken place, *totoly*; but on this point there has been a clean failure: the Toty, Mr. Editor, has not gone to pot, but is still considered *necessary*—a resolution I am heartily glad of, for if proverbs speak truth, it promises good luck to all the parties concerned; not only the humble person chiefly interested, but to the Governor General and Supreme Council of India.

Surely, ye mountain sages, such humble matters are beneath your consideration, and would more worthily occupy the attention of a parsimonious washerwoman!

The first item of savings which I think might unexceptionably be made, is 50,000 rupees, from the Governor General's salary; an income exceeding the united pay of the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice of England, with that of a Field Marshall Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, tossed into the bargain; would assuredly secure the services of the noblest birth and first rate talent, and more than content a scion of aristocracy, grafted at no very distant time upon a republican stock;

when the leader of a state entertains frugal commonwealth notions he cannot do better than commence the application of them with his own case.

My second item should be 20,000 rupees from the salary of each Governor of the minor Presidencies ; the remaining sum would be ample to secure the quantum of intellect which is found necessary to fill those situations ; for, with the exception of Munro and Elphinstone, what man, with more than average mental powers, has for the last half century presided over the Governments of Madras or Bombay. No enemy to the creator of Asiatic Squires, or to honest Proteus, his contemporary, will I hope be found, to quote them as examples.

My third item is 16,000 rupees from the salary of each councillor ; I grudge not to a man of tried abilities and experienced knowledge of India, like Colonel Morison, the larger salary ; but 80,000 rupees per annum might well satisfy the noodles and doodles of the day, and even compensate the " good sentences well pronounced," of any pauper politician suddenly metamorphosed into a Count Siller.

The above suggestions point out a saving of 154,000 rupees. I shall not, at present, enter into further detail, as it is essential *in limine* to the success of my plan, that these be carried into execution.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

LYNCEUS.

Madras, July 30, 1834.

THE INDIA WAREHOUSES.

The principal warehouses of the India Company are of great size, and of very substantial construction ; the internal arrangements of them are excellent, and the merchandize they contain is valuable ; consequently they are well worthy of inspection. In the erection of these buildings, several very mean streets, and some hundreds of poor habitations were removed. They occupy the space of palaces, and in some cases their exteriors almost vie with palaces in magnificence. Most of them are held in fee simple.

In Leadenhall-street, eastward of St. Andrew's church, its large warehouse for the coast trade, it is most commodious and substantial, with an elegant house in the front, for the keeper.

In Aldgate there is a noble fronted warehouse, belonging to the East India Company, which occupies a large extent of ground in Leadenhall-street ; and at the back of it, two courts,

surrounded by others, reach to Billiter Lane, formed of warehouses for the private trade.

From Crosby Square, eastward, through an old brick arched gate, is the Company's baggage warehouse, for the reception of contraband goods, here sales take place at stated periods. The size of the warehouses, and the busy scene in the courtyard, sufficiently explain the extent of this portion of the Company's establishment.

The Bishopsgate Street warehouses extend from New Street almost to Houndsditch, and are just completed; they were begun in 1776, when a stone was placed in the corner house, inscribed, "This wall, 93 feet in length, from east to west, and from the face of this stone 18 inches in substance, is the property of the East India Company. Erected at the sole charge of the Company, May 26, 1776. At the same time the ground, 18 feet south from this stone, which had been purchased by the East India Company, was given to the public, for widening the entrance into this street. These warehouses have grand fronts of several hundred feet in length; the western side, next Bishopsgate Street, consists of a body and two wings; at each end, the basement is rustic; there are no windows in the building, except in this part; a neat cornice and coping finish the top, and the wings are ornamented with blank Doric windows and pediments; the arch of entrance is in the south wing, whence they extend up the south side of New Street; the body of this part retires from the street, and the wings are connected by a strong wall with rustic gates; the great height of the buildings, the number of stories, the multitude of windows, and the curious cranes for hoisting the goods, create surprise and wonder, while the cleanliness of the pavement, and the extent of the whole excite admiration; two handsome houses terminate the warehouses near Houndsditch, in which the officers that govern them reside; between them is a fine gate-way:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The arrangements for the introduction of certain modifications and improvements in this Work, as alluded to in our last Number, not having been completed, we solicit the indulgence of our friends until the appearance of our "New Series."

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT.

August 23rd 1834.

In the matter of Crutenden, Mac-killop and Co.—No opposition appearing to the above insolvents, they were discharged after swearing to their different schedules.

In the matter of Colvin and Co.—In this case of insolvency a dividend of five per cent. was declared. An order nisi was made absolute, directing the issue of a certificate to Dr. Alexander Russell Jackson, certifying him to be a creditor to enable him to sue out a commission of bankruptcy in England. None of the claimants in this case having made their election between the general and the separate estates of the partners, an application was made, which will debar them from that privilege after this date.

In the matter of John Palmer.—With regard to this insolvent's estate, a further dividend of twelve per cent. was declared.

In the matter of Alexander Davidson Kemp.—The insolvent's Attorney, Mr. Strettell, applied to the Court that the Examiner's report should be confirmed as expeditiously as possible, and that the prayer of his petition should be granted; the prayer of the petition being, that he be for ever discharged from all liability of debts; and the matter referred to the Examiner being, whether the schedule was established to the satisfaction of his assignee, and if half the creditors in number and amount had been filed. No complaints in any way having been reported to the Examiner as to the correctness of the schedule, he stated that he was satisfied in that respect. Sir John Grant stated that his object was to see that the estate was so arranged, that no further or after-proceedings could be had against it. There are no assets to this estate, nor is there any probability of any being realized at any time hereafter. From the information of the Examiner in reply to Sir John Grant, insolvent was discharged from all further liability.

In the matter of Major Francis John Spiller.—In this insolvent's case Mr. Clarke appeared on behalf of Mr. Holroyd, at the same time presenting a petition, stating the insolvent's pay and allowances as a Major of Cavalry to be sonat rupees nine hundred and twenty-nine, six annas, and four pie (929 6 4),

per mensem, praying that he might have one-half of the amount given over to the assignee for the benefit of the creditors. Mr. Clarke reminded the Court that a hint had been thrown out some time back, that an application would be made to certain authorities to ascertain what amount could really be spared from the pay and allowances of insolvents, as in this case, to liquidate their just debts, and he had been instructed that those authorities had considered one-half from Captains and field officers, and a third from Subalterns, would be a fair liquidation. He therefore made his application for half of the insolvent's pay and his allowances to liquidate his debts for the benefit of his creditors. It appeared from an affidavit of Major Spiller's which was put in on a former occasion by his Attorney, Mr. Strettell, that his debt being so great was entirely from the interest accruing so quickly, and from life insurance, &c. The original sum received by the Major was sicca rupees thirty thousand (30,000). The affidavit likewise stated that Major Spiller had a family in England, and a son in this country, totally unprovided for, and that if so large a proportion of his income were deducted, he would not at the present time be able to support his family respectably, and at the same time to discharge the duties of his situation as the service requires. Combining these circumstances, he prayed that the Court would only deduct one-third instead of one-half of his pay and allowances. Other circumstances also were to be taken into consideration, and that was a separate maintenance which the Major had to pay to Mrs. Spiller, amounting to sicca rupees two hundred and twenty-five (225) per mensem, and which had been made under the sanction of Government, and which was deducted monthly from his pay at the Pay Office. This sum had been settled upon her by the Marquis of Hastings in Council, and it would continue to be deducted from his pay, whatever might be the decision of the Court in the present question; and if half of his pay were to be deducted, it would leave him with much less to support himself and family than an Ensign in his corps. The affidavit also stated that his pay as a Major of Cavalry was sicca rupees two hundred and thirty-two, thirteen annas and four pie (232 13 4), his batta being four hundred and fifty-nine (459), his horse allowance one hundred and twenty (120), and his tentage one hun-

dred and twenty (120), making altogether sonat rupees nine hundred and twenty-nine, six annas and four pie (929 6 4). He was obliged to keep four horses, which the regulations obliged him to do, and they could not be kept for less than the above amount; and it also frequently happened that horses died, in which case it required one year's horse allowance to replace a single charge; as the Government make no allowance for the purchase of horses and animals of the description required, and they generally cost from one to two thousand rupees each. The tentage, &c., that was allowed, was scarcely adequate for what was required, and the same might be said with respect to the batta. A deduction could not be made from the pay and allowances of an officer without reducing his efficiency in the service, and taking from him that degree of respectability that it was necessary for him to maintain, particularly among native soldiers. Mr. Stretzell represented that the Major's regiment was now at Cawnpore, and that he could not join it for six months, although the regiment was likely soon to march from that station, and during which time he would get neither batta, tentage, nor horse allowance; and the boat hire to the above place would cost him at least one thousand rupees (1000).—Mr. Longueville Clarke for the Assignees then stated, that the whole reasons which had been urged about horses, &c., might be summed up in a sentence contained in the affidavit, "that no deduction could be made, &c., without lessening the insolvent's efficiency in the service." The best answer to that he thought was the deliberate opinion that had been expressed by Government. The Court had always and invariably deducted a half or a third from military insolvents, and he had again and again procured deductions from parties, and ineffectually opposed other; what grounds therefore there were for departing from the general rule he was at a loss to understand. The amount of his debts it appeared was three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees. It would have been more to the purpose if he had put in affidavits from other officers, and not his own notions of necessary expenditure. They had however better authority than the insolvent's opinion to rely upon, and when Major Spiller said that no deduction could be made without affecting in some degree the efficiency of the service, and lessening him in the estimation of native soldiers, the answer was decisive, Government thought otherwise; and it

was hardly to be presumed that Government would say that a half or a third might be deducted, if that deduction could not be effected without impairing the efficiency of its own service. He was not entitled to the compassion of the Court on other accounts, for when the money was borrowed he knew the rates of interest, and the manner in which transactions of that kind were carried on in India. In speaking of Alexander and Co., he said that he had executed a bond in their favour in 1812, and had no transactions with them since, so that by his own shewing he had made no attempt during twenty-two years to liquidate an enormous debt which was originally, comparatively speaking, very small. The insolvent had not attempted to shew that he had suffered from any losses, that his pay was inadequate to his expences, nor had he given any grounds for the enormous amount of his debts, except that they had arisen from small sums, which told not much in his favour, but very greatly against him: in fact, there was not a single point in the affidavit which entitled him to the compassion of the Court. It had certainly appeared by affidavit that a deed of settlement had been executed in Mrs. Spiller's favour in 1821, that had been filed in the Court, and the parties to it were Colonel Stevenson, and (we believe) Lieutenant Burton, but the Government did not appear to be parties to it. It was merely an undertaking to pay: she (Mrs. S.) was to receive her allowance from the "Pay Office," and any one requiring a portion of their pay to be given to others through that channel, must of necessity obtain the sanction of Government for that purpose. As to the settlement, it was quite clear that, as a part nuptial settlement without any consideration, it could not be held good in preference to the other creditors, who were entitled to the payment of their debts. They might come in to claim as other creditors, but not in preference. Sir John Grant in reply stated, that what Mr. Clarke had been urging was not the question before the Court; and even if it were, it would require something more to make it good. It would require either a condition or an undertaking. Mr. Clarke said that he perfectly agreed with the learned Judge, and said that he had mentioned the subject merely to counteract the impression that Mr. Stretzell was so very desirous of establishing, that the Government would make him pay the money *volens volens*. He trusted that the Court would not take Major Spiller's statement of what

was necessary to defray his expences into consideration, particularly in opposition to the practice of the Court, and the already declared opinion of Government.—Sir John Grant said there were three circumstances in Major Spiller's affidavit to which attention was required. First, the way in which so large a debt had accumulated; second, the payment to Mrs. Spiller; and third, the risk of rendering him inefficient as an officer, should so much of his pay be appropriated to the liquidation of his debts as was required by the petition. With regard to the first, he was not to listen to claims of commiseration, still less to read lectures of morality, which might come from him, sitting where he did, with an ill grace. He was convinced in his mind that it must be a sufficient visitation for any ordinary degree of want of thought to have it stated in a public Court, that the debts of a gentleman who had never possessed any prospects on which he could found hopes of being able to pay them, and which amounted to no less a sum than three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees, without one farthing on earth to meet the payment. The trustees in Mrs. Spiller's case would of course take care that they discharged their duty, and take such steps as would enable them to maintain their right if they had any. If this question had been brought before him, it would have been his duty to dispose of it to the best of his judgment, whether the Government were or were not the means of judging, because the Order in Council referred to had not been produced. If the Government had interposed a sort of paternal authority in favour of the wife of one of their officers, he was bound to presume that they had done so from cogent reasons, and from the characters of the individuals then in authority, but this circumstance was not before him. The last part was the subject, namely, whether the deduction would render him inefficient for the performance of the duties for which he received his salary. That had appeared to him a question of very great importance indeed, not as it affected the individual in question, but the public generally; and it had appeared also to be a question on which he was incompetent at present to decide, without knowing the opinion of Government. He had most certainly accordingly addressed Government upon this question, and had received a communication from Mr. Macsween, the Chief Secretary, in reply to which it was stated, that it was the opinion of the Vice-President in Council, that military officers

should be required to surrender for the benefit of their creditors, Subalterns one-third, and Captains and field officers one-half of their pay and allowances. Therefore the public service, he was well assured, could not be at all impaired by such surrender; therefore his order should be, "that one-half of the pay and allowances of this gentleman be assigned over for the benefit of his creditors accordingly." Mr. Strettell suggested to the Court that the deductions from the Major's pay should not take place till four months from this date, that he might be enabled from this circumstance to join his regiment; as three months and a half was allowed to proceed to Cawnpore by Government.

In the matter of Captain William Hamilton.—An order for half the pay and allowances was made.

In the matter of William Weymer.—The rate of deduction in this case was, one-third from his pay and allowances.

In the matter of — Wiggins.—An order was passed that one-third of his pay and allowances should be stopped for the benefit of his creditors.

SUMMARY.

Lottery.—The-out turn of the Lottery, has been most unfortunate as a source of Revenue. We understand there were no less than 860 unsold tickets drawn blanks, while the prizes falling to unsold tickets only amounted to about 45,000 rupees. Consequently there is a net loss to Government, besides all the expenses; for the whole number of tickets was but 4000, and if all had been sold at the price fixed (125 rupees) the prizes amounting to 4½ lakhs, they would have yielded only 50,000 rupees gross profit; whereas there were scarcely more than 3000 tickets sold. Can we hail the falling off in this description of Gambling as an index of the growing good sense of the community? Or must we regard it as a sign of the poverty of the times?

The eighth and last day's drawing of the Lottery took place yesterday. The lakh fell to No. 842, and the prize of 50,000 rupees to No. 2276, which we hear was sold to Mr. Adam Smith. The lakh is divided between several English gentlemen, one of whom, Captain Harrington, it gives us great pleasure to congratulate upon being the fortunate owner of a moiety.

We understand that several military officers have been refused furlough, and that the troops in Upper India are likely to have their hands full next cold season.—We hear that Colonel Hunter's trial

will, in all probability, last till the end of the present month; the Courts are now occupied with the defence, and have got as far as the 7th charge. The old Fort of Malown is to be immediately repaired.—Some of the Begum's troops have been ordered to Hansi to take charge of that cantonment during the absence of our regular troops, we presume on service. *Delhi Gaz.*

The Army.—We understand that as Field Force will be assembled, early in October next, for service to the Westward, and that several of the Regiments already ordered to move, in furtherance of the Relief, to Neemuch and Nusseerabad, will form part of it. Its destination is said to be Joudpore, and we conclude, therefore, that the deporal of that execrable tyrant Maun Sing has been finally decided upon. The unfortunate Shah Shujah, now surrounded by enemies on all sides, and fearful of being intercepted if he attempt to return direct to Lodianna, intends, it is reported, to make his way through the mountains from Belochistan to Cutch, and thence to Bombay.

The Floods.—The Dawk from the presidency to Patna, has been greatly delayed by one of the most extraordinary inundations ever remembered by the oldest inhabitants of Patna—the parade and most of the roads in the neighbourhood of the station are under water, and numbers of houses have been washed away. The Insane hospital is middle deep, and much exertion was employed in removing its inmates. One village was so much inundated that six hundred people were obliged to seek refuge on the tops of their houses—happily all saved by the intervention of the Magistrate. We drove to the opium godown this morning in order to view the country, which is one immense sea. The inundation extends to Jehanabad, thirty miles on the Gyah road from Patna. We have eight days dawk still due. The inundation has been caused by the overflowing of the Soan, Poonpoo, and other rivers in the neighbourhood.

The Bishop's College.—Dr. Mill, Principal of Bishop's College, is to accompany the Lord Bishop on his Visitation, and Professor Withers, of the same Institution, has been obliged to return to England on account of ill health: the whole duties, therefore, which have heretofore been divided between the Principal and two Professors, will devolve, for the present, on Professor Holmes alone. There are ten pupils now attached to the College.

Hindoo College.—It is stated that Mr.

Middleton, who has been sometime attached to the Hindoo College as tutor, has been elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in that Institution. By the same authority we learn that Mr. Jeffry, a French gentleman, has been appointed Lecturer of Law and Political Economy.

Insolvent Court.—Among the cases reported in the Insolvent Court last Saturday, there was one of a final discharge from all liability to the Creditors, the required number of assents having been obtained, and no objection having been made thereto. The partners of the firm of Colvin and Co. were lately told, under circumstances so far similar, that they could not have their discharge until their estate was wound up. But in Mr. Kemp's case no such difficulty was raised, for the best of all reasons—*there being no estate whatever.* Here is a glorious practical commentary upon the equitable working of the Indian Insolvent Act. Was ever justice more flagrantly violated by Act of Parliament? Will such an Act be suffered, to remain in the Statute Book, to be renewed as before, for a term of years without revision, when its present term expires? It is to be hoped the legislature of this country will take up the subject as one that properly comes within its extended functions.

Pilot Service.—We are enabled to announce that Government have partially acceded to the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to strengthening the Pilot Service,—by directing that all persons on the establishment, who are now employed on other duties in Steamers, &c. shall have the option of quitting those situations to resume their duties as Pilots, or being considered as Supernumeraries; their places, in the latter case, to be filled up by an immediate promotion, which cannot fail to be very agreeable to the Service, while it will not deprive the Supernumerary Pilots of their right to the pension, nor (we conclude) reduce their present emoluments below what their rank and merits would otherwise entitle them to. The deficiency of Volunteers for the duty of Leadsman, is, for the present, to be supplied by allowing Pilots to take with them a trusty Native Leadsman; and the reduced state of the Volunteer list will be pressed upon the attention of the Court of Directors, in order that the complement may be filled up without delay. We cannot say this reference to England in such a matter altogether satisfies us. The case was sufficiently urgent to justify at least a temporary encroachment upon the home patronage; and moreover, we firmly believe,

that the most efficient way to provide young men for this branch of the service, is to invite candidates on the spot.

Laudable Societies.—A Special meeting of the Members of these Societies, was held at the office of the Secretary on the 26th of August, for the purpose of confirming a resolution passed at a general meeting held on the 26th ultimo, at the recommendation of the Directors, sanctioning the former rate of commission allowed to the Secretary, viz. one per cent. on all realizations on account of the Societies, in place of one half per cent. and to continue the reduced allowance for establishment in both Societies, viz. 300 Rupees per mensem.

Courts Martial rise in our sight in as rapid succession as the visionary progeny of Banquo did to the Thane of Cawder, and for all we can judge they are likely to be as endless. In the midst of the most fancied security our military friends may be astounded with the intelligence of some impending accusations and an immediate trial. The newest case which report states is to come on the tapis, is for the commission of a very novel crime, the infrequency of which, as good Christians, we are bound to deplore. Captain S—, of Neemuch, we understand, exerted himself very much in collecting subscriptions for the erection of a church, and this, by some constructive process of his Commanding Officer has been declared a military offence, and the Captain is now under arrest, previous to undergoing trial. The whole circumstance as well as the crime are of so extraordinary a nature that we hesitated to attach credence to them until they were authenticated by authority on which we can rely. The apology of the sailor who single and unaided took the Spanish fort, might we conceive with great propriety be made by Captain S—, and on his promising to build no more churches as the sailor did to take no more castles, he might safely be "permitted to return to his duty."

Introduction of English and Hindostanee into the Courts of the new Presidency.—All who take an interest in the education of the natives, the administration of justice, and good government generally, will rejoice to see by an extract which we insert below, that the Sudder Board at Allahabad is preparing the way for introducing English and Hindostanee, instead of Persian, into the Courts of the new Presidency.

An Oordoo class, we hear, is to be established in the Delhi College, and it is hoped that the students, with the prospects now opening to them, will be

taught to write the vernacular language in Roman characters:—

Extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, Allahabad, to the Collector of Customs, N. W. Frontier, Delhi—dated the 4th July, 1834.

Par. 3rd.—"I am further directed to request that you will favor the Board with your opinion as to the practicability of dispensing altogether with the Persian language in the proceedings of your office, substituting for it English and the language of the country. The Board are convinced that great advantages would result from the change; they are desirous to see the experiment tried, and you are requested to give the subject your best attention."—*Gazette, July 30.*

The General Orders.—*Lieutenant-Colonels Cameron and Bartley.*—The Calcutta papers are in a mighty fuss at discovering that for some time past they have not been furnished with, or allowed to print, the General Orders issued to His Majesty's troops in India. We can assure them that there has only been one we believe is not generally known by the army. We allude to an order of the 2nd of June 1834, appointing Lieut.-Colonel Cameron of the 3rd Buffs and Lieut.-Colonel Bartley of H. M.'s 40th Foot to the Brevet rank of Colonel in India. The former officer is a Lieut.-Colonel of Nov. 1827, and supersedes 33 officers of the Honourable Company's service. The latter officer is a Lieut.-Colonel of April 1828, and supersedes 36 Lieut.-Colonels of the Honourable Company's service. Is it possible that this order has been issued upwards of two months, and the Calcutta Press ignorant of the circumstance? We thought they knew every thing that occurred within their ditch.—*Meerut Observer, August 7.*

Lord Bentinck's Judicial Improvements.—We said we believed Lord Wm. Bentinck had done more for the country than any of his predecessors; we meant he had studied the happiness of the millions under his sway more than they did, and had scorned the glaring and meretricious glories of conquest which they seemed to covet. The people have to thank Lord W. Bentinck for the appointment of Session Judge and for the Sudder Dewanny Nizamut Adaulat at Allahabad; also for his having appointed additional Judges thereto, for the cleansing out the Augean stable of the old Provincial Courts. This task they are performing, as the following statement will show:—

CIVIL.

Total number of Appeals regular & special,

Pending on the 31st Dec. 1833. . . 1,543
Admitted during the six months
ending the 30th June 1834 . . . 167

Total . . . 1,710

Disposed of during the six months
ending 30th June 1834 . . . 419

Remaining on the file 30th June
1834 1,291

File reduced by cases . . . 252

CRIMINAL COURT.

Cases pending on the 31st Dec.
1833 23

Recd. during the six months ending
30th June 1834 212

Total . . . 235

Disposed of during the 6 months . . 219

Remaining 30th June 1834 . . . 16

We wish that all the Judges in the upper provinces could shew a corresponding decrease on their civil files; let those Judges who are not ashamed of the quantity of work they have performed during the last six months, send a statement of what they have done for publication in any up country papers, and they will confer a real boon on the public, as they may cause a little emulation in their more lazy brethren. We fear very much however that very few files of civil causes have been reduced, though we see no reason why every file in the country should not be kept at Zero. The Judges have not now the old excuse of their Magisterial duties to plead for neglecting the Dewanny cases. All this work is exclusive of miscellaneous business, orders on petitions, English correspondence, prima facie hearings of cases of appeal, which last alone must occupy a very considerable portion of the time of the Judges.—*Mufussil Ukhbar*, Aug. 9.

The Governor-General.—We learn that the Governor-General was expected to leave Ootakamund on the 1st of October for Bangalore, and there to wait the first fall of rain, and then proceed to the coast to embark for Bengal. So that his Lordship can hardly be expected in Calcutta much before the end of November.

Union Bank.—At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Union Bank held on the 20th August last, it was agreed to enlarge the term of copartnership for ten years, from the 1st of August, 1834. Several minor modifications of the Deed of Indenture were also proposed and carried. We are happy to hear of the continued prosperity of this very useful in-

stitution, and feel convinced that since it has been able to weather the dangerous period of the failure of all the old established Agency Houses in Calcutta, it will now be enabled to extend its transactions, and prove of the most eminent service to the commerce of this city. At the last half yearly meeting, the Secretary in presenting his Report of its transactions, laid before the proprietors a statement of the account for the six months ending June 1834, from which it appeared that the net profit on its transactions during that period, had amounted to 45,545, Rs. A dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank was therefore declared. In alluding to the efforts made by the Bank of Bengal in February last, to put down the circulation of the notes of the Union Bank, the Report states, that the success has been small, as it relates to the diminishing of the average issues of the Bank, which continue to range at between two and three lakhs of Rupees. The effect of that effort however has been to prevent the increase of their circulation. The accounts of the Bank with the insolvent firms have been finally adjusted in a satisfactory manner, and the shares held by the firm sold to other individuals.

Annuities.—We are enabled to state, that the tables published in the first volume of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, showing the numbers and ratio of deaths in the Bengal Civil Service, during a period of 40 years, have now been extended for three years more; and they now exhibit a more favourable result than before, although they include one very sickly year—1833. The tables before comprehended 904 lives of the first year, and 560 of the second: the numbers are now 956 and 926 respectively: and the following is the former and present average annual mortality calculated for periods of 5 years upon 10,000 lives:—

Years of Residence.	Former Average.	Present Average.
1 to 5	203	200
6 to 10	209	204
11 to 15	179	175
16 to 20	214½	228
21 to 25	379½	361
26 to 30	403	355
31 to 40	552	350

It will be observed, that there is only one period in which the average is rendered more unfavourable, by adding the results of the last three years, namely, the middle period between 15 and 20 years' residence; the effect of which upon the mean of the first five terms, is

to make the two results very nearly equal, the former showing an average annual mortality up to 25 years' residence, of 235.2, and the latter 233.6 in every 10,000 persons alive at the beginning of the year.

We hear that information has been received, that the Court of Directors have granted the Petition of the Civil Service, to increase the retiring pensions to 1,500*l*.

It is rumoured that some late letters from England speak of the discovery of bad Rupees to a large extent in a remittance of specie by the Government Agents last year. The shipment is said to have been made by the *Lady Kennaway*, which sailed in September, on account of Sir Edward Stanley and Colonel Bell, and to have amounted to 130,000 Rupees. The fraud, we hear, was detected on opening the boxes at the Bank of England, and immediately the circumstance was reported at the India House, an investigation was set on foot.

Indigo Mart.—No. 4. *Report upon the Crop of Season 1831.*—The season's prospects have undergone a material change since the date of our last report. The present month commenced with a storm of wind and rain, which it was supposed must have extended over the whole country, and during the last few days letters from Tirhoot have been looked for with much anxiety. The Tirhoot dak of the 3rd is, we believe, the latest that has arrived, and up to that date accounts were extremely favourable. We have not heard of any letters from Jessore or Krishnaghat for two or three days, but it is certain that both districts have suffered severely from the gale, though to what precise extent is not yet ascertained. To-day it is reported that the Damoodah has overflowed and much injury is apprehended to the Burdwan Factories, and to those situated on the banks of the Bhagruttee from Cutwah downwards. In the absence of the usual regular advices from several districts, we find much variation in the general estimates of the out-turn of the season, and of the extent and effects of the gale; some parties calculating upon a crop of 95,000 maunds, while others expect it to fall below 85,000. We are disposed to think that making every allowance for great increase of cultivation high up the country, the crop will now certainly not exceed that of last year, and it is not yet unlikely that it should be considerably less. Calculating upon the probability of a short crop, there has been some enquiry for Indigo of the past season during the

week, and Rs. 230 per maund was offered and refused for Indigo which sold in March last at 215.—W. CARA & Co.

It is reported that Major-General J. W. Sleigh, C. B., has accepted an appointment on the General Staff of the Madras establishment, and that he will shortly proceed to Trichinopoly to assume command of the Southern Division of the Army.

Archdeacon Corrie.—We had hoped that our much respected Archdeacon would be spared the inconvenience of a voyage to Europe for the ceremony of his consecration. A subsequent letter has however, we understand, been received from Mr. Charles Grant, communicating to Mr. Corrie, that a visit to England for that purpose is unavoidable, since his Majesty's Ministers do not intend to send out a third Bishop. Mr. Corrie is accordingly making his arrangements to embark in the course of next month. We hope the reason for this change of plan is not that assigned some time ago, namely, the inadequacy of the sum allowed by the Act for the charges of the three Bishopricks; but an unwillingness to disappoint the just expectation of all India, that the superior merits of Mr. Robinson, the Archdeacon of Madras, will not be passed over by filling up the third appointment in England.

Supercession of Company's by King's Officers.—We have heard from several quarters that orders have been received from the home authorities, directing the promotion to Colonel (with rank from 18th June 1830) of all Lieutenant Colonels who were superseded by his Majesty's officers, in consequence of Colonel Macleod's elevation to his present rank in 1830. This simple act of justice to our service has been long looked for and anxiously expected. If it was necessary to make rules to prevent the supercession of the officers of the Royal Service, it ought surely, in common fairness, to have been considered as indispensably requisite to protect the rights of the Company's officers, by preventing their juniors in the King's Army from walking over their heads, and actually commanding them in the same garrison—a circumstance which has happened more than once since Colonel Macleod's promotion. We wish to see justice done to the officers of his Majesty's Army as well as to those of the Company's—but the supercession of the latter by the former, is an act of undue partiality to the one, and of gross injustice to the

other, which ought long ere this to have been remedied.

The illustrious Stranger.—During the past week this station has been visited by the Illustrious Stranger, Mr. Stag, at present making a tour of the upper Provinces. We are given to understand, that it is his intention to proceed to Delhi (where he has business of considerable amount) and after viewing the curiosities of that city, he will honour Suharanpore and Kurnaul with a visit. Mr. Stag is about 5 feet 8 inches high, rather paunchy, but his appearance on the whole prepossessing. He has been found "very taking"; in the society he has condescended to enter. When we consider that Mr. Stag is connected with Captain Higginson, Presidency Paymaster, Military Secretary, and Sheriff of Calcutta, we are at a loss to find a reason why the Illustrious Stranger should have met with so cold a reception. He has letters of introduction from the late firms of Palmer and Co., Colvin and Co., Mackintosh and Co., and is in daily expectation of a packet from the assignees of Messrs. Alexander and Co.; but as yet none of the hospitable inhabitants of Meerutt have opened their gates to him. We believe Mr. Stag has been deputed (principally by some speculating attorneys, amongst whom the names of Waddington and Wilson stand high) to use his powers of persuasion, and induce the Mofussilites to emigrate to Chowringee, which is nearly depopulated by the late unfortunate failures. The reluctance hitherto evinced by the Illustrious Stranger to call upon the high military and civil authorities, arises (we are given to understand) from his being unprovided with a license to visit the upper Provinces. This we think improbable, as in that case the Collectors would be in duty bound, not only by the existing orders of Government, but by the Act of Parliament, to send Mr. Stag back to Benares. Mr. Stag is at present residing in a small upper-roomed house in the vicinity of the jail, near the Dawk Babou's habitation; he generally travels in a small palanquin carriage, drawn by a chesnut pony, in shafts. He has three other ponies, one bay, and two of the ominous colour—dun. Mr. Stag passes himself off, amongst the natives, as an officer of artillery, who has come to Meerutt, to be tried by a court martial, and therefore wishes to remain unnoticed. He has eight bearers, eight armed chuprassees, a two-bullock hackney, and a red-striped waistcoat—*Observer, July 31* ●

Arrest of Lieut. O'Hanlon.—Lieutenant Pringle O'Hanlon of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, placed in arrest by order of the Commander-in-Chief, for conduct highly insubordinate, contumacious and disrespectful, subversive of order, and in contempt of authority, in the instances following:—

1. Having in a letter, dated the 20th February 1834, to the Adjutant of his regiment, disrespectfully and insubordinately questioned the authority of his commanding officer Lieutenant Colonel Reid, commanding the 1st Light Cavalry, cavilled at his orders concerning regimental stable arrangements, offered unofficer-like and unfounded objections, and associated in his insubordinate reflections the other officers of the regiment, without their knowledge or participation in his sentiments.

2. Having in a letter, under date the 24th of February, to the address of the Major of Brigade to the station of Meerutt, and in a letter of the 3rd of March 1834, to the address of the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Meerutt Division, commented in a disrespectful and insubordinate style on the censure passed on him by Brigadier Ximenes, commanding the station, for his contumacious opposition to the orders of his immediate commanding officer, and therein evincing the utmost disregard and disrespect to the authority of the Brigadier.

3. Having in the same letter, of the 3rd of March, asserted that Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, his commanding officer, in the representation of his insubordinate conduct, appears to have availed himself of this occurrence, as furnishing, in his opinion, an opportunity for "defaming me (Lieutenant O'Hanlon) as a soldier, and injuring me in the estimation of my superiors," with other expressions imputing to Lieutenant-Colonel Reid unofficer-like and unworthy motives in his submitting the misconduct of Lieutenant O'Hanlon to the superior authority of the Brigadier.

4. Disobedience of orders and contempt of authority, in not promptly repairing to the lines of his regiment, when ordered on the 23d of February to do so by the Brigadier commanding, and his immediate commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Reid.

5. Having in a letter of the 6th March 1834, to the address of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, disrespectfully and contumaciously represented the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, directing him to obey the commands of the

Brigadier in repairing to the lines of his regiment as a grievance, and as "strongly illustrative of the feelings entertained towards me (Lieutenant O'Hanlon) by Lieut.-Colonel Reid, commanding 1st Light Cavalry."

6. Having on the 23rd of March 1834, refused to acknowledge the authority of Captain Scott, his senior officer, in the discharge of regimental stable duties; and in a letter, dated the 27th of the same month, contumaciously represented to the Major-General commanding the Division, the non-appointment of himself, Lieutenant O'Hanlon, by Lieut.-Colonel Reid, to the superintendence of the right wing of the regiment at stable duties, as a "privation injurious to his character, both in the estimate of the officers and soldiers of the corps, calculated to deprive him of the respect and confidence of the European and Native soldiery, and as a systematic course of mortification and slight in active operation against him." Thus evincing a contempt of the authority of his immediate commanding officer, and expressing the most unfounded and injurious reflections on the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, as commanding officer of the regiment.

7. Having declared in a letter of the 3rd of April, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, for communication to the General Officer commanding the Meerut Division, that Lieut.-Colonel Reid's reprehension of Lieutenant William Scott, for having directed the trumpeter to sound the dismissal, when he, Lieutenant O'Hanlon, a senior officer, was present in the lines, was "an almost indirect countenance of the disrespect evinced," and that he, Lieutenant O'Hanlon, "was and long had been, the object of an unceasing system of mortification and slight;" and having, on Lieutenant Scott's declaring his belief at the time, that Lieutenant O'Hanlon "was not in the lines, as he did not see him," declared that Lieutenant Scott's assertion was an unworthy subterfuge." Such observations being defamatory of the conduct, and prejudicial to the character of his commanding officer, and was only offensive and injurious to the character of Lieutenant Scott.

8. Conduct highly disrespectful, insubordinate, and contumacious, in April 1834, in disputing and resisting the orders of his commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, for making up or altering the heel ropes for his troop, and in the communication to the Adjutant of the regiment of his ultimate obedience,

declaring that the orders were "unusual, severe, and injurious."

9. Having, on a committee of officers reporting on the practicability of altering the heel ropes for his troop, and on the commanding officer declining to furnish him with a copy of the report, represented to the Major-General commanding the Division, in a letter dated the 22nd of April, such refusal as a grievance; contumaciously reverting to Lieutenant-Colonel Reid's order, styling it an "infliction," and injuriously and offensively noticing Captain Scott and Lieutenant Scott, as members of the committee, with an insinuation against his commanding officer as having "selected" them.—(Signed) S. Kern, Lieut.-Colonel Comdg. 1st L. Cavalry.—Observer, July 31.

General Orders by the Commanding Officer of the Forces.—The voice of the Army and of common sense echoed by the Press, has at length been heard, and these orders instead of being confined to the parties to whom they specially relate, or delayed until they could appear in a lump, are now, we hear, to be published daily as they are issued! This is always the case in the progress of reform. The little that is asked by the people being denied by the parties appealed to, a clamour is raised, and more than was originally required is at length conceded. We believe that the concession of Major-General Watson has been brought about by the appeals of the Orphan Society, whose paper might have suffered essentially by the non-publication of the G. O. of the Commander-in-Chief.

Military News.—Lieutenant Wiggins.—We hear that the Judge Advocate-General has decided, that the charges sent in against this officer do not furnish grounds for a Court Martial. The charges were preferred by Mr. Stretzell, the attorney, and related to Mr. Wiggins's having suffered himself to be reproached with "cowardice" without seeking bullet satisfaction until 24 hours had elapsed after the utterance of the reproach.

Removals.—The removals consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Anquetil to be Deputy Advocate-General of the Army, will place a most deserving officer, Major Samuel Speck, in command of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Trial of Assistant-Surgeon Storm.—A General Court is ordered to be convened at Neemuch, for the trial of Assistant Surgeon Storm, of the 61st Re-

giment Native Infantry, on the following charges:—

Mr. Ass. Surg. Alexander Storm, of the 51st Regiment Native Infantry, charged with conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman; disrespect and insolence to his immediate commanding officer; contempt of authority and disobedience of orders; and contumacious neglect of duty in the following instances:—1st. Attending the commanding officer of his regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Hawes, at Neemuch, on the forenoon of the 26th June, 1834, in a state of intoxication. 2nd. Insolent and disrespectful behaviour towards his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Hawes, on the morning of the 27th June, being rude and violent in his general manner, and insubordinate and insulting in his language and demeanor, when adverting to Colonel Hawes' notice to Mr. Superintending Surgeon Fanton of Mr. Storm's state of inebriety on the previous day. 3rd. Having, in the afternoon of the 27th June, denied the authority of his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Hawes, to place him in arrest, even though it was communicated to him, at the time, that it was under instructions from the Brigadier; and having, after delivering his sword to the Adjutant, caused his servants to take back the sword, then in the possession of the Adjutant's orderly; also refusing to return the letter directing his arrest, given for his perusal by the Adjutant, and re-entering his house, cursing and swearing, retaining both sword and letter. 4th. Having, on the morning of the 28th June, on the personal demand of the Adjutant, refused to restore the letter of his commanding officer, addressed to the Adjutant, which Mr. Storm had detained the previous evening. 5th. Having, though warned on the 30th of June, and summoned on the 1st of July, to attend a Court of Inquiry sitting on his conduct, not attended the said Court, nor given any explanation of such non-attendance. 6th. Having on the 2nd July intruded himself at the quarters of the Brigadier commanding, in a disgraceful state of inebriety.

On the 27th of August, a farewell Sermon was preached at the Cathedral by the Lord Bishop, and his Lordship embarked the next morning in the Steamer *Diana*, under a salute of seventeen guns, to join the *Asia* at Saugor, accompanied by his Chaplain, the Rev. Joseph Bateman and Dr. Russell.

• We hear that it is in contemplation to strengthen the *Sudder* with two addi-

tional Judges, as a temporary measure. Mr. Stockwell and Mr. Dashwood are spoken of as likely to have these appointments.

Lieut. Mallock of the Engineers.

The death of this young officer, which was reported not long ago, took place, we understand, under circumstances of a very painful nature. He was proceeding to England in the *Mary Ann Webb*, and enjoyed apparently sound health, both of mind and body. One morning, however, when the vessel was sailing onwards with every sail set at the rate of seven knots per hour, he called for a glass of water, and having drank it, suddenly sprang overboard. The vessel was instantly put about—the boat cut away, and every thing buoyant thrown overboard—but before the boat could reach the unfortunate gentleman, he had sunk to rise no more. Previous to his sinking, however, it was observed that he made no effort to save himself, but rather appeared determined to die. No reasonable cause can be assigned by his fellow-voyagers for this singular and fatal act.

—Englishman.

Captain Gilbert Watson, of the 41st Regt. N.I., is about to retire from the service. This retirement will give Bt. Capt. John Martin his Company.

Charges against Lieutenant Nares.

Lieutenant George Walter Adams Nares, of the 53d Regiment of Native Infantry, placed in arrest on the following charges, viz:—1st. With having at Dacca, while entrusted with the charge of the Mess affairs of his regiment, in December 1832, attempted to misapply the Mess funds, by assigning over, in payment of an auction bill of his own, two orders on the Presidency Paymaster, one for Sa. Rs. two hundred and seventy-two, two annas and two pies, (Sa. Rs. 272-2 2) drawn by himself; the other for Sa. Rs. thirty-six, ten annas and ten pies (Sa. Rs. 36 10 10) endorsed by him, payable out of funds the property of the Mess, and which should have been appropriated to the payment of bills for Mess supplies. 2nd. With having in a letter dated 11th December 1832, addressed to Mr. R. Ince of Calcutta, at that time agent to the Mess 53d Regt. N. I., deceitfully and disingenuously stated, "I send you a smaller draft than usual this month in consequence of having had to pay upwards of 300 (meaning thereby upwards of 300 rupees) at this place, for furniture, &c.," intending thereby to account, on the part of the Mess, to Mr. Ince, for the short remittance; he, Lieutenant Nares, knowing at the time that the sum above alluded to had not been

paid for furniture, or other articles, for the use of the Mess, but assigned over by himself in payment of his own private bill, as mentioned in the first charge. 3rd. With having appropriated to his own use, on or about the 7th, 8th, or 9th of September 1832, two chests said to contain each six dozens of Hodgson's pale ale, the said chests having been dispatched from Messrs. Gunter and Hooper on the 21th August 1832, as a part of a consignment consisting of 17 packages to the address of the gentlemen of the Mess "53d Regiment," he Lieutenant Nares, having made no entry or acknowledgment of such appropriation up to the period of making over the Mess papers in January 1833. The whole, or any part, of such conduct being disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, and in breach of the articles of war.—*Englishman.*

Charges against Major H. D. Cox.—The charges against Major H. D. Cox, 35th N. I. are, we hear, for not complying with, immediately on their receipt at an out-post, certain orders removing him from the command of the post.

Making remarks on the operation of these orders, and disrespectfully cavilling at them. Proceeding two days in advance of a party under his command returning to Regimental Head-Quarters. Making further animadversions on the operation of Col. Simpson's orders.

Mr. Calder.—The following notice from the *Bombay Courier* respecting the *Mercury* destroys the last faint hope we had of her safety:—"The *Quebec Trader*, Capt. Bellamy, which arrived here from the Mauritius on the 25th instant, left Swan River as late as 1st June last, at which date we regret to learn that no tidings had been received, either at that port or at King George's Sound, of the missing barque *Mercury*, which carried out Mr. Calder and other settlers from Calcutta."

Cholera.—We regret to hear that the Cholera is raging at Muttra. "The Artillery have been ordered to cross the river and encamp, as means of avoiding this pest.—We believe many instances are on record, where troops have been suffering from this terrible disease, that the above remedy has been found effectual.—*Mercur Observer*, Sept. 4.

Government has been applied to by the Insolvent Court, on the subject of making stoppages from Military Officers who take the benefit of the Act; and the answer (which we have seen) acquiesces in the opinion, that they should be required to surrender a portion of their pay and allowances for the benefit of their

creditors.—Subalterns one third, Captains and Field Officers one half.

The trial of Mr. Shearman on an indictment as accessory to a felony, by harbouring a native under accusation, and afterwards tried and convicted in the Mofussil Court,—took place on Saturday. The Learned Judge directed an acquittal upon a point of law—the omission to produce the Record of the conviction of Mutloor Parreo.

Statement of arrivals and departures of Ships during the last five years.

ARRIVALS.

Under what Countries.	1828-29.	1829-30.	1830-31.	1831-32.	1832-33.
British, . . .	231	189	212	204	229
French, . . .	34	25	38	12	18
Danish, . . .	—	1	—	—	—
Portuguese, . . .	—	3	2	2	3
Dutch, . . .	2	3	6	6	1
American, . . .	11	13	21	21	15
Arab, . . .	13	12	10	11	9
Dhories, . . .	138	141	184	174	203
Swedish, . . .	1	—	1	—	—
Chinese, . . .	—	—	2	—	—

Total 433 387 475 429 478

DEPARTURES.

British, . . .	230	195	214	213	231
French, . . .	34	24	40	13	19
Danish, . . .	—	1	1	—	—
Portuguese, . . .	1	2	3	1	4
Dutch, . . .	2	3	6	4	1
American, . . .	11	13	17	25	17
Arab, . . .	14	12	13	12	8
Dhories, . . .	138	141	184	174	203
Swedish, . . .	3	—	1	—	—
Chinese, . . .	—	—	2	—	—

Total 433 391 480 442 483

The number of Ships in the River on the 1st of August—for 5 years, were as follows:—

in 1830 there were 45 vessels 17080 tons.		
1831	39	14269
1832	46	20829
1833	63	26203
1834	81	31658

Nagpore Subsidiary Force.—A correspondent of the *Mudras Herald* infers that the Nagpore Subsidiary Force is certainly to be relieved by Bombay Troops, from the fact that the 38th Regiment received an order at the end of last month, to be in readiness to move, and to build no houses on the above account.

Bullion and Specie.—Comparative

statement of the amount of Bullion and Specie imported into, and exported from Calcutta, during the 1st Quarters of the Official Years 1833-34, and 1834-35, ending 31st July, on private account:—

FROM	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1833-34.		1834-35.	
	Value in	Sa. Rs.	Value in	Sa. Rs.
Gt. Britain	2,000	0 0	60,000	0 0
N. America	25,751	4 0	21,000	0 0
China	7,55,186	10 8	8,01,748	4 6
Singapore	2,00,581	11 6	2,04,445	8 6
Penang	15,473	12 0	13,074	8 0
Rangoon	72,915	0 0	59,415	8 0
Moulmein			62,202	10 9
Madras	76,995	15 0	63,300	0 0
Mauritius	7,750	0 0	42,912	0 0

Total	11,65,654	5 3	14,81,098	7 9
Deduct			11,65,654	5 3

Incr. in 1834-35 Sa. Rs. 3,15,444 26

TO	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1833-34.		1834-35.	
	Value in	Sa. Rs.	Value in	Sa. Rs.
Gt. Britain	7,84,813	12 0	23,362	7 9
Mauritius	1,17,101	0 0	51,798	8 0

Total	9,01,914	12 0	75,150	15 9
Deduct	75,150	15 0		

Dec. 1834-35

Sa. Rs. 8,20,703 12 3

Bills on London.—The course of exchange may be reported as in our last, viz:—

Government Bills, at sight, from 1s 11d a 0s 0d per rupee.

Treasury ditto, at 30 days' sight, from 1s 11d a 1 11d per rupee.

Private ditto, of resident houses at 12 months' date, from 2s 0d a 2s 1d per rupee.

China and American ditto, under credit at 6 months' sight, from 2s 2d a 2s 2½d per rupee.

Freights.—May be reported as follows:—

To London, Dead Weight, from 21 5s a 21 10s per ton.

To London, Light Goods, from 21 15s a 21 15s per ton.

To London, Bullion, at one-half per cent.

We have been requested by Lieut. Colonel Dunlop to contradict, as far as his name is concerned, the report which appeared in our paper of the 5th inst., to the effect that the Military Committee, now sitting in Calcutta, had suggested the propriety of uniting the offices of Adjutant and Quarter-Master, and reducing the salary of Interpreters to one hundred rupees per mensem. Colonel

D. adds, that no such suggestion or proposition was ever made by him, and that he never even heard of it until the morning of the 14th, when the statement in question was republished in the Calcutta papers.

Government Securities, August 23, 1834.

	To buy.	To sell.
6 per cent. Remittable loan, No. 1 to 887 . . .	22 8	21 8
From 888 and upwards . . .	23 8	22 8
1st or old 5 per cent. loan, 1st Class . . .	1 8	1 4
2nd Class, . . .	0 12	0 8
2nd 5 per cent. loan. No. 1150 to 1600 . . .	0 1	0 0
1601 to 15200 . . .	1 1	3 1
cent. premium, according to the number.		
3rd or new 5 per cent. loan . . .	3 0	2 12
Old 4 per cent. loan . . .	1 0	1 2
New ditto, . . .	0 12	1 0
Bank of Bengal shares 2700 Pm. 2600 Pm		

** CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.*—July 28, Mr. R. M. Bird to be a Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad—Mr. H. Swetenham to be a Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 3rd or Furruckabad Division—Mr. H. M. Pigou to be Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad—Mr. J. J. Ward to be Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 6th or Allahabad division—Mr. B. Golding to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Sylhet, making over charge to Mr. R. B. Garrett of the office of Magistrate and Collector—Mr. J. P. Grant to officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government in the General Department until further orders—Aug. 4, Mr. C. R. Martin to be Civil and Session Judge of Sylhet—Mr. C. Chester to be Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 9th or Goruckpore division—18, Mr. J. J. Ward to be Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 14th or Moorsshedabad division.

Orders by the Honourable the Vice President in Council.—Judicial and Revenue Department, 14th July, 1834.—The principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, and the Deputy Collectors, appointed under the provisions of Regulation IX., 1833, are hereby prohibited, under pain of dismissal from office, from employing, or retaining on their establishment, any person being their private creditor, or any relative, dependant, or surety of such creditor, and from borrowing money from, or in any way incurring debt to any Zemindar, Talookdar, Ryot, or other person possess-

ing real property, or residing in, or having a commercial establishment within the city, district or division to which their authority may extend. If any principal Sudder Ameen, or other of the officers above mentioned, who may be now in debt shall, at the expiration of one year from the publication of this order, be still indebted to any person from whom it would at such period be illegal for him to borrow under the above rule, it shall be incumbent on such officer to make known the circumstance to the Zillah or City Judge, or to the Collector, to whom he may be subordinate, for communication to the Government, if the officer be a principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Deputy Collector, and to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, if the officer be a Moonsiff and in the event of intimation not being so given, the same penalty shall attach to the said officer, as if the debt had been incurred subsequently to the publication of this order. In like manner, if any person who may be a candidate for the office of principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, Moonsiff, or Deputy Collector, shall, at the time of applying for such office, be indebted to any person with whom it would be illegal for him to contract a loan while holding it, it shall be incumbent on such person, in preferring his application, to make known the circumstance to the Judge of the city or district, or to the Collector, for communication to superior authority, as before stated; and failing to do so, he shall, in the event of his being appointed to the said office, be subjected to the same penalty, as if the debt had been contracted subsequently to his appointment.

ECCLIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. J. H. A. Rudd, to be District Chaplain at Chinsurah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ALTERATIONS OF RANK, &c. from 27th July, to 1st Sept. 1834.—Lieut. G. Gordon, 8th reg. N. I.—Lieut. J. D. Douglas, 53d reg. N. I.—Lieut. R. Garrett, 69th reg. N. I. are promoted to the rank of Captains by brevet—Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon, to officiate in Medical Charge of the Civil Station of Moradabad, vice Brett removed.—The reg. orders appointing Lieut. G. Nugent to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to 60th N. I. during the illness of Lieut. Seaton, and Lieut. S. Brown to act as Adjutant in the room of Lieut. C. Davidson, appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General, are confirmed—Captain J. Cartwright to officiate as Assist. Adj. General of Artillery in the absence of

Major. Tennant—Capt. T. Timbrell is appointed to the charge of the *Expence Magazine* at Dum Dum, vice Cartwright—Lieut. Colonel T. J. Anquetil to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, vice Pasmore to Persia—The reg. order appointing Lieut. R. Morrieson to act as Adjutant to 52nd reg. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. W. Martin, sick, is confirmed—The div. order, appointing Capt. H. C. Boileau to officiate as Dep. Judge Adv. at a European Gen. Court-Martial ordered to assemble at Agra, is confirmed—Cornet T. L. Harington, 3rd reg. L. C. is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to the Corps in the room of Lieut. R. S. Trevor resigned—47th reg. N. I. Lieut. C. Corfield to be Adjutant—Lieut. R. P. Pennesfather, 3rd L. C. is permitted at his own request to resign the situation of Adjutant to that Corps. There being no qualified officer present with 43rd reg. N. I., Lieut. R. Ramsay of 10th reg. is appointed to officiate as Interpreter and Quart. Mast. to that Corps during the absence of Ensign E. K. Elliot—*Engineers*.—2nd Lieut. E. L. Ommanney to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Mallock, *dec.* with rank from 32nd June 1834—1st Lieut. B. W. Goldie to rank from 24th Dec. 1833, vice Mallock *dec.*—Capt. A. Curnegy of 25th reg. a Sub-Assit. in the Stud Establishment at Haupper is removed from his appointment, and placed at the disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces for regimental duty. The Div. order appointing Capt. A. Wilson, 64th reg. N. I. to officiate as Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. W. Richards, C. B., in the room of Lieut. J. C. Lumsdaine, on leave, is confirmed—Ensign J. S. Banks, 33rd reg. N. I. is appointed Interpreter and Quart. Master to the corps in the room of Lieut. R. T. Sandeman, to Europe on furlough—9th reg. N. I. Lieut. L. P. D. Eld to be Interpreter and Quart. Master—Lieut. R. B. Beatson of 72nd reg. N. I. is promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, from 16th Aug. 1834—Capt. D. D. Anderson 29th reg. N. I. is appointed to the charge of the Post-office at Kurnaul until further orders—Lieut. J. Butler, 3rd reg. N. I. to officiate as Deputy Postmaster from the date of Major Fagan's prom. until the nomination of a permanent officer—Capt. P. Grant, 59th reg. is appointed to the situation of Brigadier Major in Oude, vice Fitzgerald to Europe—Capt. C. S. Barberie a Sub-Assit. in the Stud Department, is removed from his appointment, and placed at the disposal of the Major General commanding the Forces.

—The reg. order appointing Lieut. J. H. Hampton to act as Adjut. to 50 reg. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. J. Saunders is confirmed. — *Infantry*.—Lieut. Col. G. Cooper to be Colonel, from 2d April 1834, vice Calcraft, *dec.*—Major J. Harris to be Lieut. Col., vice Cooper, with rank from 10th May 1834, vice Lockett, *dec.*—Major R. Seymour to be Lieut. Col., vice Aubert, *dec.*—2d reg. N. I., Ensign T. Bell to be Lieut., vice Ridley, *dec.*—25th reg. N. I., Lieut. H. C. Wilson to be Captain; Ensign C. M. Collins to be Lieut., vice Johnstone retired on half pay.—26th reg. N. I., Capt. D. Bruce to be Major.—Lieut. J. H. Handcomb to be Captain.—Ensign J. Millar to be Lieut. in succession to Seymour promoted.—63d reg. N. I., Capt. T. Reynolds to be Major.—Lieut. W. Hoggan to be Capt.—Ensign R. Troup to be Lieut. in succession to Harris, promoted.—66th reg. N. I., Lieut. F. Seaton to be Capt.—Ensign W. H. E. Colebrooke to be Lieut., vice Egerton.—*Invalided*.—25th reg. N. I., Lieut. Col. H. Burney—Major H. D. Cox—Capt. T. B. R. Oldfield—Lieut. A. C. Rainey, to rank from 2d April 1834, vice Cooper, promoted.—35th reg. N. I., Lieut. Col. T. Monteath—Major W. H. Marshall—Capt. T. Seaton—Lieut. H. Carter to rank from 30th April 1834, vice T. C. Watson, *dec.*—Ass. Surg. W. S. Dicken is appointed to the medical duties of the Civil Station of Cuttack, vice Stevenson to Malacca.—The reg. order appointing Lieut. H. J. McGeorge to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mas. to 7th reg. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. H. Hudson is confirmed.

PASSED THE PRESCRIBED EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Ensign C. J. Harrison—Cornet W. Baker—Ensign C. Hagart—Lieut. L. P. D. Eld—Lieut. E. R. Lyons—Ensign W. Lamb—Lieut. C. Davidson—Cornet T. L. Harrington—Ensign W. Kennedy.

INVALIDED.—Capt. T. L. Egerton.

FURLOUGHS.—Ensign H. Howorth, (prep.)—Lieut. W. Innes, (prep.)—Lieut. C. Cook—Lieut. M. Hulsh, (prep.)—Lieut. T. A. Halliday, (prep.)—Lieut. J. Stubbs, (prep.)—Ensign C. Crossman—Lieut. Col. J. A. Hodgson—Lieut. C. H. Boisragon, (prep.)—Lieut. R. Ouseley—2d Lieut. J. Rogers—2d Lieut. J. W. Kaye—Ass. Surg. W. Jacob—Lieut. W. S. Monteath, (prep.)—Lieut. Col. J. Nesbitt, (prep.)—Ensign A. Forbes, (prep.)

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Lieut. Col. W. R. C. Costigly from 29th to 18th reg. N. I.—Lieut. Col. E. F. Waters

from 63d to 29th reg. N. I.—Ensign D. S. Beck from 73rd to 68th reg. N. I.—Lieut. Col. J. Holbrow from 4th to 44th reg. N. I.—Lieut. Col. T. J. Anquetil from 44th to 4th reg. N. I.—Surg. W. Dyer from 72d to 50th reg. N. I.—Surg. J. Henderson from 28th to 65th reg. N. I.—Surg. R. M. M. Thomson from 65th to 62d reg. N. I.—Surg. A. Wood is posted to 28th reg. N. I.—Surg. T. E. Dempster from 50th reg. N. I. to 4th Batt. Art.—Ass. Surg. A. Bryce to afford medical aid to 3rd troop, 1st brig. H. Art. and to Detach. of the 6th batt. Art.—Lieut. Col. F. Young from 35th to 58th reg. N. I.—Lieut. Col. T. Monteath is posted to 35th reg. N. I.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Major R. Mackenzie—Capt. G. D. Johnstone of 25th reg. N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.—*Fort William, 24th July, 1834.*—No. 149 of 1834.—Under instructions from the Court of Directors, the salary of superintending engineers in the department of public works, who may be hereafter appointed as vacancies occur, is fixed at one thousand (1,000) Rupees per mensem, with the pay and allowances of their regimental rank.

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL J. WATSON, C.B.—*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th July, 1834.*—Assistant Surgeon William Jacob, in Medical charge of a Detachment of the 5th Battalion of Artillery, and of the 3rd Troop 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, having preferred through the Brigadier Commandant of the Regiment, a complaint of being insufficiently supplied with Medicines and Instruments for the use of the hospital under his care, the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief ordered a Special Committee of Inquiry to assemble to investigate into the case. The proceedings of that Committee have been submitted to his Excellency, who, after an attentive perusal of the evidence recorded, and of the several papers appended to them, has been pleased to direct, that it may be promulgated to the Army, that he considers the charges preferred by Assistant Surgeon Jacob, against those intrusted with the direction of the Medical Department, to be frivolous, vexatious, and groundless, and the line of conduct pursued by him on the occasion, to be deserving of his Lordship's displeasure; as a mark of which, his Excellency has commanded that Mr. Jacob may be removed from the distinct medical charge which he now holds, and directed to join an European Regiment.

The Commander in Chief has also had before him a letter addressed by Surgeon Wood, of the 4th Battalion of Artillery, to the Secretary to the Medical Board, dated the 30th of January last, in which that Officer presumes to animadvert upon the conduct of the authorities by whom the supply of Medicines from the different Hospitals is regulated. The tone of that letter his Excellency considers so improper, so insubordinate, and so insulting to Mr. Wood's superiors, that he deems it necessary publicly to express his disapprobation of it, and to direct that Surgeon Wood may likewise be removed from the important charge with which he is now intrusted. Surgeon Wood, and Assistant Surgeon Jacob, are accordingly to be struck off the strength of the Artillery Regiment, from the date of the publication of this order at Dum-Dum; the former will proceed and join the 28th Regiment at Agra, and the latter will proceed to Gazeepore, where he will do duty in the hospital of his Majesty's 3rd Regiment, or Bufls, until further orders.

Ootacamund, 15th July, 1834.—With a view of reducing the number of officers permanently withdrawn from corps, and of extending the advantages of Staff employment more generally than the system which now obtains will admit, the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to resolve that, henceforward, the following situations shall be held only by Officers whose regiments are serving at the Stations, or forming part of the garrisons to which the appointments appertain. Present incumbents are exempted from the operation of this rule:—

Brigade Majors.

Cantonment Adjutants.

Line Adjutants.

Port Adjutants, when the appointment is held by an Effective Officer.

2. As Officers who may hereafter be nominated to any of the above appointments, must return to regimental duty on their corps marching from the Station or Garrison in which they are employed on the Staff, the Absentee Regulation will not be considered applicable to them.

BIRTHS.—15th June, the lady of C. M. Caldecott, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—16th July, at Moradabad, the lady of Major R. C. Faithfull, of a daughter—18th, the lady of G. Wood, Esq. of a daughter—19th, at Bareilly, the lady of Cap. J. T. Bolleau, of a son—21st, at Chunar, the wife of Apothecary J. F.

Pingault, of a daughter—23d, at Agra, the lady of Lieut. Brownrigg, 13th Foot, of a daughter—27th, at Meerut, the lady of Cap. F. Blundell, 11th L. D. of a son; Mrs. Montie, of a daughter; at Benares, Mrs. Preston, of a son; at Simla, the lady of Ass.-Surg. R. Laughton, of a daughter—28th, at Cawnpore, the lady of Surgeon C. Mackinnon, of a son—29th, at Arrah, Mrs. J. W. Grange, of a son—31st, the lady of T. Dickens, Esq. of a son, who died on 2nd August; at Simla, the lady of Ass.-Surg. J. Corbet, of a daughter; at Nusseerabad, the lady of A. Anstruther, Esq. 54th regt. of a son—2nd August, at Simla, the lady of A. Cumming, Esq. of a daughter—3rd, at Jessore, Mrs. D. F. Gomes, of a daughter—4th, Mrs. J. Gill, of a daughter; at Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. R. Troup, of a son; at Jubulpore, the lady of T. C. Smith, Esq. of twins, who died—5th, Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a son; Mrs. H. Smith, of a son; at Juanpore, the lady of B. Taylor, Esq. of a daughter—6th, at Chinsurah, Mrs. F. Barber, of a daughter; at Azimghur, the lady of J. Thomson, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—7th, Mrs. M. Hurdless, of a son; at Chittagong, the lady of R. M. Skinner, Esq. C. S. of a son; at Gwolpharah, the lady of Cap. A. Davidson, of a daughter—9th, at Simla; the lady of Cap. J. Moule, of a son—11th, Mrs. G. Atkinson, of a son—12th, the wife of Mr. J. R. Da Costa, of a daughter—13th, at Beerbloom, the lady of C. W. Fuller, Esq. of a son, who died on 24th—14th, the lady of J. Ploumer, Esq. of a son—19th, at Allahabad, the lady of J. Dunsmure, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—21st, Mrs. Dayus, of a daughter; Mrs. William Sinclair, of a daughter; at Allipore, Mrs. J. Floyd, jun. of a son—22nd, Mrs. Samuel Smith, of a son; the wife of Apothecary J. Bütlér, of a daughter; Mrs. S. G. Avlet, of a son—23rd, the wife of Mr. J. Ridd, of a daughter—25th, the wife of Mr. J. Pereira, of a son—26th, Mrs. C. Lefever, of a son—27th, the lady of E. Macnaghten, Esq. of a daughter; Mrs. J. Muller, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—26th June, at Mhow, A. Master, Esq. Adjutant 7th L. C. to Marianne, 4th daughter of Col. J. Kennedy—14th July, Mr. A. C. Monnier to Miss M. A. Adie—10th, Mr. C. W. D'Cruze to Miss M. Cardozo—24th, at Cawnpore, Mr. H. Jacobi to Miss H. Bowman—26th, Mr. L. Gomes to Miss J. Swaris; at Simla, Lieut. J. K. M'Causland, Assistant to Political Agent, Sobathoo, to Emma, 5th daughter of Col. W. C. Faithful, C. B.—28th, Mr.

C. Kerr to Miss A. Smith—5th August, at Dacca, Mr. E. G. McCally to Jane, relict of the late Rev. P. Paul—6th, T. J. Phillips, Esq. to Eleanor Ann, 2nd daughter of Mrs. E. Turner—14th, at Muttra, Lieut. R. Haldane, 45th reg. N. I. to Eliza, daughter of Major W. Martin, 57th reg. N. I.—22nd, J. Cockburn, Esq. Indigo Planter, to Violet, eldest daughter of T. Morton, Esq.—25th, Mr. J. B. Ward to Mrs. M. Hyatt—26th, Mr. C. Gomes to Mrs. H. Gika.

DEATHS.—14th May, at sea, on board the ship *Exmouth*, Mrs. E. Oakes—31st, Capt. H. Mansell, H. M. 39th Foot—3rd July, at sea, Mr. J. Callan, 3rd officer of ship *Mermaid*—7th, Mr. Montie—10th, at Mhow, Fanny, wife of Lieut. D. F. Evans, 16th reg. N. I.—17th, at Neemuch, Ezra, infant son of Ass.-Surg. E. T. Downes—18th, at Delhi, Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. C. J. Davis—25th, Capt. J. M. Budwell, of ship *Ann*—27th, Mrs. Jane Benjamin; at Dinapore, Mr. W. Worters—28th, Master F. G. Ingels—29th, At Baitool, Lieut. Col. J. Aubert, 18th reg. N. I.; at Banda, Mathew, infant son of Conductor M. McCarthy—31st, Mr. James Taylor; Mr. T. Beavor, ship *Neptune*; Mrs. A. Boyle—1st August, Archibald, son of Mr. J. Galloway—2nd, Mr. T. Beal, ship *Andromache*; Capt. R. L. Laws, ship *Dunvegan Castle*; Mrs. M. Hubbard; Mr. A. Gomes; at Mhow, William, 4th son of Col. J. Kennedy; near Berhampore, Fanny, only child of Capt. Coulman, 63d Foot—3rd, Mr. John Savage; Miss R. Graham; at Nellore, Editha, daughter of Lieut. O. W. Span—4th, at Monghyr, Lieut. C. W. Carleton, Pension Estab.; at Muttra, Marian, infant daughter of Ass.-Surg. J. M' Rae; Mr. A. James; Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Hamilton—5th, Monsieur F. Millet; Henry, son of Mr. J. Matson; Mary Anne, daughter of Capt. R. Home; at Moorshedabad, G. Macgregor, Esq.—7th, at Cossipore, Grace, wife of Lieut. D. K. Wiggins, 7th L. C.; at Chunar, Penelope, wife of Capt. C. Dallas; at sea, Lieut. M. J. Lawrence, 30th reg. N. I.; John M' Retchie, Esq.; Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. B. Macmahone—8th, at Kyook Phyo, Ass.-Surg. J. Bryce, M. D.—9th, William Pinckney, Esq.; T. B. Day, Esq. Surg. ship *General Palmer*—12th, Mrs. M. Vellentine; at Dinapore, Ass.-Surg. W. Scott; at Saugur, Lieut. J. G. Ridley, 2nd reg. N. I.; at Dacca, Cecilia, wife of Mr. J. Brown of Burresaul; at Moorshedabad, Emily, youngest daughter of Lieut. C. H. Boisruegon—13th,

at Agra, Emily, infant daughter of Lieut. Noir, 28th reg. N. I.; William, infant son of Mr. W. Bell; Mr. J. Wilson—14th, Mrs. Catherine Davis; Miss P. Maccaskill, Mary, daughter of Mr. G. Kirby—16th, Mr. R. B. Smith, of ship *John Adam*; G. George, Esq.—16th, Mr. William Osborne; Capt. T. H. Higgins; at Ishapore, Sergeant W. Pearson—19th, Mr. G. N. Lynam, of ship *King William*—20th, Mr. R. Dashwood—21st, Mr. P. D. Mello; Robt. Bell, Esq. Indigo Planter; Miss Burkingyoung—22nd, Mrs. Elizabeth Long—23rd, James, infant son of Mr. F. La Valette—24th, Eugene; youngest child of L. De Souza, Esq.; John, only son of Mr. C. Annosett—25th, Capt. G. B. O'Brien, H. M. 62nd Foot—7th, Capt. J. J. Denham, Country Service; Ensign A. Forbes, 50th reg. N. I.—24th, John, son of Lieut. O. W. Span; Miss C. R. Lidhard; John, son of Capt. T. W. Tinsgate; Lieut. H. Donnanthorne, H. M. 44th Foot; Caroline, infant daughter of Mr. J. Baptist—29th, Sarah, widow of the late G. W. Chisholm, Esq.; Master T. Desilva; Mr. F. Lee—30th, Mrs. M. A. Fleming, widow of the late Dr. R. Fleming; Mr. Joseph Brown; Mr. J. Skirmon, of ship *Neptune*.

Madras.

SUMMARY.

Military Arrangements.—Jaulnah is abolished as a station from January next. The whole of the troops are to be withdrawn, and the measure is a subject of very general regret throughout the army, for it was altogether their best station, healthy, in the centre of a fine sporting country, and, last not least, one of the three full batta stations. In 1826 we had six, we are now reduced to two. Like the cow's tail which is said to grow shorter with age, we lose our emoluments by long service. However, there is no remedy for these reverses, and we must grin and bear them as we best may. It is somewhat provoking too—for the Madras Army has had a pretty good share of the work in the conquest of India, and ought to enjoy a fair proportion of the results. But I fear we shall not have that good fortune. It is ever thus in the world. Services are soon forgotten, and the glories of the past must yield to the exigencies of the present age. We are a good deal in the dark as to what the Supreme Government are doing. It is understood that differences of opinion exist on more than one matter of importance. This is as

it should be, to ensure ample discussion. Prejudices will not lean all one way, as has often been the case when the Council was composed of one service. The Military and Legal leaven in the present Council will, I suspect, be found useful. We understand that the system of Commissioners, in force in Bengal, is to be adopted here, and the Circuit Courts to be abolished. The number of Commissioners will be seven, which will cause a reduction of five appointments, there being at present twelve Circuit Judges. I trust that no reduction will be made in the pay of the Revenue servants. A Collector cannot be too well paid. He should be placed above the possibility of temptation. I have ever thought highly of Lord Cornwallis from that stroke of policy which transformed the civil service into a service of gentlemen. That they were not so previously to his time—that the whole system of that service was radically bad, and that what would now be considered gross and dishonest, was till then, if not openly allowed, at least very generally winked at, is too notorious to need comment now. I could conceive no act of government much more mischievous than one which should have a tendency to reproduce that long exploded system. The only true system of government is to pay men not according to "standing in the service," but according to "responsibility and trust." Among the contemplated Military reductions, I hear some that I think judicious; but I almost fear State necessity will carry the shears too far. Our existence in India depends on the power of rapidly moving large masses of men—and we shall most surely rue the hour in which that power is ever destroyed or materially diminished. The reduction of the extra Jemadar of Cavalry I do not think judicious. It is one which must breed disgust in that branch of the service, as it will be a sad stop to promotion. The Cavalry in this Presidency, have ever enjoyed two Jemadars per troop, since the days of their transfer from the nabob's service in 1784, and they of course feel it a hardship to have the number decreased. I think the amount of saving might have been made elsewhere with more advantage. But this is part of the doctrine of "assimilation." Yet if "assimilation" be the one great object in view—the levelling system should be carried two ways, "up" as well as "down." Half your sepoy's have six months leave per annum—extend the system of leave to our men! We are limited at present to

about six per troop or company! give us full batta at 3-fourths of our stations. At present we have thirty stations of half batta to three of full batta! Give us Bengal allowance per company! give us the cheapness of Bengal supplies!! and we can then afford "assimilation." But it is rather hard that "assimilation" should all go one way—always in the *descending* scale. I suppose however, the plea of State necessity will be urged and we must suffer in silence. If all these reductions brought any corresponding benefit to the unhappy ryot—we might bear them with satisfaction. It would be something to feel amid our own sufferings, that we were tending to alleviate the misery of others. But it is hard to feel that we are pinched only to pay India Stockholders dividends, or to discharge a portion of some accumulated debt, while the ryot is still taxed to the utmost farthing. Let us hope however for better times.

There was a singular proceeding the other day at Arcot. A Havildar was under trial before an European Court Martial to which he had been permitted to appeal. He abused the President, kicked one Member in the belly, spit in another's face, and struck the Judge Advocate before he could be secured. I suppose they must shoot the rascal as an example, for it is impossible to overlook such an offence. Had they turned the fellow out of the service without a Court Martial as recommended by his Commanding officer, all this would have been avoided, but the summary justice was not approved—unhappily as the result has turned out.

The Governor General.—The Governor General, we understand, intends returning to Calcutta almost immediately.—In fact, we are told, that bearers have been actually posted to convey his Lordship and the Members of the Supreme Council to Nagapatnam, whence they embark on board a vessel already ordered to be in readiness to receive them. There have been strange doings on the Hills.—Rumour has trumpeted some very curious matters about.—Every body in Madras knows something of what has occurred—"Then why," it may be asked—"why not say your say."—Gently friend—it is dangerous to be safe at times!—

Captain Dickinson.—Captain Dickinson, or Mr. Dickinson, if you will have it, is still in the Main-Guard.—It is not

known to a certainty what is to be done with him—but it is nevertheless very generally believed that he will be transferred to the civil power.—Be this as it may, we are very glad to hear that there is no foundation whatever for some of the charges said to be preferred against him—More than this we are not, perhaps, at liberty to say at present—His trial will be one of great importance—and the result of this trial must be a matter of keen anxiety to all.

A Child with Two Heads. A native woman was lately brought to bed at Madras of a child with two heads. The infant was alive when born but died in a very short time after its birth. It has been preserved in spirits, and we had an opportunity the other day of seeing it in the house opposite the Roman Catholic Church. The body of the child is of about the natural size, only that the back and chest appear to be somewhat broader than they usually are in infants. It has two necks, and the heads are of the most perfect formation. There is a very strong resemblance between the two faces and, indeed, if we make some allowance for the influence of death upon the features, we might say they are exactly alike. The body of the infant, we are told, was sent to the Monagar Choultry that its intestines might be taken out previously to its being put into spirits. On opening the stomach it was found to contain two livers. Whether these and the otherwise peculiarly formed parts of the abdomen have been preserved we do not know to a certainty; but the body of the infant is perhaps the most extraordinary thing that has ever been seen. It was, we understand, the mother's fifth child. The poor woman died the day after this remarkable delivery. The child is advertised to be exhibited.

By the late arrival from Madras we have report of the death at Merkara, on August the 30th, last, of Major Henry Wiggins, of the 36th Regiment of Native Infantry. His decease promotes the following Officers of that Regiment.—Captain Henry W. Poole, to the Majority—Lieutenant John Hayne, to the Company—Ensign Gardner Harvey, to the Lieutenancy.

The same letter tells us that Colonel G. M. Stewart was moved from the Government Command of Vellore to that of the Presidency Cantonment Palaveram; vacant by the Appointment of Colonel Wagh to the Auditor-Generalship:—And, that Colonel Maclean, formerly Secretary to the Military Board, who

had lost by the late reduction of the situation, the Political Agency at Pondicherry, was to succeed Colonel Stewart in the Command of Vellore.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 201—Fort St George, 27 June 1834.

The Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing for the information of the Army the following copy of a despatch addressed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Supreme Government, under date the 2^d February 1834, No. 9.—Para. 1. “Your letter dated the 30th of March, No. 41 of 1833, and its two accompanying Memorials addressed to the Governor General, by the Officers of the Rajpootana Field Force and of the Shirhind Division, representing the difficulties which they experience, in remitting Funds to England for the support of their families and soliciting assistance from Government, have received our early and particular attention.—2. The question of allowing the Officer of the Indian Army to effect remittances to their families in this country through the medium of the Company's Treasury, is one which you have very properly referred to our decision.—3. The interest we have ever felt in the welfare of our Officers and of those dependent upon them would have led us to grant an indulgence of this kind, on the former occasion when this question was brought to our notice in your Dispatch, dated the 29th March, 1823; had not the pressure upon our Home Treasury already caused by the numerous and heavy demands on account of the Indian Territory, prevented a compliance with the suggestion of your Government.—4. The same consideration still exists: indeed we may remark that the amount disbursed from our Treasury on account of furlough and retiring pay to Officers, which forms a very large proportion of the home payments, has greatly increased since the period to which we have just alluded; besides which the sum annually required for advances to the various Military Funds, is very largely augmented, and may be expected to increase. Nevertheless we have taken into our serious consideration the representations contained in the several Memorials, which we have received, and after having weighed the subject in all its bearings and circumstances, we are disposed to grant the utmost relief, which, consistently with the important interests

committed to our charge, we feel at liberty to concede. We have accordingly come to the determination to grant to our Officers a remittance through our Treasury, at such a rate of exchange as will not occasion positive loss to our finances.—5. The rate of exchange which we intend shall be observed, is, that at which advances made from the Indian Treasuries to his Majesty's Government are annually repaid to us in this Country. This rate, which as you are aware is fixed every year in communication with the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, has for some time past fluctuated between 2s. and 1s 11d. the Sicca Rupee.—6. The sum which we will undertake to pay out of our home Treasury on account of each grade of Officers are as follows:—

On account of each Col. . £300. . pr an.
 Lieut. Colonel . . 200 . . —
 Major 150 . . —
 Capt. and Surgeon . . 100 . . —
 Lieut. & Asst. Surgeon 70 . . —
 Cornet and Ensign . 50 . . —

7.—We estimate the demand to which the grant of such a remittance will give rise on behalf of the Officers of the whole Indian Army, King's and Company's, at about £330,000 per annum.—8. The mode in which this remittance is to be effected is that which is already observed in making family remittances on behalf of the European Non-commissioned Officers and Privates in your service, with the exception only of the rate of exchange which is to be regulated upon the principle already laid down.—9 You will forward to us quarterly rolls of the stoppages, made from the pay and allowances of the Officers who desire to avail themselves of this indulgence; and it must be clearly understood that the remittance is to be granted for the benefit only of the immediate relatives, (that is to say, of the parents, wives, children, brothers, or sisters) of the Officers who apply for it.—10. You will cause this dispatch to be published in G. O. to the Army upon your Establishment, and give immediate effect to the arrangement which it sanctions. We shall communicate a copy of it to the Madras and Bombay Governments, in order that similar measures may be adopted for the benefit of the Officers serving under these Presidencies.

Gen. Orders.—Fort St. George, 10th June 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the duty of Pay-

master to a Detachment of an European Corps, shall in future be discharged by the Adjutant or Quarter Master (allowed under the G. O. G. of the 29th January 1830) as may be deemed most expedient; but without subjecting the Government to any additional charge on that account.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—The 8th regt. L. C. to remain at Bangalore, to be there stationed—The 20th regt. N. I. to march to Bangalore, to be there stationed—The 4th regt. N. I. to return to Bangalore, to be there stationed—The 36th regt. N. I. to remain within the Coorg Territories; the 9th regt. N. I. to march to Vellore, to be there stationed; 31st regt. N. I. to return to Bellary, to be there stationed—The 48th regt. N. I. to march to Palaveram, to be there stationed—The 35th regt. N. I. to march to Trichinopoly to be there stationed—The 32nd regt. N. I. to return to Cannanore, to be there stationed—The Wing of H. M's 57th regt. to remain at Bangalore, until after the Monsoon; the Wing of H. M's 39th regt. to return to Bangalore; the Wing of H. M's 48th regt. to return to Cannanore; the Wing of H. M's 55th regt. to return to Bellary—The Artillery lately employed with the Eastern Column in the Coorg Territories to return to Bangalore—The Artillery employed with the Northern Column to return to Bellary—The Artillery employed with the Western Column to return to Cannanore—The 27th regt. N. I. to march from Palaveram to Bangalore, to be there stationed.—The 19th regt. N. I. to march from Vellore to the French Rocks, to be there stationed—The Head Quarters of the Corps of Sappers and Miners from Bangalore to the Coonoor Pass.

Arrivals of Ships.—10th of June, Asia, Bathie, London—11th, Recovery, Welbank, London—23rd, H. M. S. Hyacinth, Blackwood, London—26th, Orwell, Dalrymple, London—27th, Neptune, Broadhurst, London—28th, Seasostris, Yates, London—29th, Andromache, Andrews, London—1st July Katherine Stewart Forbes, Anderson, London—City of Edinburgh, Fraser, London—4th, Allerton, Gill, Liverpool—11th Amella Thompson—London—Ernaad, Gillet, London—21st, Resource, Coombs, Sydney—29th, Georgiana, Thorns, London—31st, Royal William, Ireland, London—Exmouth, Warren, London.

Departures.—12th June, Recovery, Welbank, Calcutta, —12th, Lonach, Driscoll, Calcutta—19th, Alfred, Tapley,

London—Horatio, Arnold, London—21st, La Belle Alliance, Arkcoll, Calcutta; Asia, Bathie, Calcutta—29th, General Hewitt, Copeland, London—30th, Neptune, Broadhurst, Calcutta—5th July, Andromache, Andrews, Calcutta—8th, City of Edinburgh, Fraser, Calcutta—8th, K. S. Forbes, Anderson, Calcutta—12th, Allerton, Gill, Calcutta—27th, Claudine, Walker, London—7th Aug. Exmouth, Warren, Calcutta.

MARRIAGES—11th April, at Tripasore, Serj. Major S. Hilton, to Sarah, widow of the late S. Ince. 15th.—Lieut. W. Cantis, 15 Reg. N. I. to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Capt. G. O'Connell. 10th June, J. M. Jollie, Esq. to Catharine Alicia Wilson, 4th Daughter of the late John Ewart, Esq. of Mullock. 11th.—At Vepery, Mr. C. La Rive, to Miss J. Armstrong, 12th, Mr. P. H. Shaw to Miss A. Gunn. 13th.—Mr. J. F. Monisse, to Amelia, Daughter of Mr. W. G. Gardiner.—At Vizagapatam, Lieut. C. I. Torriano, to Susannah, relict of the late Lieut. E. Peel. 18th.—At Bangalore, Apothecary, H. Theobald to Miss C. J. Clifford. 25th.—At Bangalore, Apothecary, R. H. Tkyd, to Miss D. Royle. 5th July.—At Ellichpore, Apothecary, B. A. Isaac, to Miss J. Fonseca. —W. Douglas, Esq. C. S. to Caroline, eldest daughter of J. Hare, Esq. 8.—Rt. Cole, Esq. to Frances 2nd. daughter of Capt. Gray, late of H. M.'s 30th Foot. 10th.—Mr. T. D. W. Clark to Miss M. Reynolds. 14.—Lieut. R. Prettyman, 19 Reg. N. I. to Mary, relict of the late Dr. Short, of Somers Town.—At Bangalore, Serjt. Major, N. R. Bain, to Miss E. Brasher. 16.—At Shikarpoor, Apothecary, J. Murray, to Miss J. M. A. Degrayter. 18th Mr. Thos. Scott to Miss C. Hayes.

BIRTHS—19th Oct. 1832.—At Bellary, the lady of Capt. C. Warren, H. M. 55th Foot, of a daughter. 10th April. 34.—At Tanjore, the wife of Mr. J. G. Snugg, of a daughter. 22.—At Cannanore, the lady of Dr. Sinclair, of a Son. 9th May at Bulkaddy, Mrs. J. E. Meyers, Sen. of a Daughter, 20.—At Tellicherry, the wife of Mr. I. Lafrenais of a daughter, who died on the 28th. 1st June, at Arcot, the wife of Mr. J. Myers, of a daughter. 5th.—At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. S. R. Hicks, of a Son.—the wife of Apothecary D. Conwell, of a Son. 6th.—The lady of D. Elliott, Esq. C. S. of a Son. 8.—At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Harris, of a Son. 18.—The Lady of Capt. J. Mellor, of a Son. 18.—At Bangalore, the lady of

Capt. E. Francklyn, of a Son (who died.) 21.—The wife of Mr. E. Jones, of a daughter.—Mrs. King, of a daughter. The Lady of Lieut. J. Merritt, of a daughter. 22.—The wife of Serj. W. Bennett, of a daughter. 22.—Mrs. E. C. Griffiths, of a daughter. 26.—At Luz, the lady of E. S. Sam, Esq. of a daughter. 27.—At Secunderabad, the lady of Cap. W. Watkins, of a daughter, (who died.) 28.—At Nellore, Mrs. C. Summers, of a daughter. 1st July.—The lady of T. Oakes, Esq. of a daughter.—At Rajahmundry, the lady of Capt. J. Garnault, of a daughter.—At Berhampore, the wife of Mr. J. D. Lavale, of a daughter.—The lady of Capt. John Smith, of a Son. 4th.—At Belgaum, the lady of the Rev. I. Taylor, of a daughter. 6th.—At Bangalore, the wife of Mr. H. Foster, of a Son. 7th.—At Bellary, the lady of Major C. Warren, H. M. 55th Foot, of a Son, (still born.) 8.—The wife of Serj. W. Taylor, of a Son. 12th.—At Muktul, the lady of Capt. Raynsford, of a Son. 18th.—The lady of Lieut. C. Mackenzie, of a daughter. 14th.—At Poonamallee, the wife of Apothecary, H. Hall, of a daughter. The lady of I. Hall, Esq. of a Son. The Lady of A. Robertson, Esq. C. S. of a Son.—At Secunderabad, the wife of Qr. Mr. W. Doyle, of a son.—At Shikarpoor, the wife of Serj. Major R. Ward, of a daughter. 19.—At Trichinopoly, the lady of H. Dickinson, Esq. of a daughter. 19.—The wife of Conductor Fox, of a daughter. 20.—At Secunderabad, the lady of G. Pearce, Esq. M. D. of a Son. 6th Aug. Mrs. H. Briggs, of a son. 8th.—At Tellicherry, Mrs. E. Schmidt, of a son. 10th.—The lady of T. G. Taylor, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS—24th Sep. 1833. Lieut. W. Wyndham, 7 reg. L. C.—3rd April, 34, at Somanabpett, Ensign C. D. Babington, 31st reg. N. I.—At ditto, Ensign J. Robertson, 9th reg. N. I. 10th.—At Persawakum, Mrs. A. I. Renn. 15th.—At Moulmein, Georgiana, wife of Corporal T. Brazier. 24th.—At Cuddalore, Mr. N. L. H. Macleod, late Lieut. on the Pension Establ. 27th.—At Kampsee, Lieut. C. Measiter, 22d reg. N. I. 29th.—At Trichinopoly, Virginia, daughter of Mr. D. Isaac. 3rd May.—At Cannanore, Ass. Surg. G. Lubben, 51st reg. N. I. 5th.—At Secunderabad, Susan, infant daughter of the late Lieut. R. T. Cox. 12th.—At Trichinopoly, Henry, Son of Mr. D. Isaac. 25th.—Rt. Cathcart, Esq. C. S. 31st.—Capt. James Currie, formerly of H. M. 69th reg.

Home Intelligence.

THE INDIAN ARMY.—Rumours have been in circulation in the leading Indian circles at the west end since the change of Ministry, that the present government is more disposed than when last in power, to do justice to the Indian Army in some few instances. We must say that the dogged manner in which Mr. Grant neglected all those leading grievances, has left a rich field for Lord Ellenborough and the Duke to work in to recover that Indian military popularity, which, had they made themselves masters of it when last in power, might have caused their return to office to be more cordially hailed than it has been, by the thousands of families now having connexions in the Indian services. It is not impossible, that the unexpected return to power, ere the Whigs had redressed a single grievance, may make them seize the opportunity of conceding a few points for popularity's sake generally among home Indians. The immediate rumoured concessions consist of the nomination of two Aide-de-Camps to the king from the army of each Presidency, and a general officer's brevet, to consist of no inconsiderable extent. May it prove, we say, more than rumour; but knowing the past, we fear the Indian services must not now expect scarce more justice than they have before had either from king, horse-guards, control board, or even Leadenhall Street, unless they can by union and combination, make themselves felt to be, what they in truth are, an extensive, powerful, and influential body.

The following Advertisement appears in the Times of the 21th Nov.—East India House, 26th Dec. 1834.—A green velvet bag, sealed and addressed to the "Secretary, East India House, London," containing three hundred pounds, in sovereigns and half-sovereigns was received on 24th instant. (Signed) P. AUSA, Secy.

Parliamentary Agent.—Mr. John Crawford, of Wilton Crescent, having resigned the office of Parliamentary Agent in England, to the East Indian Petition Committees of Calcutta and Madras, Mr. Robert Alexander has been appointed to succeed him.

ON DRY.—"Listeners, they say,"—but despite of this old adage, we could not shut our ears against the following: A few evenings since at the house of the most splendid star of the *Hauton*,—"My dear Lady Caroline, it is impossible to

express the delight I felt at seeing your amiable daughter again as one of the bright attractions of the fashionable world after the effects of travelling in the late blisterous weather, which I bear left her complexion so totally deranged as almost to have deprived us of her for ages."—'Tis too true, was the reply, her fair countenance was totally denuded of all its loveliness, but a noble friend of mine, (and a friend, indeed, her ladyship proved) so panegyricised Rowland's Kæcydon, that I determined she should try it, and in a very short time her features resumed that beautiful bloom of health so much admired; I shall therefore recommend it at home and abroad as the most elegant present that can be made at Christmas and the New Year, not only as a valuable adjunct, but the most essential article at every lady's toilette.

We strongly recommend Dr. Wright's celebrated *Pearl Ointment* as an invaluable remedy for sprains, bruises, scurvy, scrofula, &c. &c.; in fact too much cannot be said in its praise. Families and persons going to the East or West Indies should never be without it.

At this season of the year, when coughs and colds are so prevalent, with great satisfaction (having tried them) we can safely say in very obstinate cases, Lowden's *Cough Pills*, have effected a perfect cure.

New Governor-General.—The Right Honourable Lord Heytesbury, G. C. B., has been appointed to succeed Lord Bentick as Governor-General of India, His Lordship will be accompanied by Lady Heytesbury and his daughter, the Honourable Miss A'Court. The Baron's eldest son, the Honourable W. H. A. A'Court, has taken the name of Holmes, on the occasion of his marriage with the heiress of the late Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes. As Lord Heytesbury is not a military man, there will be a new Commander-in-Chief, who is announced to be Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Fane, brother to the late Mrs. Arbuthnot, the favourite of the late king. Lord Heytesbury, formerly Sir William A'Court, was created a Peer in 1828.

Dr. Battie's Jambonade.—This delicious and highly seasoned preparation of Ham forms a superior substitute for butter, particularly on ship board, in the long voyages to and from India, and while travelling in that country, where

Home Intelligence.

fresh butter is not to be had, its gelish is not to be equalled.

Military Appointments, Promotions, Exchanges, &c. in the King's Army serving in India and the Colonies

War Office, 28th Nov.—1st reg. L. D. Cornet G. I. Hubbard to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Knox whose promotion has been cancelled. T. Gells, gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Bates who retires—21st foot, Lieut. Hon. G. H. Cavendish from h. p. unattached to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Johnston promoted—75th foot, Ensign F. R. Phayre to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Hutcheon promoted in the 55th reg.—Gent. Cadet P. I. Bathurst from the Royal Mil. College to be Ensign, 5th Dec.—99th foot, Lieut. W. T. Wodehouse, from 28th reg. to be Lieut. vice Campbell who exchanges, 12th Dec.—13th L. D. Cornet E. R. Read to be Cornet by purchase, vice Heneage, who retires; H. Hamilton, gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Read—21st foot 2nd Lieut. M. Mc'Gregor to be 1st Lieut. by purchase, vice Cavendish who retires; A. Andrews, gent. to be 2nd Lieut. by purchase—38th foot, Capt. W. Campbell from 62nd reg. foot, to be Captain, vice O'Brien, who exchanges, dated 11th June 1831—41st foot, Capt. A. Hook from half pay of the Royal York Rangers to be Captain, vice T. Vincent, who exchanges—62nd foot, Capt. G. B. O'Brien from 38th foot, to be Captain, vice Campbell, who exchanges, dated 11th June 1831—10th Dec. 3rd foot, Ensign B. Sayer from half pay of 31st foot to be Ensign without purchase, vice Montgomery cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial—9th foot, Lieut. J. Donnelly to be Adjutant, vice Creagh, who resigns the Adjutancy only—13th foot, Paymaster H. Carew from 17th reg. foot, to be Paymaster, vice Grimes appointed to a recruiting district—17th foot, Lieut. J. Darley to be Captain by purchase, vice Moffatt, who retires; Ensign J. Erskine to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Dalley; S. H. Corry, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Erskine—29th foot, Lieut. H. Cusby from 1st reg. of Dragoon Guards to be Lieutenant, vice Turner, who exchanges—31st foot, Ensign C. Forrest from 36th reg. foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Beatty, *dec.*—40th foot, Staff Assist. Surg. H. Hadley, M. D. to be Assist. Surgeon, vice Archibald, *dec.*—45th foot, Ensign G. E. Darby to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Rose, *dec.*; gent. cadet T. B. Crawley from Royal Mil. College to be En-

sign, vice Darby—49th foot, Ensign G. E. Barclay to be Lieut. by purchase, vice J. R. Hart who retires; A. R. Shakespear gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Bartley—Brevet Capt. A. Hook of 41st foot to be Major in the Army.—26 Dec.—16th L. D. Cornet C. W. Reynolds to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Wardroper *dec.* Cornet D. Inverarity to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Reynolds whose promotion by purchase has not taken place; Cornet J. W. Melville from h. p. to be Cornet, vice Inverarity—2nd foot Lt. Gen. Sir J. Kempt, G. C. B. from 49th foot to be Col., vice Keppel, *dec.* 16th foot Ensign J. Henderson to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Mc'Grath, *dec.* S. Lawson gent. to be Ensign, vice Henderson—28th foot, W. B. Park gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Bernard *dec.*—40th foot Lt. Gen. Sir G. Cooke K. C. B. from 77th foot, to be Colonel, vice Kempt appointed to 2nd foot, 49th foot, Ensign C. A. Sinclair to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Sutton, *dec.* L. G. H. Maclean gent. to be Ensign, vice Sinclair.—63rd foot, Ensign W. B. Fairtlough to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Dexter *dec.* Ensign E. S. Cassan from h. p. of 1st foot, to be Ensign, vice Fairtlough Brevet.—Capt. F. R. Chesney of the Royal Artillery, to have the local rank of Colonel during his employment on a particular service in Asia.

Arrival of Ships.—Dec. 1, Cowes, Alexander, Macleachlan, Manilla, 22nd Sep.—2nd, Gravesend, Post Boy, Tongood, Cape, 19th Do.—Ditto, Downs, Bolton, Fremlin, Bengal, 8th May—3rd, Bristol, Concofia, Blackaller, Cape, 20th Sep.—Ditto, Dartmouth, Rhocuen, Pensecht, Batavia, 2nd August—4th, Brighton, Alfred, Tapley, Madras, 10th June—Ditto, Liverpool, Wm. Turner, Leich, Bombay, 5th July—Ditto Falmouth, Pyramus, Weller, China, 28th April—5th, Liverpool, Ranger, Smith, Bombay, 8th Aug.—Ditto, Gravesend, Cognac Packet, Spittal, N. So. Wales, 30th June—8th, Liverpool, Herculean, King, Bengal, 9th July—Ditto, Ditto Indus, Haggart, Ditto, 9th Ditto—Ditto, Ditto, Oriental, Fidler, Bombay, 19th Ditto—Ditto, Ditto, Minerva, Ritchie, Ditto, 26th Ditto—Ditto, Downs, Broughty Castle, Ryley, Cape, 21st Sep.—Ditto, Hastings, Claudine, Walker, Madras, 27th July—Ditto, Downs, Thos. Suook, Plummer, Cape, 3rd Oct.—Ditto Amsterdam, De Cock, ——— Batavia, ——— 9th, Downs Howard, Sparke, Cape, 8th Oct.—Ditto, Liverpool, Duchess of Clarence, Roons, China, ——— 10th, Ditto, Hindoo, Askew, Bengal,

— 10th, Deal, Westmoreland, Bridgstock, Bengal; 23 July—Ditto, Ditto, Bussorah Merchant, Moncrieff, 19 June—Ditto, Portsmouth, William, Clark, Bombay, 2 Aug.—Ditto, Dover, Lady East, Strachan, Batavia, 4 Aug.—11th, Liverpool, Bombay Packet, Garnock, Bombay, 7 July—12th Downs, Maria, Miller, Singapore, 15 Ditto—13th, Portsmouth, Sesostria, Yates, Madras, 19 Aug—Ditto, Plymouth, Madeline, Hamilton, China, 25 June—15th, Liverpool, Winscales, Fisher, Bengal, 27 July—Ditto, Penzance, Eldon, Mac Alpine, N. S. Wales, 31 Ditto—Ditto, Liverpool, Clarinda, Austrim, Mauritius, 18 Sep.—Cork, Oshello, Leggett, Batavia, 10 Aug.—Ditto, Torbay, Gezusters, Ingerman, Ditto, —Ditto, Penzance, Anger, Janson, Ditto, — 18th, Liverpool, John Taylor, Crawford, Bombay, 17 Aug.—19th, Bristol, Pearl, Sanders, Mauritius, 17 Sep.—20th, I. O. W. Justice, Ingerman, Batavia, 19 Aug.—29th, Falmouth, Beltona, Roluffs, Ditto, 10th Oct.—Jan 5; Plymouth, Mount Stuart, Elphinstone, Richardson, Bengal, Oct. 15th; Ditto, James Harris, Pearson, New South Wales, July 23; 12th, Portsmouth, Royal George, Wilson, Bengal, June 21; Penzance, Columbia, Ware, Singapore, Ditto, Dec. 2; 13th, Jean Wilson, Banks, Mauritius, September 23; Downs, Mary Ann, Mallons, Cape, Ditto, 7; 11th, Easthorn, Parmelia, Gilbert, Singapore, Aug. 8; Lpool, Patriot, King, Clank, Bengal, Sep. 5; Downs, Fanny, Drummond, Mauritius, Ditto, 4; Lpool, Huddersfield, Noaks, Bombay, August 23; Ditto, Blakely, Jackson, Mauritius, Oct. 4; Ditto, Ripley, Lloyd, Bengal, Aug 10; Portsmouth, Justina, —, Batavia, —; Ditto, Urania, Dunn, Cape, Oct. 5; 15th, Lewes, Jean Brown, Dunlop, Singapore, Sep. 6; Lpool, Allerton, Gill, Bengal, Aug. 21; Ditto, Frankland, Edwards, Ditto, Sep. 2; Gravesend, Magnet Collins, Cape, Oct. 14; Cowes, Christian Bernardina, Stroup, Batavia, Aug. 21; 16th, Falmouth, Doncaster, Pritchard, Mauritius, Sep. 20; 17th, Downs, General Hewitt, — Bengal, June 20; Lpool, Perseverance, Gibson, Canton, Ditto, 28; Falmouth, Vectis, Parsons, Mauritius, October 13; 11th, New Romney, Urow Marni, Nookeh, Batavia, Sep. 25; Downs, Lady Louisa, Bangon, Whaling, Oct. 1; 19th, Gravesend, Sussex, Barney, South Seas; Ditto, Manchester, Lewis, Mauritius, Oct. 23; Deal, Caroline, M'Donogh, ditto, Sep. 23; Gravesend, Ceres, Blimpud, ditto, Sep. 13; Deal, Horten-

sla, Read, Singapore, Aug. 25; Downs, Hardings, Thorston, Mauritius, Sep. 20; Ditto, Catherine, Walford, Cape, Nov. 6; 21st, Liverpool, Alexander Robertson, Black, Batavia, Sep. 10; Ditto, Mary Ann, Webb, Viner, Bengal, Sep. 8; Ditto, Spartan, Webb, ditto—Coves, Princess, Grey, Batavia, Sep. 11; 24th, Portsmouth, Royal William, Ireland, Madras, Oct. 4; 26th, Margate, Ekham, Turner, Cape, Nov. 26th; Liverpool, Mary Bibby, Neale, Bombay, July; Bristol, Sybella, Cundy, Mauritius, Nov. 20; 27th, Portsmouth, Swiftsure, Wild, Cape, Dec. 1; Lpool, George Canning, Henry, Mauritius, Ditto, Lpool, Margaret, Taylor, Cape, Nov. 15; Ditto, Halfour, Bre, Bombay, Sep. 16; 28th, Cowes, Palnure, Seow, Batavia, Ditto, 22.

Departures of Ships.—Dec. 10th, Portsmouth, Statesman, Quiller, N. S. Wales—Downs, Cacique, Pullam, St. Helena—Ditto, Ditto, Aethusa, June, N. S. Wales—13th, Plymouth, Lady Nugent, Fawcett, Ditto—Ditto, Liverpool, Rencoolen, Brown, Batavia and China—Ditto, Ditto, May, Penzance, Bombay—14th, Ditto, Fresh, Boush, N. S. Wales—Ditto, Ditto, Batchelor, Miller, Ditto—15th, Downs, Ann, Ascough, Ditto—Ditto, Liverpool, Columbin, Patterson, Bombay—17th, Ditto, Courier, Davidson, Cape—18th, Downs, Henry, Bunney, Ditto—21st, Cork, Neva, Peck, N. S. Wales—23rd, Liverpool, Euclis, Smith, Bombay—Ditto, Cowes, Brockline, Pearce, Manila and China, Ditto, Portsmouth, Scobleby Castle, Sandys, Bombay, Madras and Ditto—24th, Ditto, Strath Edm., Chesape, Madras and Bengal Ditto, Emma Eugenia, Milbank, N. S. Wales, Ditto, Claremont, Stevens, Bengal, Ditto, Emily, Smith, Cape, Jan. 1 Downs Spence, Hadlie, Hobart Town; Ditto, Emma Eugenia, Milbank, N. S. Wales; Liverpool, Clawn, Cowman, Bombay; 27th, Greenock, Tamerlane, McKellar, Bengal; Clyde, Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Small, Bombay; 12th, Liverpool, William Turner, Leitch, Ditto; 13th, Ditto, Ann Lowkerby, Johnson, Bengal; Ditto, Heyworth, Pritchard, Cape; Plymouth, Edinburgh, Marshall, Bombay and China; 14th, Ditto, Ranger, Smith, Bombay; 15th, Ditto, Maria, Burton, Algon Bay and Cape; Liverpool, John Taylor, Crawford, Bombay; Ditto, Aliquis, M'Fie, Ditto; Downs, Olive Branch, Shirling, Cape; 20th, Ditto, Norwalk, Coffin, Laureston; Portsmouth, Severn, Braithwaite, Madras and Bengal; Ditto, Claudine, Leathorn,

Cape and Madras: Downs, (Pillage George, Creed, Cape; Liverpool, Warwick, Gibson, Bengal; Greenock, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Thompson, Bombay; 21st, Liverpool, Emma, Pickett, Bengal; Ditto, intrinsic, Bolton, Ditto; 32nd, Portsmouth, Hero, Dawson, N. 3. Wales; 25th, Ditto, General Kydd, Apin, Madras, Bengal, and China; Downs, Morning Star, Linton, Ceylon; Ditto, Louisa, MacCutecheon, Mauritius; 27th, Liverpool, Fanny, Anderson, Batavia, and Singapore; Downs, Lavinia, Cain, Launceston.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.—*Per Bolton from Bengal.*—Mrs. Thompson and 2 Children; Mrs. Ekins; Miss Reddish; Lieut. Ekins; Lieut. Southall, H. M. 38th reg.; Dr. Spry; 6 Children; Mrs. Halhed and 2 Children; N. Hudson, Esq.; R. Walpole, Esq. C. S.; 8 Servants; Mrs. McGeorge, died at Sea. *Per Claudia from Madras.*—Mrs. Clulow and 3 Children; Misses Huddleston; J. Clulow, Esq. C. S.; Colonel Oliver; Major Hamilton; Capt. Reed, H. M. 45th reg.; Capt. Moore; Capt. Bankier; Lieut. Cottrill; L. Patch; Lt. Kerr; Cornet Studdy; Dr. J. Quin died at Sea 12th Aug.; Mr. Carrol. *From the Cape.*—Mrs. Huddleston and Child; Mr. Graham; 2 Invalids from St. Helena; 2 Master Dovetons from Ditto. *Per Oriental from Bombay.*—Mrs. Kemball and Child; Mrs. Jackson and 2 Children; Lieut. Col. H. G. White, Artillery; Capt. Jackson; J. E. Howard, Esq.; Mr. F. Stauley; 2 Misses Andersons; 3 Servants. *Per Mount Stuart Elphinstone from Bengal.*—Mrs. Watson and 5 Children; Lieut. and Mrs. Cornish; Mrs. S. A. Lyon and Child; A. Scapee, Esq.; Capt. Paterson; Capt. Miles; Capt. Witham; Lieut. Rogers; Lieut. Hay; Major Purris and 2 Children. —Major Pattle and Dr. McIntyre, for Cape. *Per Sesostris from Madras.*—Mrs. Halliwell and Child; Mrs. Marshall and Child; Mrs. Davis; Mrs. Hands and 2 Children; Major Waterford, H. M. 49th reg.; Rev. Mr. Halliwell; Capt. Barry; Capt. Taylor; Capt. Fladgate; Surg. Adam; Lieut. Hamilton; Lieut. Beever; Lieut. Davis; Lieut. Gamm; Lieut. Newsam; Lieut. Gray; Lieut. Garrow; Lieut. Morgall; Mrs. Shaton and 6 servants; Miss Watson; Mrs. Dickson and 3 Children; Master Davis died at Sea, 2nd Sept. *Per Burness Merchants from Bengal.*—Mr. and Mrs. Walters and 3 Children; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander; Mr. Smith; F. C. Hyton, Esq. 20th regiment; 14 Native Servants; Mr. Backhouse;

Mr. Miller died at Sea, 14th August. *Per General Hewitt from Bengal.*—Colonel and Mrs. Hunter; Mrs. Pringle; Lieutenant Webster; Lieutenant Stevens; two Children; four Servants. *Per John Mc Lellan from Bengal.*—Mrs. Duff and child; Mrs. Macfarlane; Mrs. Sandemann; Rev. Mr. Duff; Mr. Grove; Lieut. Sandemann; 3 children and 2 servants; Mrs. Bleus, died at sea. *Per Aurora.*—Professor Withers, of Bishop's College; Dr. Grimes, for Cape. *Per Doncaster from Maritius.*—Capt. Vicars, Royal Engineers; Capt. Manning. *Per Princess from Manila.*—Geo. Marshall, Esq.; Mr. Wilson. *Per Royal William from Madras.*—Mrs. Col. Parker; Mrs. Newlyn; Mrs. William and child; Mrs. Campbell and 3 children; Colonel Parke; Major Briggs; Capt. Smith; Capt. Kirkens; Lieut. Rochford; Lieut. Burns; Lieut. Williams; Lieut. Core; Lieut. M'Leod; Lieut. Rickards; Ensign Dairymple; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Grant; Dr. Wright; Dr. Bell; 2 female servants. *Per Talleyfield from Madras.*—Capt. Rowlandson; Capt. Cumberland; Capt. L. Macqueen; Capt. Locke; Dr. Kinross; Ensign Tyler; Ensign Marshall, Capt. Gibbon. *Per Seppings from Ceylon.*—Col. Muller; Mrs. Muller; Mrs. Champion; Mrs. Servante; 4 children, 3 servants, and 1 soldier.

MARRIAGES. September 29, at Trinidad, Lieut. R. Stansfield, H. M. 19th Foot, to Hannah Letitia, daughter of L. F. C. Johnston, Esq. one of H. M. Judges at Trinidad—October 2, at Barbados, the Hon. J. A. Holden, Member of Council, to Sophia Susanna, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Bush—Nov. 25, at Tweedmouth, Major Orans, Bombay Army, to Jenny, 3rd daughter of John Robertson, Esq. of Tweedmouth—Dec. 1, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Major Dyce, Madras Army, to Jane Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Maclellan—5th, at St. Marylebone Church, Alexander Crowe, Esq. late of the East India Company's Service, to Matilda Emmeline, 3rd daughter of P. Trezvant, Esq. of Regent's Park—18th, at Budock, Capt. Dankin E. I. C. Service to Susan Noel, daughter of the late J. Edwards of Portreath—3rd Jan. Croydon, Mr. J. Macrone of St. James's Sq. to Adeline, 2nd daughter of J. Bordwine, Esq. of Military College, Addiscombe—5th, at Paris, John Kerbey, Esq., Madras, Medical Service, to Emily, 2nd daughter of Captain Holman, R. N. 15th Dec. the wife of Mr. T. R. Clarke of the India House, of a son.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction, and with the proudest emotions of gratitude, that the proprietors and original inventors of the Macassar Oil presume to offer their Annual tribute of thanks to a liberal and enlightened public, for the unprecedented and munificent patronage with which they have been honoured.

Many years have elapsed since the Macassar Oil was first introduced to the notice of the public; and each revolving year has produced renewed testimonials of its pre-eminent virtues; and its increasing popularity has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors. Its celebrity has extended throughout Europe and to the most distant regions of the Globe.

It can excite little surprise, that an article so highly appreciated by the public, should be fraudulently imitated; but the proprietors of the Original Macassar Oil, are happy to state, that every attempt to injure or curtail the sale of that article has proved abortive, owing to the discernment and liberal conduct of a generous public, actuated by enlightened principles of justice and equity.

Messrs. Rowland and Son cannot close this address, without, again, making their grateful acknowledgements for the favours conferred upon them, and humbly soliciting a continuation of that patronage with which they have been so highly honoured.

To the Ladies.

BY ONE WHO HAS BENEFITED BY SIMILAR ADVICE.

Observe the circling year! how unperceiv'd
Her season's change! and yet we are decid'd
By aged Autumn to brave the Winter's storm,
And all the shocks that assail the Female form.

Surely, then, 'tis the sage's skilful part,
To exert his knowledge, and shew his art,
Ere the first frost has touch'd the face,
And despoil'd it of all its wonted grace.

But *how?*—an aged seer in stern anger cries,
Contend 'gainst earth's noxious vapours and the skies!
The seasons are rul'd with providential care,
Nor is lovely woman without her share!

First, then, ere the tender skill sustains
The rude shock of blustering winds and rain,
To protect its native tinge and glow divine,
Use ROWLAND'S KALYDON in befitting time.
'Twill relieve the smart and irritating sensation,
Which banishes Health and Pleasures contemplation.

Nor should the Hair be carelessly neglected,
But the choicest treasure known selected,
To preserve its graceful curl and glossy hue,
From the rude attacks of Winter's crew;
Fly, then, with joy to ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,
Which proudly rivals all our Indian spoil.

A. H.

the following:—

To Messrs. C. & A. OLDRIDGE, 1, Wellington Street, Strand, London.

SIRS, I take the liberty of addressing my thanks to you for the great benefit received by my daughter from the application of your truly valuable **BALM OF COLUMBIA**. The hair of my youngest girl completely came off different parts of the head, and there was also a total loss of hair from the eyebrows. She was induced, at the instance of a friend, to try your Balm, and after using two bottles, the effects were most surprising, for in a very short space of time the hair grew in a regular healthy state. I think it but justice to yourselves and the public to add my testimony of the virtues of your truly invaluable Balm, and you have my full permission to give this letter that publicity which you think proper.

I am, yours &c. (Signed) **HENRY HAWKES.**

Pen-street, Boston, Lincolnshire, June, 1, 1880.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM prevents the hair from turning grey, and the first application makes it curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling off. Abundance of Certificates of the first respectability are shown by the Proprietors, C. and A. Oldridge, 1, Wellington Street, Strand, where the Balm is Sold, and by all respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Price 3s. 6d., 6s and 12s. per Bottle.

N.B. The public are requested to be on their guard against Counterfeits; ask for **OLDRIDGE'S BALM, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON.**

REGENT STREET WINE ESTABLISHMENT.

PER DOZEN.			
Port from the pipe	24s	30s	
Ditto 2 and 4 years in bottle	35s	42s	
Ditto 6 and 8 years in bottle	48s	54s	
Cherry, pale and brown	24s	30s	
Ditto, old in bottle	35s	42s	
Ditto, old East India	48s	54s	
Dadeira, direct	30s	36s	
Ditto, old West India	42s	48s	
Ditto, old East India	48s	54s	
Saxara, a good dinner Wine	35s	42s	
Varana	31s	37s	
Lisbon	25s	31s	
Vin de Bordeaux	30s	36s	
Good Claret (St. Julien)	36s	42s	
Ditto (La Rose)	60s	72s	
Ditto (Margaux and Lafite)	72s	84s	
Sparkling Champagne	54s	66s	
Ditto (4th qualities)	72s	84s	
Sauternes and Barsac	42s	60s	
Sparkling Burgundy	54s	66s	
Old Hocks	42s	54s	
Moselle	42s	48s	
Bucellas	36s	42s	
White port and R.I. cherry, very old	72s		
PER QUARTER CASE.			
Port	15s	18s	21s
Cherry	15s	18s	21s
Madeira	15s	18s	21s
Victoria and Teneriffe	15s	18s	21s
Claret (per Hhd)	30s	36s	42s
Marsala	10s	11s	12s
Marsala	10s	11s	12s
Cape Madeira	8s	10s	
Cape Lisbon	10s		
Cape, Port, or Pontac	10s		

READY MONEY ONLY.

CRAWFORD & CO. 101, Regent Street.

LIFE PRESERVED AND HEALTH SECURED

By means of Wright's Domestic Instrument for Relieving Confinement of the Bowels.—The above instrument is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for constiveness, bilious head-aches, and indigestion. The extraordinary remedy is brought into a regular and healthy state by means of a small water only, which is quite sufficient to remove all obstruction. When the instrument is used in its proper manner, it is a guarantee that invalids and females may use it with perfect safety. Wright's Domestic Instrument is a self-acting, self-regulating, and self-adjusting instrument, and is the only one of its kind in the world. It is sold by all the principal Medical Stores in London, and by all the principal Medical Stores in the provinces, and by all the principal Medical Stores in the colonies. It is sold by all the principal Medical Stores in the colonies, and by all the principal Medical Stores in the colonies.

Continued desires of having a good and healthy skin, and a good and healthy complexion, are earnestly recommended by the Medical Profession. These desires are not only recommended by the Medical Profession, but they are also recommended by the public. The public are recommended to use Wright's Domestic Instrument, as it is a self-acting, self-regulating, and self-adjusting instrument, and is the only one of its kind in the world. It is sold by all the principal Medical Stores in London, and by all the principal Medical Stores in the provinces, and by all the principal Medical Stores in the colonies. It is sold by all the principal Medical Stores in the colonies, and by all the principal Medical Stores in the colonies.

the following :

Silver Plate.

To Messrs. **Levyson, Goldsmith, and the Hall-Mark warranted genuine.**

THE TRADE, established 1820, continues to supply the Nobility, Gentry, &c., at his Warehouse, 5, New Broad-street, City, at the received prices.—The best wrought Silver Spoons and Forks, at 7s. 1d. per pair; ditto Tea and Coffee Services, from 8s. to 10s. **BAL** Fine Dead Gold and Neck Watch Chains and Guards, from 4l. 4s. per pair; 14s. per oz.; the above includes Gold, Silver, and Workmanship; every other article in the above branches equally low. A Discount of Twenty per Cent. allowed on Plated Articles, for Cash. Town made Cutlery and Plated Wares suited to the East and West Indies. Silver Hunting Watches, Engine Turned, at 3l. 8s. each; ditto ditto, Double Bottom, open Face, Seconds and Jewelled, 3l. 15s. Warranted. **Plated, Diamonds, and Pearls Bought.**

N. B. His Warehouse is near the Excise Office, in New Broad-street, and from his being a long Resident in India, he is fully acquainted with all articles of Plate, Plated Wares and Jewellery suitable for that Climate.

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS.

For HEALTH and LONGEVITY. An eminent Medical Writer has remarked, and experience has proved the fact beyond dispute, that those who are attentive to keeping the Stomach and Bowels in proper order, preserve Health, prevent Disease, and generally attain robust, cheerful and healthy Old Age.—for that truly desirable purpose **STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS** are particularly adapted, being prepared with the **SULPHATE OF QUININE**, and the most Choice Stomachic and Aperient Drugs of the *Materia Medica*. They have in all cases proved superior to every other medicine in the cure of stomach and liver Complaints, indigestion, loss of appetite, sensation of fulness, pain and oppression after meals, habitual costiveness, flatulence, shortness of breath, stomachic coughs, spasms, worms, and fits in children and grown persons (and all disorders incident to the stomach and bowels). They are truly efficacious in the cure of colds, agues, asthma, rheumatism, gout, jaundice, dropsy, and gravel, and an excellent restorative after any excess, or too free indulgence at table, as they gently cleanse the bowels, strengthen the stomach, sweeten the breath, cheer the spirits, brace the nerves, induce a healthy action of the liver, improve digestion, and invigorate the whole constitution. Females who value good health, and personal appearance should never be without them, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, sallowness, &c., and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance. Persons of a plethoric habit who are subject to head-ache, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, ringing noise in the ears, which indicate too great a flow of blood to the head, should be particular to take them frequently. They are so mild and gentle in their action that children and persons of all ages may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet. Many healthy aged individuals, some of one hundred years and upwards, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age, retaining, in a surprising degree, all the energy, vigour, vivacity, and cheerfulness of their youthful days. They should be kept in every family as a remedy in case of sudden illness, for by their prompt administration, cholera-morbus, cramps, spasms, fevers, apoplexy, and other complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. Numerous patients, whose cases had been considered hopeless, have been restored to sound health by them. This can be proved by the testimony of thousands, and shewn by letters from numerous patients who have benefitted by their unrivalled efficacy. To describe all their excellent properties, and the cures they have performed, would fill volumes and exceed credibility; in fact there is scarcely any disease to which the human frame is subject that they will not either prevent or cure, and none in which they can possibly do harm.

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50	1	19 11	2	2 0	2	4 2	2	5 3	3	9 8	3	15 1
55	2	7 8	2	10 4	2	13 2	2	16 3	4	1 7	4	7 9
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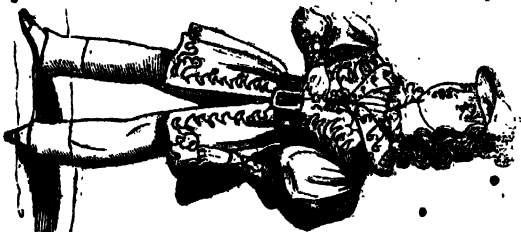
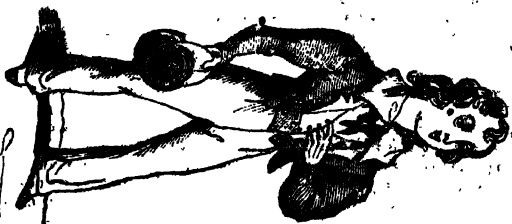
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EAST INDIA & COLONIAL Magazine

MARCH, 1835.

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THE
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.

THE NEW COMMONS'.

EVENTS have transpired with rapidity. Since our last, Parliament has assembled; triumph to the liberties of the country has ensued from the choice made in the nomination of Speaker; the Sovereign in person has opened the Session in a Speech,—such a speech as is usually the speech of a British Sovereign; an Address in eulogy of that speech has been proposed and passed by the Lords; and the Commons' have deliberated upon the Address, and moreover an amendment to the Address, but which has not yet received its honorable decision. Thus, events which had proceeded with such rapidity, have been brought for a moment to a pause. Twice, on the question of the amendment, has the house adjourned; already has the Tory faction, through its Representative—the Prime Minister, attempted an array of strength, but the strength of any *faction* will avail little with England now, the might of her freedom is upon her, and the Tories, if success have indeed crowned their efforts, still are the predestined victims of defeat; yes, at least of ultimate, and then of everlasting defeat! They dissolved one parliament, and convened another, but let them tell whether their first struggle has not been defeat—their first conflict the earnest of certain and irretrievable overthrow? Never, at any era, was a dissolution so well suited to prove, what the Tories should have been so vigilant in guarding from proof—the strength of parties. An analysis of the House demonstrates this,—demonstrates it beyond all power of artifice to disguise or of sophism to render less palpable, and while exultingly it may be affirmed, Reform has on its side a majority of *a hundred and thirty-three*, and Toryism—even deducting from this majority and according to it the *fifty-one* non-descript expectants—to mark its decline, is in a minority of *eighty-two*—surely on the part of patriotism apprehension may yield to mitigation, and in the prospect of a return of public prosperity, confidence dilate till it flow in its happiest

channels. The lists of the House of Commons attest broadly, with as much accuracy as such means can attest, its abstractedly Reform character. That the nation should be disappointed in its Delegates is no fair ground as yet to stand upon, and the new Commons' proving what the nation calculates and the lists confirm, Toryism *must* perish for it is *impossible* it should live against such fearful odds. On a careful examination of the lists, it will be found that the numerical force of the friends of Ministers in the House is 237, while opponents present a phalanx of *three hundred and seventy*! Seeing this, is it practicable the present cabinet can carry on the Government? True, through bribery, craft, cunning, all the influence of gold and all the arts of corruption; the Tories have contrived to gain an accession to their old force of sixty-seven; true, in the present parliament they muster eighty-seven new coadjutors, but the influence of these to the number of twenty is *directly* neutralised by an accession of as many new coadjutors to the Radical ranks.* Besides, the Whigs are *out*, so that the returns designating reformers are composed actually of such—not of trimmers, as such men as Brougham, Spankie, Horne, or Godson, properly so are called, but of “right men and true,” such as the country may rely on, and the Tories dread fifty-one members, unfortunately are pretty generally looked upon, and classed under the nomenclature of doubtful; but even granting these to the Tory faction, yet its numbers will not range higher than we have stated, and still will it be in a minority of *eighty-two*! Here, then, is a triumphant order of things, an order of things glorious beyond example, because founded on proof so utterly incontrovertible. As a matter of the coolest assertion the existing Government *in limine* is defeated, and now then is seen what a bauble is Royal prerogative! But there is another point of view in which the fallen power of the Tories most unequivocally displays itself. Not only in the body of delegates themselves, is Reform in an overwhelming majority, but to inquire farther into the question, and ascertain the numbers of the Constituencies which returned them, is at once to place it out of any power of doubt. And it is here, in fact, resides the strength of the victory; for the principle, whether love of Toryism or love of Reform, by which the country is influenced, must in this be exposed, and this then is the test of the national feeling. And, trying the strength of Toryism by

* The new members admitted include a total of 184; viz. 139 English; 13 Scotch; 32 Irish.

this test, we shall see how signally it is wanting; for taking the cities and boroughs of England, we find that the number of votes extended to Reform is 2,231,000; while those, by every species of dishonesty given to Toryism, are not more than 166,000. Turning to the counties, the same triumph presents itself, for on the side of the Reformers is a Constituency of 5,518,000. The Tories have nothing like this to show; but even in the counties, where their power might be supposed to preponderate, and giving them even the benefit of the doubtful gentry. Their united Constituencies amount to no more than 3,714,000, or *two millions* minus the side of Reform! Hence, if even Great Britain assumed a position that was worthy of her, she has done so on the present occasion. For the men chosen by the Sovereign to conduct the Government she has shown her utter contempt; and while this sentiment to the full manifests itself *without* the walls of the House, the operations *within* give to it the strongest confirmation, and Mr. Abercromby's nomination cannot be looked upon but as the widest expression of this feeling that could ensue. In this instance, the victory of the Reformers must be pronounced absolute; for the tool and, we may say, victim of the Tories, although supported by the votes of personal friends as well as public partizans could not succeed; and the majority of ten, by whom he has been driven into ignominious banishment is deserving of immortal record.* From the moment in which the choice of a Speaker was made, the position of the Reform party was decided. It is impossible to suppose they would abandon it, or not abandoning, fail to appreciate it. The next step of course, is the Address to the throne. Of the Amendment, which is proposed, we abstain for the present from advancing any opinion; there can be no doubt of the point being carried, and the only enquiry then remaining to be set at rest is, the intentions of the Tories? The general presumption is that they will still exercise the temerity of retaining office. Notwithstanding the fate of the Speakership, and the Amend-

If question be raised as to the smallness of this majority, it is very easily explained. The Reformers did not calculate on an unanimous effort of their party on this point. Sir Charles Manners Sutton they knew to possess the votes of many members in pledge, votes promised ere the question became one of principle, and from which the honorable gentleman wanted the fairness to release them when the question became so disposed. Mr. Ferguson was conspicuously one of these. This gentleman stated, this distinctly to be the influence which governed him. Cobbett would not vote and Sir Francis Burdett, as was to be expected from him, stayed away. Besides twenty-three decided Reformers were absent, this was not, we admit as it would have been. But the smallness of the majority is nevertheless explained, rather too clear, at least, for Tory interests.

ment, we grant, for a short space they may do so ; but they must ultimately be driven from the Government, and this with a precipitateness they refuse now to regard even as possible. Let them remember, that among the first topics of discussion by the House, is the subject of Irish and English tithes. Will their plans on this head justify an anticipation of their carrying with them the sanction of *the hundred and thirty-three* majority ! In the face of their already tremendous defeats they may then for an hour continue their occupation ; but it is a faction of the grossest order to imagine any power could enable them to prolong it to a more extended term. Undoubtedly, this is assuming the Reformers know their strength, and will exercise it ; a first or second struggle gained is nothing : the battle against Toryism must be fought perpetually, perhaps interminably, for Toryism probably, is at the root of human nature itself. We cannot dismiss the subject without for a moment calculating the results likely to ensue to India. The new Commons, we may predict, with a sounder policy than its predecessors, will be ready to accord that attention to the noble theme, which it so eminently merits, will at least neutralize the sway over its destinies of a Lord Ellenborough. It is the general character of the House however we receive in guarantee of this hope. The avowed individual champions of India are not numerous on the Commons' lists ; the opposing party (as it ever has been) exhibits the stronger array. The names of D'Albiac, Alsager, Hogg, East, above all of Brownrigg, which we find among the new members of the present Parliament, are no sureties for the redress of her wrongs ; what detriment they may suppose to her interests is indeed another subject, not so such, however, would we entrust them ; but appealing to the integrity, justice, generosities of the whole House, warmly exhort that India be not the only portion of the British Empire left unrejoicing on this great occasion, but, on the contrary, at length may have reason to join in the glorious jubilee, and her political wretchedness being ameliorated, the virtues of the "New Commons" be fully attested.

THE COMPANY'S RETRENCHMENTS.

"En politique il n'y a que les erreurs qui coûtent les dépenses utiles sont éternelles."

"The Army is not only the most important, but by far the most perfect part of the Indian Government; every other portion than the Military, having been in fact heretofore comparatively trivial, subsidiary, or unessential."

The low and worthless policy of the Company never exhibited itself with such atrocity as in their Army Reductions. All acquainted with Indian topics are aware that these have been pursued to their final limits. The soldier, who won the country, is obliged to pay for the civilian who ruins it; the glorious spirit whose energies alone retain it, is sunk into abeyance before the vices of a system by which on so many occasions it had been lost! If retrenchment, after the lawless extravagance which had been entrained by Indian Government, were indeed necessary, why not at least permit its operation at the proper end? Why commence with that which before was enough weighed down by iniquitous exactions; why commence with an Army which having performed the whole toil, is deserving rather of the whole emolument? A change, however, in the system must ere long be wrought. If not *through* the Company, *without* it; if not *with* its will, in *resistance* to it. No doubt will be entertained by those who have looked into the state of the Indian Army, as to the accuracy of this opinion. Its wrongs have at length roused its indignation, and the indignation of such a mass as that of the Company's Military Force being excited, who shall say whither it shall terminate or lead? This is a harsh question, but one nevertheless, which must be speedily answered. Events are rushing on their course, and the *reductions* of stations, strength of camps, staff places, and salaries now (through the instrumentality of a man who has no shame for the odium of the occupation) at each moment ensuing, must inevitably bring things to a point to be dreaded rather than coolly contemplated. Base, however, as these things are, they would be relieved of some shades of their atrocity, if this system of Retrenchment were but equally pursued; we should have less cause to denounce it if the Hindoo were to be bettered by it, or if indeed there were a principle of *equality* in its operation. Give to the face of things at least this equality. Do not defraud the Army of its *just* stipend, while other portions of the administration are loaded with *unjust* gains. This is the point in fact we now contend. Lord Bentinck lends himself the instrument of those retrenchments, but forgets he has himself a salary exorbitant under any system, but

altogether abominable under one professing to retrenchment. Twenty thousand per annum, besides the good of patronage and perquisites to treble that amount, is too much for any functionary, however regal his office; and if too much for any, assuredly for Lord Bentinck, who by his acts declares himself an enemy to such extravagance. But now we are arriving at a fresh era in the destinies of India. The term of Lord Bentinck's governorship has expired, and a new appointment occurs to its vacant honors; and hence, now is the moment for retrenchment to light on its fitting object—now, the moment we aver for putting limits to the profligate extravagance in the pay of the—GOVERNOR-GENERAL! Ten thousand is adequate to all the exigencies of that station; wherefore let 10,000*l.* from the *present* enormous amount, be swept away at once, and hence by this means bring retrenchment to an impartial level. Who is Lord Heytesbury, that he should look for more? or any other, whose equal in character, talents, fitness for the office could not be found eager to grasp at it, although at half such exorbitant emoluments? This is the object then, to which retrenchment should first direct itself. Not at the miserable allowances of the members of the Army; not at the Half-Batta, the strength of corps, staff, stations, salaries of the soldier. We are not the champions of unnecessary expenditure in affairs of Government; God knows, *we* would oppose no just scheme by which expenditure in *Indian Government* might be spared; but we fling contempt, and scorn and opposition in the teeth of such a vile scheme as that of robbing the Army of its due, and not only of its due, but of the means indispensable to its existence. “Shame,” we exclaim, “on the Company, in seeking to preserve their dividends by such dastard doings! Shame on the ‘noble personage’ who consents to be the promoter of those doings! Shame, shame he should so stoop to such a proverb of meanness, as to revel himself in a largess annually of 20,000*l.* while stripping the military ranks of their hard-earned, scarcely sufficient, and unrecompensing pay.” But now, as we have advanced, is a new era; and with the appointment of Lord Heytesbury, let the measure we hint at be enforced. Hence, if retrenchment ensue, it will ensue in its proper quarter, and thus the parts of system be placed on a less inequitable footing. Nothing could be more monstrous, than the policy which would infringe the rights of the Army on the pretext of deficiency in the means of Government to meet them. The plea of revenue is a wretched and unstable plea. The Army is not concerned in it; and the Sovereigns of Leadenhall had better see to it—they afford it no pretext for the dangerous contingency.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS AT CANTON.

In the columns of our Indian intelligence, will be found an account of the proceedings of the Chinese, on the arrival at Canton of the new British consul, Lord Napier. They are proceedings which may be pronounced more amusing, than, in any point of view, important; as, doubtless, long ere this they have been brought to a satisfactory termination. Lord Napier appears to have acted with the called-for spirit of energy and decision; and, to the extent to which accounts reach us, may be said to have placed matters in a fair and desirable training. The anxiety the Chinese themselves must be under on the subject of any stoppage of trade, would relieve every alarm incident to the merchants of this country; for we suppose, since the actual abolition of the monopoly, none would be found absurd enough to propagate or entertain a suspicion of the commercial disposition, nay, *longings* of that people. Their reception, however, of the superintendent is sufficiently grotesque, and the whole scene probably would supply as excellent a passage in Comedy or Vaudeville, as the manager of any theatre in the country could wish. Beyond a doubt there is something exquisitely rich as farce in their designation of the Consul "the barbarian eye," and the announcement of the arrival "of four English devils;" the degree of superciliousness evidenced by at least the latter being not only unsurpassed, but unsurpassable. The affair as we have pronounced then, is exceedingly amusing, and as if to give it a last comic effect, is the means of eliciting a series of those official mandates, which so illustrate to the life the genius of Chinese government. The particular instance to which we allude, is the—"Tremble heret—intensely—intensely tremble" which will leave, we think, a tingling on the ear of the reader, perhaps only too exciting to his risible faculties. Before closing our observations on the subject, it would be impossible to refrain expressing a hope, that the footing on which our relations with China will henceforth be placed, may dissipate the misconception of any difficulty existing as a barrier to the *fullest* commercial intercourse between her and Great Britain. The day is gone by for putting forward a contrary assumption. What was the policy of private gain to uphold, is now the policy of public prosperity to demolish. The anti-commercial character of the Chinese was a delusion, long enough palmed upon the British multitudes; but it is destroyed now, and an attempt to revive it would sink the instrument to the lowest depths of contumely and contempt. So well established in fact, is the truth of their love of commerce, that an adduction of statements to its corroboration would be tantamount to an effect more than ludicrous. To the whole world has the

reality been made known now, and England even, has at length awakened to its importance. Of all the nations of the East, it is the Chinese in fact which is the *most* commercial. Led by their impassioned ardour for traffic, they are to be met on every, and the most remote shores. Asia—the whole industry of Asia is sustained by them. Everywhere throughout its immense regions, they are the cultivators of the earth—the manufacturers—the artisans—the operatives—in every sense, the traders. Their junks, crazy and ill-shapen as they are, cover or speed over every Oriental sea. Their madness for commerce, stimulated by desire of gain, draws them even to the bosom of New South Wales; St. Helena is crowded by them; Singapore owes the whole of its astonishingly rapid progress to their enterprise, their restless activity, and unquenchable zeal in the pursuit of commercial objects; and while every strait and cove of the Indian Archipelago is traversed, or visited by them, every suburb of every great town in the East is peopled by them in multitudes, and converted into emporiums, where every species of traffic is carried on. Hence—(but we are losing ourselves in the wide sphere of the subject) hence it may safely be assumed, nothing serious can be apprehended from the temporary interruption the British trade has experienced. It is the solicitude of the Chinese, equally with anything the merchants of this country can feel, to promote their intercourse with us; and the next arrivals will, doubtless, supply the intelligence of our relations with the Empire being better consolidated, and an amicable feeling better guaranteed than ever.

The preceding was in type, when the accounts arrived confirming what we have advanced, on the *impossible* continuance of the trade's suspension. The Chinese have experienced the *benefit* of a rehearsal of the affair of Sir Murray Maxwell,—their forts, fleet, &c. being battered and bruised to pieces; but the news is coupled with the tidings no less melancholy and unexpected than that of the death of Lord Napier. Such a circumstance cannot be but peculiarly regretted at such a moment; the briefness of his Lordship's career in the new consulship, being insufficient to the prosecution of any plans to their maturity. Any opinions, therefore, on the character of his brief superintendency, or the results to which it may have given rise, are now uncalled for, with the exception indeed of one, and which will occur probably to every one, that a position at first so unhesitatingly taken, and warmly maintained, should not have been so easily abandoned; alluding of course to his Lordship's return to Macao. To this opinion, however, we by no means wish to cling with obstinate adherence; but it certainly appears to us, that if it were *politic* at

once to throw defiance at the statutes of the Empire, by proceeding to Canton, without the customary formalities it exacts from strangers, it was *impolitic*—and this to the highest degree—to yield, when the position it led to was gratuitously assumed.—But the Chinese were beaten, and the trade thrown open !!

THE BARON VON JUDENBERG.

(Continued from p. 515, Vol. VII.)

[At the request of several of our readers, we are induced to resume the narrative of "The Baron Von Judenberg;" but in doing so are aware ample apology is due for the interruption to which from circumstances which were unavoidable it has unfortunately been subjected.]

"The morn is up again, the dewy morn;
With breath all incense, and with cheek all bloom,
Laughing the clouds away with playful scorn,
And living as if earth contained no tomb."

The next day the body of the lover of Angelique was interred in the garden of the cottage, where the Baron and herself were domiciled. The obsequies, if such the simple ceremony might be called, were performed by two or three peasants, who hastily formed a grave, and laid the soldier at rest, shrouded in his regimental dress—

Nor is his mortal slumber less profound,
Though priest nor blest, nor marble decked the ground.

In the year 1834, an evergreen was shewn to the writer of these memoirs, in a cottage garden at Planchnoite, as a mark of the resting place of Jules, and a memento of the ill-fated love of Angelique. This shrub was planted by the hands of Angelique, and was looked upon by the peasantry with a kind of hallowed respect; it was consecrated to a sentiment to which every heart, whether rude or refined, must beat equally responsive: for who could outrage the record that love placed on the spot where hope lay buried with the brave? There it still flourishes, and "those who find contemplation in the urn" may offer, as I have done, the tribute of mournful sympathy.

The Baron, after a few weeks, was sufficiently recovered to proceed to Paris, whither Angelique accompanied him; but on arriving at that metropolis, and finding the Baron's health no longer to require her care, she bid him a mournful adieu, and returned to her parents at Bayonne, with sorrow for her portion and oblivion for her hope. Existence had closed upon her—the future was a void!

In war and its excitements only, had Judenberg for years found refuge from the anguish of memory. In peace therefore, he found

himself totally a victim to the "demon thought," nor did the shews and rejoicings which the royal mummers paraded on the restitution, or rather the transition of despotism, afford any diversion to the gloomy current of his soul. In Parisian circles, however, the romance of his life excited towards him a deep interest, and his melancholy air, though it might sometimes check the exuberance of mirth, never cast a gloom over the society he frequented.

One night, at a ball given by the Countess ——— he was met and recognized by the Arch-Duke Charles, who on hearing of his recent adventures, exclaimed "Ah, Judenberg you are ever to be found amongst the brave; you do honor to your fatherland. You must return with me to Vienna, where I guarantee your pardon from the Emperor." Judenberg gladly accepted the proposition, not so much on his own account, as from a desire of offering the last respects to his aunt, whose life was drawing to its close, and who from his cradle had loved him as her son.

Accordingly, he prepared to depart in company with the Duke, and a few weeks found him once more within the walls of Vienna. Letters of pardon were granted as a matter of course, and the Emperor marked his sense of the glory he had acquired, by giving him the command of a distinguished regiment. The death of his aunt, which took place shortly after his return, put him in possession of ample estates. So that with an affluent fortune, well-earned fame, and his sovereign's favor, a splendid, if not a happy career appeared to open to him. But this promise of a brilliant future was a mere mockery of fate—a false light to the wanderer—he was again to become an exile.

The mighty spirit which had evoked all Europe to arms, was now subdued—the conqueror was become the captive, and the general exultation in the downfall of Napoleon, was as great as the fears which his bold and brilliant attempt to resume dominion had excited. The Austrian Capital which had thrice trembled for existence before him, was now the Theatre of Fetes, Routes and rejoicings of every description. The troops, returning from the French frontiers, were continually pouring in, and increased the general gaiety and splendour. The Emperor himself shared in the public festivity, nor did his joy seem abated by the reflection that the man in whose ruin he triumphed was the husband of his daughter. The army frequently mustered in review before their Sovereign, and on such occasions the displays of the day were usually terminated by Soirees and Balls at the Imperial residence. One day in a mimic conflict, the regiment of Judenberg, elicited the highest eulogiums by the rapidity and pre-

cision of their evolutions ; and he himself received the golden cross as a mark of especial favor from the hands of the Emperor. This was an order of honor to which, only a limited number were admitted, and the vacancy which received Judenberg, had been an object of darling ambition to his deadly and implacable foe.

It has been often and truly observed, that the injured may forgive, —the injurer, never : and the feelings of Count Kriegla towards the Baron von Judenberg were corroborative of the maxim.

After the Baron's escape from Germany, the Count entered the Austrian service, and though his courage partook of ferocity, it must be admitted he gained his share of honor in different campaigns. Flushed with his fame he presented himself at Court, under the impression that his deserts fully merited the utmost rewards and honors which his sovereign could confer. On finding however, that the vacant cross, for which he had even intrigued, had been bestowed on him who had once before blasted his favorite hope, his mortification was equalled only by his demoniacal desire of revenge.

When Judenberg last saw the Count, it was on the fatal occasion of his arrest, when Kriegla looked on his victim with the satanic exultation of a fiend. Owing to the temporary absence of Kriegla, they had not met since Judenberg's return, and the moment of their rencontre seemed destined to aggravate the rage and envy of the former. It was in the Imperial presence, when Judenberg was receiving the congratulations of the whole Court on his newly received honors, that the Count entered, and approaching a circle of courtiers to ascertain the cause of its unusual excitement, he perceived the cross, which he had confidently expected for himself, glittering on the breast of his enemy. Had Kriegla obeyed his first impulse, he would have stabbed the Baron on the spot ; but the deadliest revenge is often the most reflective. Paralyzed with rage, he stood for some moments incapable of action. At length, by an effort, he recovered himself sufficiently to forward an apology to the Emperor, pleading sudden indisposition ; and a prey to those torments which depravity inflicts upon itself, he rushed from the presence.

The Baron had not perceived the Count, and consequently was unaffected by the movements of his enemy. On leaving Court, however, as he was crossing the vestibule, two men cloaked so as to conceal their faces, passed him, and having paused and whispered to each other, followed him stealthily to his carriage. The Baron, unconscious of any cause for apprehension, proceeded and would scarcely have noticed the occurrence, did he not on alighting at his hotel, observe the same mysterious personages descend from behind

the coach. On his approaching them, they fled; supposing theft or robbery to have been their object, he did not attempt a pursuit, nor think more of the circumstance until a subsequent event excited a fatal interest in it.

Amongst the many distinguished officers who were now in Vienna, there was one in whose society the Baron felt much, though a melancholy, pleasure. This was Hoffman, who had been a party to the elopement from the convent, and also the chief instrument in effecting the Baron's escape from prison. The two friends spent many evenings together in talking over the particulars of these adventures, as well as the other various incidents of their chequered lives. Nor was Hoffman's society less agreeable to Judenberg, in consequence of the ebullieny of his spirits having subsided to a fixed, if not a sombre, gravity. This change he himself partly attributed to the *ennui* of peace, and the feeling he experienced, as he said, as if the termination of the war had concluded the business of his life. "Life is nothing to me," said he "but in the excitements of adventure. The stimulus of danger enhances existence, but this lethargic security is wearisome. It is death to the feelings and faculties which the chances of war keep in action. Since this peace I have felt my occupation gone, and why it is I know not, but I am indifferent how soon I may follow."

Judenberg endeavoured to rally him out of this desponding train of thought. Hoffman replied he felt assured he had not long to live, and such being the case, he only regretted he had not fallen in the battle field; as he always considered a speedy death preferable to having life doze away in age, or sobbing it out in sickness.

This singular presentiment was correct: his wishes were but too speedily and fatally gratified.

The Baron, not wishing to leave his friend alone under such dismal reflections and forebodings, invited him to accompany him to his hotel, to which Hoffman consented. Accordingly, when the carriage which the Baron had directed to call for him arrived, he and Hoffman were about to enter it, but a slight hesitation was occasioned by each offering the other the precedence in ascending first. Hoffman, however, took the lead, half jocosely observing "If it were the breach, Judenberg, I imagine your complaisance would not so readily yield the post of honour." Hoffman having entered the carriage, Judenberg was on the steps about to follow him, when his attention was attracted by observing, at a short distance, the same individuals who had crossed him the preceding day, as he left the palace. They appeared to watch the carriage with singular attention. While the Baron paused, a violent explosion causing the horses to plunge for-

Baron being alone, accepted the offer of one of these to become his second. The preliminaries were brief. Pistols were fixed upon as the weapons of adjustment, and it was agreed to draw lots for the first shot. From the skill of the combatants, the first fire might be considered as the death-warrant of the loser. The lots were drawn—Kriegla was the winner. A smile of malignant triumph played on his visage when he received the pistol from his friend: it had been long familiar to his hand, and on more than one occasion true to his revenge. Its fellow was handed to the Baron, but he was not to use it until the Count had first fired. The seconds placed the hostile parties at nine paces from each other, and then withdrew themselves about as many. It was then that Kriegla felt his foe at his mercy, he fixed his eyes upon the Baron with concentrated hate, hoping to discover some symptom of dread at the doom which seemed inevitable; he was disappointed—the Baron returned his glance with a look of elevated calmness. Kriegla raised his pistol, fired and when the smoke cleared off, perceived the Baron viewing him with the same composure as before—his triumph was passed. From over anxiety, or some cause never to be explained, his aim had deceived him. It was now the Baron's turn.—Unwilling to spill the blood of his adversary, he delayed to fire until called upon by the seconds to do so, when he replied: "If Count Kriegla will acknowledge he has wronged me, I seek no further satisfaction. There are other countries where his valor must command the highest honors, and more than atone for the disappointments he has experienced in his native land."

"Fire" cried the Count, "and if your aim be not more successful than mine has been, another trial will convince you how truly I abhor you."

The Baron fired—the Count sprang convulsively several feet in the air—and before the seconds or the Baron could reach the spot where he stood, he lay a lifeless corpse upon the turf.—The ball from the Baron's pistol had passed through his brain.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

As described in a French Work.

IN enumerating the great powers which divide the world between them, we mention France, England, Russia, China, but we never speak of the East India Company, which is however a power of the first rank, with numerous armies, prosperous finances, and immense possessions.

The dominions of the India Company are placed under sovereignty to the crown of England; but the merchants of London who constitute that Company render neither fealty nor homage to the Sovereign, who has exchanged that idle tribute for something more substantial, and ten millions paid annually since 1766 into the exchequer of the Kingdom, bear the best testimony to the vassalage of the Company.

The principle revenues of the East India Company proceed from taxes on land and sales in the market, from transito duties and stamps, and more especially from the monopoly which it assumes of salt, opium, tobacco, &c. The produce of the tax on land exceeds 154 millions; the several monopolies yield a yearly income of 75 millions. Commerce is also an immense source of riches; thus the tea imported by the Company into England gives every year a profit of at least 30 millions; but the new Charter now in a state of preparation will dry up this channel of revenue; from the month of April 1834, the Company will be forced to renounce this important branch of its income.

Those parts of India directly governed by the Company are divided into three *Présidencies* or Governments, namely:

BENGAL, with Calcutta for its capital, having a population of 58,000,000 inhabitants:

MADRAS (capital Madras) with 16,000,000 inhabitants and **BOMBAY** (capital Bombay) with 11,000,000.

But the Company has its vassals, and reckons 40 millions of these submitted to its sceptre. Here are then 135 millions of individuals bowing beneath the yoke of some hundreds of merchants, residing at a distance of 3,000 leagues from them, and governing them by proxy.

These Kings of India almost all reside in London; cross the city and you may nod to one of them at every step you proceed; they are in number 1976. They have organized a court of proprietors, if

which all have a right to give their votes to elect the directors and to settle the division of profits. The real sovereignty resides in a Court of Directors, composed of 24 members, two fifths of whom are elected and renewed each year. The crown, in its quality of Lord Paramount, has reserved to itself a species of superintendence which it exercises by means of a Board of Control, of which all the Cabinet ministers are *ex officio* members. This Board examines and approves, or disapproves, the acts of the Court of Directors and especially decides on matters relating to peace, war, or treaties.

The chief agents of the Company are the Governor of Bengal (who, with superior authority, has the title of Governor General) the Governors of Madras and Bombay; these two last may under certain circumstances be suspended from their functions by the first, who whenever he judges it necessary, comes into their territories and exercises his authority there.

The number of Europeans inhabiting India is estimated at about 40,000. The insignificance of this total can only be estimated by the recollection of the 100 millions of natives among whom they reside. But it must not be forgotten that the English Government with difficulty permits its subjects to establish themselves as proprietors in India; its experience in this respect has been improved by the lesson it received in North America, and it is unwilling to admit of the formation of an Anglo-Indian population on the banks of the Ganges for whom the watchword of Liberty may one day become a signal of independence.

The civil and military appointments, which the Company thinks necessary to confer on Englishmen, are sought after with avidity, for they are munificently recompensed and are the source of rapid fortunes. The Governor of Bengal receives a yearly pay of 600,000 francs; the Governor of Madras a salary of 400,000, and the Governor of Bombay of 350,000; and the lowest functionary, who would be well paid amongst us with 100 francs a month, receives no less than 5 or 6,000 francs a year, and has besides the opportunity of embarking in lucrative speculation.

THE DOUBLE HOME GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH INDIA.

The India Company still continues to exist, in all its integrity, as a drag upon the good government of India. The Americans are excessively anxious for a good government; but, they neglect the means; they have no external check upon their local government; no foreign imperial father of their country; no proprietors, directors, committees, officers, and warehouses in Leadenhall market; no magnificent ships to export their crops; no Board of Commissioners established by the good-will of the crown, the fountain of all good, to control the Proprietary Government; no King, Bishops, Barons, and Knights to assemble at Westminster and charter them away to a municipal corporation of the metropolis. Yet, they seem to prosper, whilst our Empire in the East is the scene of bankruptcy, famine, and cholera. Two centuries and a half have brought about unforeseen changes; yet, nominally, the government of India has never been altered, so far as regards the body in whom the actual government of India is reposed; it still yests in the Court of 24 directors, though now they have it under the control of a branch of the executive government of England; for, as soon as the Company became a conqueror, parliament was obliged to restrain the Company from sending out any despatch, with regard to any matters relating to the civil and military government or the revenues of India, until it had been approved of by the crown. However, this was not sufficient to ensure the good government of the conquered territories, which continue yet to be treated as the countries of enemies, still a fair prey to the pirate and the plunderer. As soon as the Company acquired territory, the commercial and the political functions of the Company and of its servants should have been perfectly separated from each other; if the Company was allowed to retain any trade, then the Boards of Trade at the several presidencies should have been the only commercial agents and correspondents of the Court of Directors, but the Captain-general, the Vice-King is yet the chief factor of the Company, and as such, he and his privy councillors are constantly constrained to deplore every sign of prosperity; they are forced to condole with the directors of Leadenhall market on the abundant supply of the Calcutta bazar with iron, copper, and woollen, and the high price of cotton, silk, indigo, sugar, and saltpetre; but above all things, they must send HOME the 630,000*l.*, clear of the Home charge of three million, in order to keep up the price of India Stock in the Alley. What an infamous faction yet it

is called a Government and Leadenhall market is called Home ; the silk, and cotton, the indigo and saltpetre, the mohurs and rupees, aye, the fanams and pice, even the cowries, all belong to the market house, Leadenhall is their home ; it is the Capitol of India.

In 1784, parliament invested the crown with powers which are paramount to those exercised by the Company, however, it was pretended that the patronage of India was too valuable to be entrusted to the crown, and that it was necessary to make the Company respectable, therefore it was most improperly given to the Company ; who, to this hour, continue to punish their worst writers, factors, and merchants, by appointing them to act as the magistrates and judges of India. It was also pretended that England contained only 24 men who possessed sufficient personal and local knowledge of India and of the affairs of India to be able to govern India, and that those 24 men were already indissolubly attached to the Company ; therefore, that, if England would govern India it must be done by means of the Company and its 24 directors, and that the Crown Commissioners should merely control them occasionally ; half a century has elapsed, the Court has perished off and been renewed time after time, yet it continues to contain the only 24 men in England who can direct the affairs of India ; indeed, the extreme apathy, indolence, and ignorance of the successive Commissioners for the affairs of India, shows that they are totally unfit for any good purpose ; the Board never has done more than meddle occasionally with the system of misrule conducted at the India House ; in fact, the commissioners and their officers are all pensioners of the Court of Directors. The most ignorant commissioners ought only to have allowed the intelligence of the directors to operate as a check upon them ; but indolence and corruption have induced each successive Board to let the Company continue to misrule India. It admits that the Company yet continues to possess a detailed knowledge which the Board itself has never yet acquired ; moreover, the establishment of the Board is limited as to its expenditure, whilst that of the Company is excessively extravagant and quite unlimited ; hence, the officers of the Board are inadequate to inspect and control all the mixed commercial and political business of the Company, and to originate political despatches on all matters ; they are completely overwhelmed with papers by the superior number of writers employed by the Company. Nothing would be easier than to improve the machinery of

the Board and to recruit it with sufficient intelligence, activity, and strength; the mere fact that it is ignorant, indolent and weak, is no argument that it must always continue to be so; its present constitution and establishment are indeed very despicable and very inadequate to originate any, but the more important despatches, referring to general principles and higher subjects of government: arrangements should be made to render the Board a competent organ of government.

The Company is so very awkward a machine that parliament has been obliged to deprive it totally of all concern in originating the more important portion of the political correspondence with India, and to entrust that duty entirely to the Board; up to the year 1832, 455 secret political despatches emanated from the India Board, and were sent through the secret committee to India. The Board of Control is not a mere office of check, to prevent the Court of Directors from doing what is wrong; but, it is their sworn duty, through the Court of Directors, to do what is right; however, the Court of Directors, comprising within themselves all the functions of all the Boards, superior and inferior, which conduct the business of a great state, have the larger share in the administration of India. Sometimes, the Court of Directors has treated the Board of Commissioners unceremoniously; but, of late years, the serious differences have been fewer. There has been very little opposition on the part of the Court of Directors, merely for the sake of opposition; but, in the political department, the view taken at the India House has generally been more conformable to the view that was taken by Lord Cornwallis than to that of the Board; and during Lord Wellesley's administration, the Court and the Board were at issue as to the policy pursued by his Lordship. The neutral system has been more advocated at the India House than it has been at the Board, more especially during the period of Lord Wellesley's administration. Certain very important discussions which took place in the council at Fort William, in the year 1814, are still kept secret from the Court of Directors. Without doubt, substantially, the political government of India devolves upon the Board.

The employment of a double organ of government occasions great delay, and renders it absolutely impossible to attach responsibility, for any act, to any minister. A single authority would ensure more promptitude, and responsibility would attach to it. Every subject is investigated and examined at the

India House just as fully, as if it had not to be submitted to the Board of Control ; and, in many instances, the desire of avoiding collision has led to the continued and renewed postponement of instructions upon important subjects ; that circumstance has occasioned inconvenience, especially when a new President has not had that confidence in his own opinion, or in the opinion suggested to him by those who have been longer in the office, as he would have acquired after some years continuance at the India Board. The existence of these two co-ordinate authorities has tended to retard the despatch of the public business in a most extraordinary degree, and in retarding it, to make the whole more unsatisfactory than it would otherwise be. The length of time that elapses between an occurrence in India, and the receipt in India of the opinion of the Home authorities thereupon, is, necessarily, very considerable under any circumstances, but the time is increased in an immense proportion, by the necessity of every despatch going through the two establishments, and being, in many cases, the subject of lengthened controversy between them ; the consequence is, that, very often, by the time the despatch arrives in India, circumstances have changed, and then comes another reference home, and when the instruction goes out a second time, of course, the chances are very much greater, that there has been a substantial alteration in the circumstances to which they were intended to apply. Sometimes there is very unpardonable delay in England in answering despatches, and then these two evils aggravate each other. The drafts of previous communications have been frequently detained at the Board even twelve months, the whole of which delay is obviously owing to the duplication of the authorities ; and some of the despatches so detained have been of very high importance. The immense length to which the despatches both to India and from India are habitually extended, and the great voluminousness, almost proverbial, of all Indian writings, has been a very pregnant cause of the delay and inconvenience that has occurred. The delay occasioned by these circumstances has extended to several years, upon many very important points of a pressing nature ; but the despatches respecting which there has been the greatest delay, were despatches relating to general views of policy. This delay is an evil of such magnitude as to call for an alteration in the system of the two authorities, as at present constituted. A merchant in Calcutta receives a reply from his correspondent in London, generally in eight months, sometimes much earlier.

but, the Calcutta government calculates on receiving an answer from the Court of Directors, upon general subjects, in about two years. Such is the very clumsy machine made use of by England for governing India. The Empire is governed by two Chambers; but a subordinate portion of the empire is governed by two Houses, formed on opposite principles; permanent seats in the active house being sold to the highest bidder, whilst those in the upper house are filled by the minister of the day; the principle of the Directory is selfish, that of the Board patriotic; corruption is the power which is employed to set the machine in action, and purity is the check employed to regulate its movements. The Stuarts created a body of pirates, and sold royal charters to them; they were duly punished for their crimes, but the needy Dutchman, who supplanted his own father-in-law, continued to sell power to the Company. Parliament is so very tenacious of chartered rights, and the property of corporations, that it will not allow the powers and privileges of the Company to be investigated; the pirate, the monopolist, has become the Mogul, and as such still continues to be carved into shares, which are bought and sold daily according as people require to be chaplains, judges, or magistrates in India. The chartered right of the beldame Company to plunder India must not be hinted at, it is so paramount to the natural right of the people of India to govern themselves. In the time of Elizabeth it was necessary to have an India Company governed by 24 directors, to pirate, buccanier, carry on the slave trade, and import pepper; therefore, now, it is necessary to have an India Company governed by 24 directors to rob India and to disgrace England. The old machine must not be broke up; for, if it was broke up, what would become of that pure, intelligent, disinterested, and very deserving body, the proprietors; they have been nursed with the life's blood of the people of India; they have inherited stock from their forefathers, and they gorge themselves to death at the expense of India; the wretched proprietors toil not, neither do they spin, but they possess shares of India stock; they invest their money in scarlet broad cloth, for decking out the Lord of the universe, therefore they have a right to tear the rings out of the ears of those who come to worship him. Parliament has put down the African slave trade by which the proprietors obtained a dividend, therefore, according to the logic of the Company, the people of India are the natural slaves of the Company, and England must guarantee their punctual remittance of tribute sufficient to satisfy the pro-

prietors, directors, officers, servants, and pensioners of Leadenhall, although no one can see what connexion there is between Leadenhall and India. There is no longer any trade, yet the old Company must be kept up; the old mill must continue to grind away, else the blind brute would starve, for it is not fit for any thing else; the wear and tear must be provided for, and of course it is much greater than when grist came to the mill; and lest the movement of the old machine should be too violent it must be counteracted by a highly polished and very expensive board of royal commissioners, who sit quietly slung in their easy chairs, and go round with the mill quite unconscious of any motion whatever; the President dozing over his bottle of port wine and pill of opium, and the Secretary cutting up a quill.

The natives regard the Governor General as the Nabob, without reference to the delegated authority which each might respectively hold, or the source from which such authority might proceed.

Throughout India, among all servants, both civil and military, it is a prevailing, almost an universal opinion, that those Governors General who have attended least to the orders they have received from England have been the greatest benefactors to the country, and have best consulted the interests of the people and of the rulers themselves.

The organ of government in India requires to be concentrated and simplified, the authorities at home stand in need of a similar process; for, at present, no one in India understands who is the real authority in England; the Indian government in England is so divided between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, and the details of such division on any given subject, are so little known, even to the Company's own servants in India, that they are ignorant where representations are most likely to be effectual; therefore, it is highly desirable that those two bodies should be united into one, and thus the really responsible authority be made known to the public. Inconvenience has arisen from the civil servants in India not being aware of the definition of the several powers of the two authorities in England, and consequently finding a reluctance to communicate with either of them, lest offence should be given to the other. If gentlemen in India knew more precisely the influential source whence orders on any particular subject proceed, they would much more readily than at present, address representations to that authority; but at present the authority

is so vague and so divided that the officers of India are occasionally much at a loss to guess the precise source whence instructions issue, or with whom they may most effectually communicate. The double authority in England prevents that more full and useful communication of the officers in India with the authorities in England, which, if the authority were single, would be the rule; and it thereby impedes the zeal of the officers in India in the performance of their respective duties.

Except the few natives employed in the public offices at the presidencies, who see the public correspondence conducted by not less than 13 gentlemen in England, the natives of India have no clear understanding of the constitution of the authority in England, their idea of the Company is exceedingly vague, so that they cannot have any remarkable *prestige* existing in their minds in favour of the Court of Directors of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, the weakening of which, by any alteration of the constitution of the authorities in England, could in any degree operate on the native mind unfavourably to the British interests in India. The natives of India do not entertain any feeling of reverence for the authority of the Court of Directors of the United Company which they would not equally transfer to the authority of the crown of the United Kingdom; but, on the contrary, such a transfer would be calculated to increase their reverence for the authorities in England; for, at present, the natives of India are already partially acquainted with the crown, as the final authority in all appeals from India, and they naturally comprehend clearly the nature of that authority from the sovereignty of the various dynasties of Hindoo and Mahomedan Kings, which they were accustomed to, before our acquisition of the country.

If it appeared expedient to the legislature in England materially to alter the constitution of the organ of administering the India government in England; for instance, if the charter of the East India Company should not be renewed, and the territorial government should be confided to some other body, such a change would not produce any effect whatever upon the minds of the natives subject to the dominion of the British; for the natives of India neither understand anything nor care anything about the authority at home; they look to the local government; the annihilation of the Company would make no impression whatever on the mass of the people, it would not excite either hope or fear.

The government of India, in all its branches, might be con-

ducted by one body or by two bodies, having a very different relation to each other, from that which now exists between the court and the board, with much greater facility, and much greater advantage of every kind; but as long as the administration of the government continues in the hands of the Company, no very material alteration can be made in the present system, as it applies to the powers of the court and board; no doubt, some anomalies might be corrected, but so long as the Company shall be, in India and ostensibly, the executive governors, their powers cannot be materially diminished; and if they are not diminished, then there is no remedy for the existing delays.

One body might be formed to conduct the government of India; and, if that body were formed upon the present board, it would only be necessary to give it the assistance of some practical Indian functionaries, and, in the first instance, some of those directors and officers who had taken a part in Indian administration at Home.

By the Act of 1833, still further summary powers have been vested in the President of the Board of Commissioners; and the East India Company has been divested altogether of its commercial character, yet that corporate body is continued in a political capacity for the very inadequate public advantage of Mr. Mill and some few other able men, who are officers of the East India House establishment, thoroughly to sift and examine and give their opinions upon the decisions of the India Board upon important questions before finally settled.

CIRCULAR LETTERS addressed to OFFICERS of the INDIAN SERVICE, by the INDIA BOARD in Feb. 1832.

To Lieut.-Col. James Salmond with his replies.

(Continued from No. 51, page 177.)

Clothing Board.—These Boards are composed, at all the Presidencies, of the military auditor-general, commandant of artillery, chief engineer, adjutant-general, and quarter-master-general, if colonels in the army; to whom are joined any other colonels of regiments who may happen to be at any time resident at the several Presidencies, all without salaries.

The off-reckonings of all the Presidencies are thrown into a common stock, and divided equally among the Colonels of the line and artillery. The colonels of engineers receive an equivalent from the public treasury. The shares amount to about

600*l.* a year. The Colonels are permitted to receive them and reside in England. A secretary to each Clothing Board is allowed from the army.

In Bengal the clothing for the army is made up under the inspection of two agents, military men. At Bombay one agent, also an officer, is found sufficient.

At Madras the clothing has of late years been supplied by contract, under the inspection of the Clothing Board; and as the system has been found both cheap and efficient, it will probably be extended to the other Presidencies.

Barrack Department.—There are but three officers withdrawn from the army for this department at all the Presidencies.

Buildings, Canals, and Roads.—Most of these works are, and all are ordered to be, executed by officers of engineers.

Commissariat and Stud Departments.—The Stud Department, except as a branch of the Commissariat, employing one or two officers at each Presidency, will probably soon be abolished. There are at present twelve officers in Bengal, and one at Bombay, employed in that line.

But the Commissariat department absorbs no less than 21 officers in Bengal; 25 ditto in Madras; 9 ditto in Bombay—Total, 65.

The Commissariat was established in 1809. In 1828, Sir Thomas Munro recorded his opinion that it had been found economical in peace and efficient in war. The public records of Madras confirm this opinion.

In Bengal and at Bombay some frauds have been discovered; and the Court of Directors have desired the several governments of India to review the subject, and transmit their opinion, whether, in the present tranquil state of India, the Commissariat supplies might not be obtained in a cheaper and more satisfactory manner, by contract.

There are undoubtedly great objections to the employment of military men in a department so essentially mercantile, independently of the objection of withdrawing so many officers from military duty. But it must be considered that, in times of war, the armies in the field must have a commissariat; that there is no class of men in India to furnish a commissariat but the military; and that the knowledge and experience acquired by commissariat officers in peace eminently qualifies them for the conduct of that department in war.

It should also be considered that the offices to which military men are eligible, are but few in proportion to their numbers.

and that the salaries attached to them afford the only means of providing for a family during their progress to a regiment.

The Return* shows that the number of civil, political and miscellaneous offices not strictly of a military nature, held by military men, do not even now (and they are daily diminishing) withdraw much more than one officer in each regiment or battalion from his military duties.

Secretary and Examiners in Colleges, Superintendant of Police, and an Assay Master.—These appointments are peculiar to Bengal and have no doubt arisen out of some supposed peculiar fitness of individual officers for the appointments respectively held by them.

Q. 5. The effect of the separation of the Company's army from the King's, in respect to efficiency, good spirit and economy, and the probable consequences of bringing the whole directly under the authority of Ministers and establishments of the crown, the several arms being separately considered, with distinction of Europeans and Natives.

The experience of three quarters of a century has shown that the Company's army, detached from the King's, has never been wanting in efficiency nor in good spirit; some little allowance being made for occasional ebullitions of dissatisfaction, which have been promptly attended to and removed by the Home authorities. The dissatisfaction itself having always arisen from what

+ Return of Officers in Civil Employment.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Political	39	13	6	58
Paymasters	12	15	6	33
Audit	4	4	4	12
Judge Advocate	8	10	3	21
Military Secretary's Department	3	—	—	3
Military Board	5	—	3	8
Clothing Board and Agents	3	1	2	6
Barrack-master	1	1	1	3
Army Commissariat	21	25	9	55
Stud	11	1	—	12
Secretary and Examiners in Colleges, Superintendent of Police, and an Assay-master	7	—	—	7
	114	72	32	218

There are at the three Presidencies 206 regiments and battallions, each having 20 officers; viz., 1 Colonel; 1 Lieutenant-colonel; 1 Major; 5 Captains; 8 Lieutenants; 4 Cornets and Ensigns, or second Lieutenants—Total, 20.

was considered to be over-economy, sufficiently demonstrates that that principle has not been neglected in the Company's military arrangements.

To bring the Company's army directly under the authority of Ministers and establishments of the Crown, unless the Indian territory be also transferred (in which case the army must necessarily accompany it) appears to be an experiment at once hazardous and gratuitous.

No strong inducement, much less necessity for such a measure, appears to exist now more than at any other time. Indeed, the reason formerly pleaded for such a change, namely, the jealousies entertained by the King's officers of the Company's, and of the Company's of them, and of each other, at the different Presidencies, has nearly ceased to operate. The allowances have been made the same to all (King's and Company's) at all the Presidencies, and staff appointments and commands fairly apportioned among them.

If even some suppressed feeling of that kind yet remain, a question may well be raised, whether it be prejudicial to the national interest; whether it be desirable that all the officers of a colonial army of 200,000 men, serving at the distance of half the globe, in a rich and fertile country, should be united in one common feeling and interest.

The acquisition of an empire over one-eighth of the population of the world, differing from their conquerors in appearance, in manners and in religion, situated at such a distance, and retained at so small a cost to the usurping state, is, perhaps, the greatest political phenomenon ever exhibited to the admiration of mankind. To tamper unnecessarily with a mechanism so unusual, so delicate, and yet so powerful, would indicate a spirit of daring adventure rather than of political prudence.

It will be remembered that the fear of a transfer of the Company's army to the Crown, some 40 years ago, roused a feeling of turbulent apprehension in the minds of the Company's officers, which the arrangement of 1796 with difficulty allayed; and it is to be apprehended that a renewal of the same scheme would be followed by a revival of the same feelings.

Besides the possible objections on the part of the Company's officers to be transferred to the service of the Crown, where their interests, as a distant body, could so little compete with that of his Majesty's immediate servants, having their general residence in Europe, an objection well worthy the deliberation of a statesman presents itself in the possible action of the measure on the minds of his Majesty's officers.

The Indian service is one in which men seek fortune at least as much as honour. His Majesty's service is one of almost pure honourable ambition. The stain which the military mind may receive from a large and constant admixture of less noble feeling may be attended by consequences which no partial good could compensate or redeem.

If, notwithstanding the novelty and hazard of the experiment, it should be resolved to transfer the Company's army to the Crown, no better scheme can, I think, be devised for that purpose than the one proposed by Lord Cornwallis in his letter to Mr. Dundas, dated 7th November, 1794.

In that scheme his Lordship proposed that the Native army should remain a distinct body, admitting of no interchanges with the officers of the European establishment; a principle which he justly considered indispensable for the purpose of preventing the most injurious supercessions of the local officers by those of greater interest from the Home army.

The character of Lord Cornwallis stands so high, his public principles were so pure, his judgment so sound, that were there not to my mind an essential difference in the relative condition of the King's and Company's officers now and in 1794, and as great difference in the state and condition of the East India Company itself, I would not venture, whatever might be my private misgivings, to combat opinions flowing from such an authority. But, as I have already observed, the jealousies that formerly subsisted between the King's and Company's officers, which formed the main ground of Lord Cornwallis's objection to separate establishments, have been removed.

If a lurking jealousy also existed, though not avowed, of the too great power of the Company's army, at that time having 12 regiments of European infantry enrolled in its returns, those regiments have since been reduced to three, and a proportionate increase made to his Majesty's troops.

If, too, an idea pervaded his mind, at that time perhaps well founded, that the Company might find it their interest to retain the territory, then yielding a large surplus revenue, and the trade, then a gaining one, notwithstanding the proposed transfer of their army to the Crown, those ideas must now be abandoned.

Instead of a surplus revenue there is a large annual deficit, and instead of a gaining, there is a losing trade. It cannot, therefore, be the interest of the East India Company to retain the territory without the army, over whose expenses they could then exercise no effectual control.

Q. 6. Whether there may be grounds to infer, that, if the Company's army were under the government of King's ministers, any considerable saving of expense would ensue, by the reduction or consolidation of establishments generally, or in time of peace; by less chargeable plans of recruiting, including under the former head, arrangements for the appointment and education of cadets, and the conveyance of troops from England to India; and under the latter, all retiring provisions made at the expense of the Government, by the more economical provision and appropriation of stores; by cheaper freight, or by other more frugal arrangements; and how far an opposite result is to be apprehended?

If the Company's army were transferred to the Crown, the allowances made to a few King's staff, of the adjutant and quartermaster-general's departments, might be saved. The salaries of the medical inspector, and his two deputies, might also be saved.

A few thousand pounds might also, perhaps, be saved by sending the ordnance cadets, now educated at Addiscombe, to Woolwich, and the recruits now collected at Chatham to the King's depots.

The freight of troops might also possibly be reduced; but all these savings might, if thought advisable, be made, with equal facility, under the present system of government.

It is not probable that any reduction could be made in the other charges adverted to in this paragraph.

Q. 7. Whether advantage or disadvantage to the public interest connected with the army might be effected from encouraging the settlement of British subjects in India, or in any of our Eastern colonies?

Whilst there is no deficiency of recruits in Europe, and the Irish nursery seems inexhaustible, it does not appear that any advantage, except the saving of outward freight for the soldiers who go to India, and the homeward freight to the few who return, would, in a military point of view, be derived from encouraging the settlement of British subjects in India, or in any of our Eastern colonies. It must be recollected, too, that a plentiful supply of cheap land is essential to colonization, as well as a climate suited to the constitution of the proposed colonists, which, if they could be had in India, as they cannot, would, for many generations, rear up only a nation of husbandmen, a class to whom military service is proverbially ungrateful.

If even, after a great length of time, such colonists were to

become sufficiently numerous to throw out military recruits to the army, they would probably be more dangerous as neighbours and allies than serviceable as mercenaries. It was the opinion of Lord Cornwallis that all the European regiments, serving in India, should be frequently relieved, and that no European soldier should be allowed to remain there after he became unfit for military duty, but pensioned and sent home.

It is ascertained by experience, that Englishmen cannot increase and multiply in the country properly called India, in the hot triangle included between the Himalaya mountains, the Indus, and the sea.

The East India Company, for more than half a century, have had more than 10,000 soldiers constantly stationed within those limits, of whom not one in ten have returned to Europe; yet there are not perhaps 100 men and women now living in all India the offspring of European soldiers by European women, who have been born in that country.

Even the number of adult children of European soldiers, by Native women is small, barely supplying a few drummers and fifers to the Native regiments, and a few half-caste wives to the King's and Company's soldiers.

Such a race, if it were to multiply, could only assimilate with the black Portuguese of India, a race the least respected and respectable, and the least fitted for soldiers, of all the tribes that diversify that populous country.

The children of officers, of the Company's civil servants, and of all Europeans possessing adequate means, are invariably sent to Europe in childhood, and cease as effectually to be natives as if they had been born in Europe.

In the range of hills, which form the base of the Himalaya mountains, from the Sutledge to the Burumpooter, is to be found the only country susceptible of European colonization. Of this country, mountainous, rocky and barren, but a small portion is subject to our sway, and that is already occupied by a population which must be extirpated before room can be made for British colonists.

As to the settlement of other British subjects in India, men of wealth and capital, and commercial enterprise, the question apparently has no military bearing. But if it had, I think it may be safely predicated that no man of wealth, not of a peculiar cast of mind, will ever think of transplanting himself, much less his family, from the salubrious regions of Britain to the mortal climate of India. No man, as far as my experience goes,

has yet done so. Every man who makes a fortune in India, and has a family, ships first his family, and then his wealth and himself, back to his native land.

Practically there is no obstruction to the settlement of men of capital in India now; but the country is obviously suited only to adventurers, to those who have no means of comfortable existence at home. All the openings afforded by the manufacture of indigo are filled as fast as they occur. The market is even overstocked with adventurers; and so it would be in other lines of trade, if such shall ever be opened, in the production and manufacture of silk, sugar, cotton, or any other staple.

Q. 8. What would be the probable effects of having the whole Indian army under one Governor and one Commander-in-chief?

The whole Indian army ought to be, and substantially is, under the Governor-general of India, who is responsible for the expenses of India, of which the military are a main branch, and the Governor-general has, in late despatches, been specially exhorted to exercise the control with which he is legally vested habitually and vigorously.

To give full effect, however, to this essential power, the Governor-general ought also to be appointed Captain-general; so that no obstacle or counteracting authority may impede or mutilate such orders as he may find it necessary to give with a view to military economy.

The Commander-in-chief in Bengal is usually Commander-in-chief of all His Majesty's forces serving in India. If he die, or vacate his post, the command devolves upon the senior officer of His Majesty's army present in India. But the command of the Company's troops at the several Presidencies is vested in separate Commanders-in-chief, who are also Members of Council at their respective Presidencies: and I am not aware of any advantage that could be derived by merging their military patronage and command in that of the Bengal Commander-in-Chief, who must necessarily have very inferior means of judging of the discipline of the armies of the other Presidencies, or of the talents and merits of their officers.

The armies of each Presidency are sufficiently numerous to require the constant and undivided superintendence of an officer of rank, who, if not called Commander-in-Chief, must be Commander of the forces. The designation, however, of Commander-in-Chief has its value, and there does not appear to be any sufficient cause for a change either in his title, or the partial independence and extent of his authority.

Q. 9. How far the existing system of Government direction and control, in so far as the same may depend on arrangements fixed by Parliamentary enactments, is, in its influence on the army, productive of good or evil, as compared with any changes which have been, or may be, suggested as expedient, on grounds of efficiency, economy, and security ?

The existing system of direction and control of all the affairs of India seems well calculated for, and perfectly effectual to, its object.

The division of authority between the Court of Directors and his Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India establishes a mutual and salutary check on both. Perhaps some additional authority and effect might be given to the orders from home, if, when those orders were promulgated to the army in India they bore the counter signature of the minister for the affairs of India ; so that the King's commands might always be apparent to those who bear his commission as well as that of the East India Company.

A further security for unhesitating obedience to the King's commands would be found in the adoption of a measure long ago proposed by Lord Cornwallis to harmonize and assimilate the Indian and British establishments. Lord Cornwallis's proposition was (and I am justified in saying that it has also had the sanction of the Duke of Wellington) that the Company's officers, when they shall have attained the rank of general officer, shall be eligible to serve his Majesty in any part of the world.

It is true that Lord Cornwallis offered this proposition as part of a scheme for transferring the Company's army to the crown, but there does not appear to be any essential objection to introducing it into the present separate establishment.

Such a distinction, though it would cost nothing to the donor, would be of the utmost value to the receiver ; it would, give him rank and estimation in British society ; it would, by uniting the services at a certain point, remove the jealousy felt by the Company's of the King's officers ; and it would operate as a strong inducement to the most spirited and meritorious officers to remain in the service until they should attain it.

It is obvious that such a regulation would be attended with no expense, and might very possibly never go farther than the name. For the Company's general officers would have no more pretension to be employed, than have his Majesty's general officers ; many of whom from age, infirmity or other causes are

not thought proper persons to be put upon the general staff of the army. It is one of the anomalies of the present constitution of the Indian army, that more than 4,000 officers are brought up to the military profession, some of whom must needs be men of eminent talent, and yet that not one of them should be capable of being employed in the line of his profession in the general service and defence of the empire. Had the Duke of Wellington been a Company's instead of a King's officer, his talents, which first became known by his services in India, would have been utterly useless with reference to the safety of England, and the general liberties of Europe.

(*To be continued.*)

FISHES OF CEYLON.

John Whitechurch Bennett, Esq., a fellow of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, and a member of the Literary and Agricultural Society of Ceylon, has dedicated, by special permission, to his most gracious Majesty, George the Fourth, a selection from the most remarkable and interesting fishes found on the coast of Ceylon, from drawings made in the southern part of that island, from the living specimens; the work is handsomely got up in quarto—it contains thirty handsome coloured plates, each of which is accompanied with a page of letter press, giving a very short systematic and familiar description of the fish: the Cingalese characters are most miserably executed; we are surprised that, in the year 1830, Longman and Co. could not manage them better.

Mr. Bennett served his country twenty-two years in civil and military situations, before the efforts of his pencil were published: when he first undertook to employ his hours of leisure from the official duties of the magistracy, and other situations which he held in the island of Ceylon, he had no higher view than that of devotion to the interests of the Literary and Horticultural Society, which had been established in 1820, under the auspices of Sir Edward Barnes; but several gentlemen recommended the author to make the drawings more beneficial to himself, and at the same time more extensively known to the admirers of natural history; of the former he was as anxious, as of the latter proud to be considered equal to the task. The earnestness of such disinterested friendship, induced a further exercise of its characteristic qualities. It was not until the Governor had, at the request of those gentlemen, inspected the manuscripts, and thereon voluntarily called a special meeting

of the society, that the author had any intimation of the favourable opinion, the society had been pleased to form of the publication of the work, or of the handsome manner in which Sir Edward had supported his recommendations of the work, by an advance towards its publication, as well on behalf of government as his own.

There are many persons of respectability in England and in Ceylon, who have compared the drawings with the living originals. As an example that "seeing is believing," in its most comprehensive view, and that without it, the most liberal may be the most sceptical, one of the senior provincial judges, a religious and hospitable character, who had resided twenty-four years in Ceylon, complimented the author on the "fertility of his imagination," when the first drawing of the Basket Parrot met his view. The next morning, his own breakfast table displayed two living specimens of that splendid fish, in a vase of water, which had been caught within eight hundred yards of his own residence. With an exclamation, he did justice to the author; and in a most impressive manner expressed his admiration of nature's God!

The Cingalese fishermen give no reason for their application of terms to distinguish fish of the same species; they seem indifferent to the necessity for appropriate names, which, as they say, must be as numerous as the seeds of the Wara: every maritime province in Ceylon has a peculiar name for its various fishes.

Girawah, the Cingalese name for parrot, is a term indiscriminately applied by the Cingalese to a variety of splendid fishes with which the coast of Ceylon abounds; they apply it to those fishes which they consider beautiful. Parrot fishes, when they are full grown, have such strength in their jaws as to be enabled to crush oysters, muscles, &c., to get at the flesh within.

The Potobarah species is very extensive on the southern coast: the native fishers seldom agree together as to the distinguishing names of more than a very few of the commonest of the tribe to which they are most accustomed.

On the coast of Ceylon, many of the fishes, after having attained their utmost length, vary in their colours; therefore, the most brilliant specimens are those of a medium size.

The great fire may be eaten; its flesh is very white, solid and nutritious; many of the Natives aver that this fish has the power of inflicting wounds which cannot be cured by medic

treatment; but no reliance can be placed on a mere hypothesis; it is not possessed of the power of flying.

The seweya is scarce on the southern coast; it inhabits rocky situations, but is not in request as an article of food; it seldom exceeds seventeen inches in length; the arrangement of the blue and yellow streaks near the caudal fin vary.

The porpus-parrot is very rarely to be met with on the southern coast; the Cingalese will eat it; but it has nothing to recommend it, either to the fisherman for the purposes of sale, or to the Natives as an article of food: it inhabits rocky situations.

The red payaha is found, at certain seasons, in great abundance, on the southern coast, and, generally, in deep water; it is greatly esteemed by the Natives as an article of food, and attains a considerable size,—sometimes nearly two feet in length; the flesh is white and solid: for splendour and beauty this fish, is, by many, considered to surpass the gold fish of China.

The leaf-moon is scarce on the southern coast, and being considered, by the native fishers, unwholesome, from a sort of food to which it is partial, as well as to the copper of ships, is never made use of; it attains a very large size, and has its name from the resemblance it bears in the dorsal fin, to the leaf of a marine plant, and in the shape of the body to that of the moon; this fish is occasionally found in rocky situations, but generally in deep water.

The pookoorowah is a very delicious fish; it seldom exceeds thirteen inches in length, inhabits rocky situations, and abounds at certain seasons on the coasts.

The stone-plank inhabits rocky situations, seldom exceeds thirteen inches in length, is eaten by the natives, but not sought after by the regular fishermen for the purposes of sale.

The yellow is too insignificant, in point of size, to be much sought after as an article of food; it never exceeds two inches in length.

The great red-fire inhabits rocky situations, and is a most voracious animal; the native fishers differ in opinion with regard to its wholesomeness as an article of food.

The red rice-pounder inhabits rocky situations; it is eaten by the natives, but, owing to its insignificance, as an article of food, and its almost impenetrable skin, is never sought after by the regular fishermen; it seldom exceeds ten inches in length, and when it attains that size, the green colour of the body gives place to a darker hue, and the fine orange colour of its lines and fins becomes of a dusky colour.

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The yellow is too insignificant, in point of size, to be much sought after as an article of food; it never exceeds two inches in length.

The great red-fire inhabits rocky situations, and is a most voracious animal; the native fishers differ in opinion with regard to its wholesomeness as an article of food.

The red rice-pounder inhabits rocky situations; it is eaten by the natives, but, owing to its insignificance, as an article of food, and its almost impenetrable skin, is never sought after by the regular fishermen; it seldom exceeds ten inches in length, and when it attains that size, the green colour of the body gives place to a darker hue, and the fine orange colour of its lines and fins becomes of a dusky colour.

The kara hamoowah inhabits rocky situations; it seldom exceeds twelve inches in length, and is esteemed wholesome by the Cingalese; the sharp spine, horizontally situated near the caudal fin, and pointing towards the head of the animal, can be raised or depressed at pleasure; but, when recumbent, it is scarcely visible to the naked eye.

The flower-parrot, owes its name to the brilliant variety of its colours; though not particularly sought after by the fisherman, it is not objected to as food; it has been known to attain the length of fourteen inches, but seldom, if ever, to exceed that size, and inhabits, like the rest of the parrot tribe, rocky situations.

The deweeboraloowah is a wholesome, but very scarce fish, on the southern coast; it inhabits rocky situations, and seldom exceeds eighteen inches in length; the author, during a period of two years, could only obtain one specimen of this extraordinary fish.

The basket-parrot derives its name from a sort of basket in which the Cingalese carry their betel leaf, lime, tobacco, and cocoa-nut; it is edible, but is never sought after as an article of food; it inhabits rocky situations, and seldom exceeds fifteen inches in length.

The aukatillah is generally found in deep water, and rarely on the southern coast; it has a very tough outer skin, without scales; seldom exceeds thirteen inches in length, and by the native fishers is considered wholesome food.

The rattoo girawah is one of the most beautiful of its species; it is scarce, therefore not sought for the purposes of food, although occasionally for the gratification of the naturalist; its flesh is firm, white, and nutritious, but such qualities are scarcely sufficient to produce a reconciliation to the destruction of such an interesting object of nature; it is generally taken in rocky situations, and has been known to attain the length of twenty-four inches.

The gal handah is a singular species of fish of its species, and, therefore, admired; it is found in rocky situations, which afford it protection from larger fish of prey; the flesh is delicate, white, and although so small, is much esteemed, it exceeds three inches in length.

The dewi koraleyah inhabits rocky situations, is generally found at the mouths of rivers, and as high up as the flow of the tide; it is generally esteemed, its flesh partaking the flavor of trout; it is found wherever the seaweed "pendah" grows, of

which it is particularly fond, and with this weed anglers bait their hooks for it.

The kaha laweyah is scarce in the southern coast, the author, in the course of two years, having met with but one specimen; its flesh is said to be excellent, and if more abundant, no doubt the fish would be in the highest request; it inhabits rocky situations, and probably the deepest water, which may prevent its being taken by the fishermen.

The tik girawah is so rarely taken on the southern coast, although it delights in rocky situations, that it is but occasionally eaten by the natives, and at particular seasons is considered unwholesome; it has been known to attain the length of eighteen inches.

The wood apple potobarah seldom exceeds six inches in length, and is not eaten, being considered poisonous. From a supposed resemblance of the colour of the belly to that of the rind of the wood apple, when ripe, the native imagination, naturally a fertile one, has affixed to this variety of the family the above designation.

The sepelawah inhabits the deep waters of the ocean, and is found on the shores of Ceylon at certain seasons, when driven into shallow water by larger fishes, of which it is the prey; during such periods, the fishers and other inhabitants take considerable quantities, within the shoal water of the coral banks, under the walls of the fort at Point de Galle, with hats, band-nets, baskets, &c.; this fish rarely exceeds seven inches in length, and is excellent food. The native fishers can give no other reason for the name applied to it than that it is called sepelawah.

The worm-parrot is not of that splendid class of fishes, which the Cingalese denominate parrots; it has been known to attain the length of thirty inches; its flesh is delicately white, firm, and wholesome; it derives its name from a fancied resemblance of the vertical stripes of yellow and green on its body to a species of palm worm.

The squirrel-parrot is the most splendid class of all the parrot fish found on the shores of Ceylon: it inhabits rocky situations, and is very scarce on the southern coast; it seldom exceeds eighteen inches in length, and is not sought after as an article of food: it derives its denomination from the three longitudinal stripes which distinguish the beautiful, although very common squirrel of the Cingalese.

The radeya inhabits rocky situations, and although it rarely

exceeds five inches in length, is sought after and esteemed a wholesome food : it is occasionally found at a considerable distance from the mouths of fresh water rivers, and beyond the influence of the tides. Radeya is one of those names given by the native fishers, the derivation of which cannot be discovered.

The rat is found in deep waters, and is in general estimation ; it has been known to exceed two feet in length.

The tik-kossah inhabits rocky situations, seldom exceeds eighteen inches in length ; and is a firm fleshed and wholesome fish.

The laboo-girawah is very scarce on the southern coast ; it has been taken upwards of three feet in length ; its flesh is white and firm, and, if more generally known, would be highly esteemed. This is not the least beautiful of the parrots ; laboo is the name of a species of gourd, to which the marks and colours of this fish have some resemblance.

The pol-kitchyah is very scarce, few of the fishers in the neighbourhood of Galle having ever seen it : the name is derived from the beautiful Java sparrow ; pol signifies coconut !!! so much for native derivations ; it rarely exceeds four inches and a half in length ; it is a good, firm, and wholesome fish.

The green talapat-parrot is very scarce on the southern coast, it is found in rocky situations, but never sought after by the fisherman as an article of food ; it is remarkable for the loss of its beautiful green colour after exceeding the length of about eleven inches ; the Cingalese consider that the dorsal fin resembles the young leaf of the talapat tree when spread.

Mr. Bennett has not only made his book a vehicle of natural history, but also of his own gratitude to his patrons and friends ; he has given classical names to several fish in honor of George the Third, of the head of the Bennett family, and of several other persons. He says, this variety the author is led thus to designate as a tribute of respect to his friend, General Hardwicke, alike distinguished in the pursuit of botany and natural history, for whose ready and able assistance in this work, the author is desirous to record his gratitude. This he has named after the distinguished perpetual secretary of the royal Institute of France. The squirrel-parrot he has classically named Georgii, after the present august and royal protector of the arts, and sciences. Tyrwhitti, another classical denomination, has been suggested by the sincerest feelings of grateful esteem and respect. The rat is classically named Heberi, as a tribute of respect to the

memory of departed worth and excellence in the late right reverend Bishop Heber; who, having an opportunity of comparing the manuscripts with the fishes themselves, on his visit to Galle in 1825, honored it with his immediate patronage, and subsequently recommended it to his friends on the continent of India; where he, alas! too soon for humanity's sake, exchanged a career of every earthly good, for the sublimer sphere of eternal felicity. Gratitude for kindness received, and favourable recommendations to the author's superiors in India, (however neglected by those to whom addressed) have induced the denomination of a gerranus, the only mode the author has of recording his deep sense of respect to the memory of the late right honorable Charles Augustus, Earl of Tankerville. "The anthias-Clarkii, is named after the engraver, Mr. John Clark, who has not only done ample justice to, but laid the author under very great obligations to him, for his able assistance in the present work.

In concluding this article, it may be proper to remark, that Mr. Bennett's book is a pretty enough toy for the drawing room table; it is a nice substitute for the globe, filled with gold fish, for the amusement of the amateur; indeed, it is a very elegant little appendix to the grand national work, entitled, "Descriptions and figures of two hundred fishes, collected at Vizagapatam, on the coast of Coromandel, by Dr. Patrick Russell, and published by order of the East India Company in 1803."

THE TOWN AND FORT OF BOMBAY.

Previous to the year 1662, when Bombay was transferred to the Crown of Great Britain, the fortifications on the island were confined to that part of the town called *the Castle*, (which has been since the year 1703, used as a depot for military stores,) and to the inner line of works, as they now stand, from the docks to the Mandavie Bastion on the land side. The space in the fort called Bombay green, around which the town hall, the mint, the theatre, &c. now stand, was at that time, and for *nearly a century* afterwards, surrounded by the only houses on the island occupied by Europeans. These residences were built pretty much after the fashion of modern bungalows, with this difference, that, instead of the venetian blind at present in such general use, the windows were formed of *oyster shells*.* The

* This singular substitute for venetians or glass windows, is still employed in some of the houses in the villages of Kaval and Kalhadavie.

large tract of ground between the Apollo gate and Musjeed Bunder, which forms the Esplanade, was up to 1765, covered with the residences of the more respectable Natives, whilst most parts of the island, beyond the town limits, were almost uninhabited. No change in fact appears to have been thought necessary in the construction of the town, until the year 1766, when the growing importance of the settlement, both in a commercial and political view, its contiguity to the territories of the then powerful and hostile Mahratta chieftains, and the character for unhealthiness which it still retained, suggested the propriety of addition and alteration. Accordingly about the year 1768, government began to remove all the houses which ran along the intended site of the new fortifications on the present Esplanade, indemnifying the land and house owners for the sacrifices they were obliged to make. The Ravelines were then constructed, and likewise Fort George, and the works connected with it. In 1796, the ditch in front of the sea face on the south side of the fort was built; while that on the north side between Fort George and the body of the town, was constructed in 1804. At this latter period, too, government still further cleared the Esplanade, until the whole attained the aspect it now presents. The cost of these vast undertakings may be estimated at sixty lacks of rupees; but this does not, of course, include the outlay on account of compensation to those who surrendered their landed property, to make way for improvements.

The town of Bombay, as it now stands within the fort, is crowded with houses, but in some parts so irregularly built, as to give it any thing but an agreeable appearance. Efforts have at times been made to induce the Native owners of ground, to surrender such small patches as may interfere with the symmetry of the streets, but they have manifested very little disposition to yield. The consequence is, that with the exception of Meadows,* Church and Apollo Streets, and the line of buildings called Rampart Row† the town consists of little irregular lanes and alleys. One half of the town, viz. the space between the Church and Apollo gates, whence you enter from the Esplanade, consists of the private residences of Europeans, the public offices and buildings, barracks for a thousand men, shops for the sale of Europe articles, offices and warehouses of

* † And even these streets assume in more than one instance, the appearance and inconvenience of lanes, suddenly diminishing from 70 to 30 feet and then widening again.

merchants, hospitals, the docks, courts of law, &c. There are also several churches in this part of the town, viz. the English, Scotch, Armenian, and Portuguese. The principal public offices are the Company's warehouses, custom house, chief secretary's office, police, naval storekeeper's Commander-in-Chief's post and pay offices. The rest are included in one large house near the theatre, formerly used as the secretary's office.

Bombay green still preserves its name, and until the year 1822, it was used as a receptacle for all the cotton of the season, which was sent to Bombay for shipment to Europe, China, &c. but a conflagration of some thousand bales having (accidentally it was supposed) taken place, thereby endangering the safety of the whole town, the cotton emporium was transferred to a spot of ground near the Apollo pier. The green was then enclosed with trees, and chain posts; a statue of Lord Cornwallis, which some years previously had been sculptured at the expense of the Bombay community, being placed in the centre.

From the church to the bazar gate, including the whole of the N. E. sides of the town, the space is occupied by the houses, offices, and shops of Parsees, Borahs, and Banians, the number and quality of which, amply testify the industry and money-getting spirit of the people, while they furnish strong evidence of the unequal distribution of wealth throughout the Native community.

Military guards are stationed at each of the three gates of the fort to prevent the ingress and egress of articles prohibited by government regulations, and to supply sentries for the sally ports, the Commander-in-Chief's office, and court house. There is also an officer's guard at the castle or arsenal, for the protection of the stores. This guard is furnished by the artillery, when the strength of the detachment at the Presidency allows of it, the rest being composed of the King's or Native regiments quartered at Colaba, Fort George, and the Esplanade.

• THE FORCED TRADE WITH CHINA.

Referring to our former article on this subject, and comparing it with the present, it will be seen that Captain John Mackie was the actual commander of the ship under Spanish colours, in which Mr. Matheson embarked on his first enterprise. The East India Company grows opium expressly for the consumption of the Chinese, but from that want of skill, capital, and inte-

grity, which, happily for mankind, is inherent in corporate bodies, it has always been unable to carry on the speculation beyond the reach of its own iron sceptre, and, therefore, abandoned it to the conduct of free merchants and free mariners; however, the protection it has afforded to these gentlemen has been so extremely limited, that Mr. Matheson found it necessary to protect himself against arbitrary and sudden transmissions, by the supercargoes of the opium cultivating company, by accepting the protection of his Danish Majesty as Danish Consul at Canton; and Captain Mackie protected himself from his less intelligent and enterprising countrymen, who composed the select committee of supercargoes, by sailing under the Spanish flag. On the 6th of May, 1830, the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of the East India Company, examined Captain Mackie about the forced trade with China, in which he had been honorably and successfully engaged. In those days, many of the directors sat in the House of Commons, by means of the most corrupt of all the rotten boroughs in the United Kingdom; they were so dead to every sense of manly feeling, that they actually crept into the committees which were appointed to inquire into their own corruptions, regularly attended by their solicitor and his myrmidons; they teased every witness with quibbling questions, and used every effort to break in, upon the direct line of his testimony; however, Captain Mackie was quite at home on the coast of China, and, in spite of all the caviling of the directors who heard him give his evidence, he made the committee feel quite safe under his pilotage there; accordingly in their report on the disposition of the Chinese in respect to foreign trade, they say, "The foreign trade, which is now restricted to Canton, (excepting in the case of the Spaniards, who have still access to Amoy, a privilege stated to be nearly nominal, and very rarely used) was formerly carried on in other ports, from which foreigners were gradually excluded by acts of the Chinese government. In spite of these restrictions, however, it is stated, that a contraband trade, chiefly in opium, has of late been openly carried on (without any disturbance from the Chinese authorities) with the ports to the north-east of Canton, which are represented to be safe and excellent harbours." In the margin of this report, the committee refer the House of Commons to the evidence of Captain Mackie as their authority; we lay it entire before our readers, merely dispensing with the form of question and answer, in order to make it occupy less room, and to make it read as an unbroken narration.

The Evidence of Captain John Mackie.—I resided in India during the ten years from 1820 until the close of 1829. I commanded a Spanish ship on the coast of China; this vessel was engaged in the opium trade; she sailed under Spanish colours; I visited the port of Amoy and all the ports between that and Canton; I was entirely engaged in the opium trade; however, I also carried a little saltpetre. The name of the ship was the *St. Sebastian*; she was owned by Spaniards, but the whole cargo was entirely British, owned by British merchants. Amoy is the only principal port in China that I touched at; but I touched at all the ports between Amoy and Canton; I lay off the port called the Cape of Good Hope, and the island of Namo; the Cape is about 300 miles to the north-eastward of Canton; there I found excellent shelter for my ship; all those harbours are as safe as the port of Canton itself. I understood that the trade I carried on, was not authorized by the laws of China, but it was done quite openly, in the very same way that the opium trade is carried on at Canton; I never have experienced the least difficulty in carrying on the trade, although not formally sanctioned by the Chinese laws. The Chinese merchants were the parties with whom my trade was carried on; they were not resident at any particular points; some of them came from the city of Amoy, some from Taho and Namo, and some from inland towns. Amoy is in the province of Fokien, but I am not aware whether the island of Namo is in the province of Fokien or not. I got better prices for my opium and saltpetre than I could have got at Canton; the difference of the price was, upon opium, about 100 dollars a chest, or 125, sometimes 150, and even higher; upon the price of saltpetre, there was an advance of about three dollars a pecul. The total value of saltpetre and opium that I disposed of upon my voyages was such, that, in the first voyage I brought back about eighty thousand dollars, in dollars and sycee silver. My second voyage lasted eight weeks from my leaving to returning to Lintin; I disposed of this cargo at the Cape of Good Hope, where the anchorage is quite safe; it is within fifteen miles of the very large city of Tyho; from the time of my arrival, I was detained about 18 days before I disposed of the whole of my cargo; I received for my cargo sycee silver and dollars entirely; on this my second voyage I brought back treasure to Lintin to the amount of 132,000 Spanish dollars. I made my returns in bullion only, because I was particularly desired by the agents of the brig to take nothing else. I

could have had return in any produce of the provinces, such as sugar, tea, cassia, tortoiseshell, nankeens, or any thing that could be had. I would not have had the least difficulty in completing my cargo of those articles.

The manner in which the produce of the north-eastern provinces is sent to Canton, I presume is principally by sea, from the number of large junks always upon the coast. I have seen teas sent by sea; I have been on board of two junks entirely loaded with tea; the size of them could not have been less than 200 tons; they came from Amoy, and they were bound to Canton; I boarded both of these junks and sent letters by them to Canton: those letters were regularly received, in due course. I have no doubt I could have loaded my vessel with teas of the very best quality. I have no doubt I could have had any sort of Chinese produce that I wished. I conversed with the captains and supercargoes of the junks, and one of the merchants gave me an invitation to wait upon him at his house at Canton. I think I could have disposed of some other articles besides those I sold at the places I visited; I think that woollens might have been disposed of, and perhaps a small quantity of iron, a few watches, and different kinds of things. The species of woollens, I think, I could have disposed of, is, principally long-ells and fine broad-cloth; blankets and camlets also would have sold very well; they are in ready demand all along the coast of China.

I never paid any duties to the government upon those cargoes; but I understood that upon all opium that is taken away from the ships, the inferior officers of government get about twenty dollars for every chest; the Chinese pay that themselves; the ships pay nothing; I never paid any port charges of any kind. I never was annoyed by the Chinese authorities; I have been requested, as a favour, to shift my situation, as the principal officer was coming; and I have gone away, and come back again in one or two days. I have frequently landed when I was engaged in this trade, almost every day, whenever I liked and to any part I liked; on such occasions I never was annoyed, or ill-treated by the authorities or by the people, but quite the contrary; I was always received in a civil way; I had invitations into their houses, and was treated with tea and sweetmeats. I have penetrated about seven miles into the interior of the country, and I could have gone further if I had pleased; I could have gone any distance I pleased. On such occasions, I have visited the cities of Amoy

and Kesiak, but the city of Tyho was too far distant from the ship, and I did not visit it. Kesiak is a large city; it is impossible to tell the population of it, but I think it is nearly as populous as Canton; it has a fine harbour, and is a commercial town but only for junks; it is in the province of Canton, and is about 150 miles distant from the city of Canton; I am not aware that any foreign trade is carried on in Kesiak, but there is a very large coasting trade there.

I conceive that the Chinese, in the places I visited, are anxious for the extension of commerce, because I have always found the Chinese inclined to buy anything that was at all useful, of any description. I do not consider the Chinese to be an anti-commercial people, but I consider them to be quite otherwise. I do not conceive that they have any antipathy to strangers, but quite otherwise; in the northern provinces especially, I was most politely received, and my people were equally the same.

Being under the Spanish flag, I could have carried on a legitimate trade at the port of Amoy. The Spaniards have had the privilege, but latterly they have not sent any ships there. A legitimate trade was not at all my object; I was trading in prohibited articles. I have never been in the authorized trade, therefore I cannot state whether the contraband trade is more profitable than the authorized trade.

British ships under the British flag prosecuted the same trade that I did at that time. The *Merope*, the *Valetta*, the *Eugenia*, the *Jamesina*, and the *Dhaule* schooner were all English vessels belonging to the port of Calcutta, trading to the island of Formosa, and to the port of Nimpo, which is considerably to the north, I believe it is in the province of Kiangnan. One of those ships I think went to Amoy, but did nothing; they knew that nothing could be done by the merchants; the *Merope* touched off Amoy, but it did not go in, because she could not trade in opium. I frequently had communication with the commanders of those vessels, although we had different interests, all except the *Merope*, that vessel had an agent of ours. I understood from the commanders of those vessels that they carried on the trade as easily as I myself did; with the same facilities; although, I believe I was more fortunate than they were, being engaged in the trade earlier. At the ports I have named, I do not know whether the import and export duties are paid to the government. I am not aware of the duties, never heard the duties mentioned American vessels.

have gone to the coast, but I believe on British account; the American merchants themselves do not seem ever to have engaged in this trade. The British vessels I have named visited other ports besides those I have mentioned; the *Merope* traded to the port of Chinchoo and the island of Formosa; she went also to Nimpo and the Cape of Good Hope; she touched at every port on that coast. The best station I ever found for carrying on that trade was between the island of Namoo and the Cape of Good Hope, being the centre between two very large towns. I have been off the province of Fokien; there, I went into the ports of Chinchoo; when I landed, the only species of cultivation I saw was rice and sugar. I did not go into the tea country; I have never seen any tea; I was in the neighbourhood of it, and I understood it was within a short distance of where I was; the tea generally grows in the hilly districts; all along the coast is a mountainous district.

My crew consisted of all sorts; English, natives of India, and natives of the Philippines; sometimes I had from ten to twenty Englishmen; the number of my crew was forty; those Englishmen landed frequently; they had intercourse with the native Chinese; I never heard of any, the least disturbance between them and the natives: the crew were equally as well received by the natives as I was myself; they were allowed to walk about the fields, and to go into the houses. The American vessels had all American seamen. The *Merope* had ten or twelve English seamen, and it is most likely that each of the other ships had, at least, six English seamen on board as sea-cunnies. I never experienced the least inconvenience from that circumstance, nor did I ever understand that the commanders of the other vessels experienced any inconvenience from it. The reason why we had so many men in a brig of only 200 tons, was that we had to beat up against the monsoon, and that we had valuable cargo on board; finding that the number was too large, I afterwards reduced it to thirty: I had but one Spaniard on board, he was to represent the flag as the captain or super-cargo.

I found the coast of China in a state quite the contrary to that of good military defence; the greatest number of troops that ever I have seen was in the train of Mandarins, to the amount of about five hundred. They were dressed in red calico jacket with a large bamboo hat on, and with large wooden shoes they were armed, some with bows and arrows, some with matchlocks, and some with spears. If I had had a serjeant'

party of English troops, the effect upon the Chinese soldiers would have been that they would have run away. I frequently went into their forts; they were in a state of dilapidation: the guns were all dangerous to fire, being honey-combed; and being laid between two pieces of wood, they could only be fired in a straight direction: the fortifications were quite in a ruinous state—there was about five and forty men in each of the fortifications.

In the places I visited I saw British manufactures. I frequently saw the Chinese wearing them, such as camlets, cloths, long ells, and some English blankets, English watches, and English spy-glasses. Chinese of respectability always wear two watches; because, they say, if one goes to sleep, the other is awake. Those watches are entirely of English and French manufacture: I believe the English predominate, because no makers in Canton can repair the French. I found the climate from the month of November to the month of March extremely cold, the thermometer ranged from 45 to 60. I should conceive there would be a demand for English blankets; now they are purchased by every one that can afford them. The only description of native woollen manufacture I saw, is in imitation of Cashmere shawls; I think it is manufactured of goat's hair, it is a fine sort of white flannel, it is of a high price, and not at all within the reach of the poor people, whose common dress is blue cottons, which are manufactured in China, in all the provinces; I have seen them manufactured in every village I have gone into. The machinery which they have for the manufacture of those cottons is a very rude loom, quite in a very old fashion. I never compared the price of cotton so manufactured in China, with the price of English cotton. It is much dearer than English cotton, because English cottons sell in China at very fair prices, and they dye English long cloths afterwards as a substitute for their cottons, and they are much cheaper, I do not know the proportion of cost. I have seen them spin cotton; the women spin it with their hands: there is no sort of machinery, except a very rude loom, applied to the Chinese manufacture. Those cottons that they dye are not Indian, but English cottons; their own cottons are better, therefore preferred by the natives, though dearer; but a cheap article is always a great object with the Chinese, even if it should not wear so well. If there was a great trade carried on between England and China, I have no doubt that the cheap manufacture of England would entirely supplant the dear manufacture of China.

The trade I have described as being carried on when I was there, is still carried on; I carried it on, in the years 1823 and 1824; afterwards, I lay as a depot ship at Lintin; altogether, I was four years and a half in China. It is about thirty years since the Spaniards have given up the trade to the port of Amoy. As the junks go over now from Amoy to Manilla, with the same goods, they can purchase them at a cheaper rate than they could get them at Amoy. In the year 1828, I was five months at Macao and Canton; the British ships I have mentioned were there the same year as myself, and I left some of them lying there as depot ships at Lintin; they are lying there now as depot ships. I do not know of any ship having been there last year; there was one vessel went up, in 1828, when I was there, and delivered a cargo upon the coast.

The depot ships are those ships that lie outside of the islands at Macao, to receive opium or any other goods that are wished to be deposited on board of them. I have not the least knowledge of any lawful trade carried on there at all. The other vessels were obliged to move sometimes as well as myself; we moved as a favour to the Mandarins; the Mandarins came down once or twice a year, and send a person to warn you to shift yourselves; we were not obliged to shift our stations, but it was a favour to them, that they might make a report that it was all clear. I have seen as many as twenty ships at one time,—ten European ships, and a considerable number of American ships.

Those ships did not trade to the port of Amoy; there has been no trade done at the port of Amoy; they traded to the island of Formosa and Nimpo, and about the Cape of Good Hope; some of those merchants went to Amoy and different ports. In fact they were coast smugglers: they were all under the English flag, except the Americans and the vessel I was in command of, which was a Spanish flag; sometimes there was a Portuguese vessel.

I did not find it necessary to establish any stricter regulations with respect to intercourse with the shore than at other places; I allowed my crew to go on shore at any time they pleased. I have never known any inconvenience from it; neither have I known any to happen with any other ships; it was the general practice of the ships; there never was the least disturbance. I saw the ten or twelve British seamen that I spoke of, on board the *Merope*; I was on board of her every time she came on the coast; she was commanded by Capt. Parkins, a Lieutenant

of the British navy. The country ships generally have sea cunnies, who are natives of India; but, an opium ship being of considerable value, it is necessary to have an efficient crew on board; and we prefer to have a few Englishmen, as being steady men, in preference to the natives of India; and the *Merope*, when she was on the coast, had a very valuable cargo on board of her. I remember the flames of all the depot ships I have mentioned. I had no license from the Company limiting me as to the ports to which I was to go, for I was quite independent of the Company: my owner was Consul for the King of Spain at Canton, and he gave me a license, whenever I went to sea. I have never been at Manilla. There is a very considerable trade in rice, and some China goods, between China and Manilla. There was no other ship under Spanish colours besides mine; the vessel that I was in is sold, and there is now no trade under Spanish colours. By the viceroy of Amoy I was offered to carry on a legitimate trade with Amoy, under the Spanish flag: he visited us on board the ship; we were in the port of Amoy, right off the palace; merely compliments passed between myself and the viceroy upon that occasion; he had to make a reference to another superior, before he could give the terms on which he offered me to trade with Amoy, and we did not wait till he came. The viceroy did not know that we had opium on board; it was known to the opium dealers, but not to the viceroy. He offered us a legitimate trade because we hoisted our colours. He did not mention the English word "legitimate," but he said he would give us a Free trade. I do not understand the Chinese language so as to write it; but I can speak it a little. Saltpetre is not exactly a prohibited article; but it is an article that by law is always obliged to be sold to the government, but it is principally sold to the outside dealers, who give a higher price for it. I conversed with the viceroy through an interpreter. He did not use the word "legitimate:" he offered to give us a cargo in exchange for what we might give him, money or any thing else: he said, if we wished to have a cargo, he wished to renew the intercourse on the same terms as it had been before. He would have given me for cargo any thing we wished to purchase; but as we had no intention of exporting any thing we made no inquiries about what commodities we could have had from him. The saltpetre imported into China is solely for the purpose of being converted into gunpowder and fire-works; the Chinese use a great quantity of small fire-works. Amoy is a very large town;

there are nearly as many junks about there as about the port of Canton. It is very difficult for me to say whether or not it is as populous as the port of Canton. I found every part of the country of China, through which I went, populous: when I have been lying at the Cape of Good Hope, I have seen a thousand fishing boats going to sea in a morning; I have counted them. I had not any commercial intercourse with the viceroy; he specified that he wished to renew intercourse upon the old establishment, and any cargo that we wished to purchase he would do it in the old way. There is a considerable foreign trade carried on with Amoy, principally to Marilla and Singapore; I knew of junks that went from Amoy to Singapore; there are a considerable number; they are large junks, about the size of five or six hundred tons; they take to Singapore a Chinese cargo, which consists of a variety of things; crockery-ware, coarse teas, and every thing they expect to sell; the staple articles which the junks bring from Singapore are sandalwood and opium. From my experience and observation of the Chinese ports, I should think the articles of European manufacture which would obtain the most ready sale would be woollens—viz., camlets and fine cloths, and coarse white cottons. Iron, in the shape of bars, would sell; I do not know how hardware would sell: the Chinese would like it better in the unmanufactured state, in order that they might manufacture it as they pleased: iron is very extensively used in China; I believe, it is principally obtained in the country; I do not know any thing of the cost of its production; but I know, that to get any iron wrought up in China, will cost you as much as twelve dollars a pecul; that is what I have paid for iron from Canton. I do not know any thing of the relative cost of their own earthenware, with that which might be exported of similar quality from this country; I think the Chinese would produce their own earthenware cheaper than it could be exported from this country; however, it has been exported from Singapore; I have often had crockery on board; as a depot ship, I have often received goods, such as woollen goods, crockery-ware, glass, and Birmingham hardware, which has been sent up to the port of Canton and sold. The general quality of the Chinese iron that I have seen, is, I think, of a very inferior quality; it rusts very soon and decays; I do not know in what part of China their manufacture is. There is much demand for leather; they use a great deal of leather; the opium chests are covered up with old sheep skins, and they were very fond of purchasing them; I sold them pretty well.

MILITARY TOUR ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

(In a Letter to an Officer of H. M.'s 97th foot at Ceylon.)

MY DEAR ALISTER,—After seeing all I could see of the French troops, I proceeded to Cambray and all the forts on the way to Brussels, and after a look at the Belgians and where you fought at Waterloo, I went to Antwerp, and saw that the defence of the Citadel did not do so much credit to the Dutch as they would have us to believe. •

In consequence of the disputes between the Dutch and their neighbours, I would not be allowed to pass into Holland, and consequently took the way into Prussia by Aix-la-Chapelle, then visited Dusseldorf and all the stations on the Rhine, as far as Mayence; then to Frankfort and Cassel, a most beautiful place; the troops are clothed &c. after the Prussian fashion. I then went to Hanover, with the hope of meeting some of your old friends, and finding the Hanoverians what they ought to be. The soldiers were young and slovenly, and their officers very badly dressed, carrying umbrellas, than which nothing can look worse in this country or any other. The men, however, have the best knapsacks in the world, an improvement on the French, and I am in hopes of their being soon adopted by us; a man will carry a third more with ease with a Hanoverian knapsack than with ours; they have also percussion locks for their light corps, and their new barracks are equal to any in Europe. They have a very fine monument for Waterloo in the barrack square, and every man's name on it in large letters who fell in the battle. There are also two French brass field-pieces taken, on each face of the monument, which the French of the present day by no means admire, I called on a Captain Brinkman, who did not return my visit, and also on the only officer in the place who served in the 1st regiment with you, who is now a Major, but I forget his name; he left his card, but I saw nothing more of him, and seeing that they kept a cold shoulder to me, had nothing further to say to the gentlemen, during the 14 days I remained in the neighbourhood. I met an officer of the regiment Sandy McClain was in, at Neudorff, and though he received an English paper, when beside me and some other English people there, he never offered us the perusal of the paper, though the only one to be had. I was joined at Hanover by a young English gentleman of talent from Cambridge, with whom I travelled for some time; he was at times taken for my son, and from his having some knowledge of German, I found him nearly as useful as if he had been my son.

We proceeded to Magdeburgh, Potsdam and Berlin, and after seeing all *thereawa* and the Prussian guard, the most beautiful infantry in the world, we proceeded to Dresden, but previous to going there, a few words relative to the guards may be expected. They are the pick of the nation, and a more gentlemanlike corps there cannot be in manner and appearance—all of the same age, same size, and alike so well clothed, that the best tailor in London could not turn out a better made jacket than the privates wear. Their accoutrements and appointments of all kinds equally good—yet all seemed to me too fine, too light and jimcrack for service. Their manual and platoon is simple, and by their mode of loading, that is to say ramming down with the point of the ramrod, instead of the awkward manner in which our people turn them, constantly jingling in the best drilled corps—they can fire a round per minute more than ours. This with some other improvements I have recommended to our Military Secretary, as well as the Hanoverian knapsack, which had previously been brought to his notice by a Captain of the 68th regiment, and having come to the knowledge of this I said, that in addition to any thing that officers may have said of it, that I had had a knapsack of all kinds to be found on the Continent, on my back, with the exception of the Russian, and that none of them could be compared to that of Hanover, from its shape and the manner in which the straps are fixed, not requiring a breast strap, &c. and with a long chapter, on this head and other things, concluded my epistle, which may not after all be of any use, farther than shewing that I went far and wide for every information I could get. The Saxon infantry are in no way to be compared to their neighbours, though their cavalry may be considered better. Dresden is a very nice place for a poor man on half-pay, and Saxon Switzerland, within a dozen English miles, as beautiful a country as can possibly be imagined. Many things worthy of notice are to be seen in the town. I remained in this quarter for a month, until the commencement of the Russian reviews, and then found my way back to Magdeburgh, where I joined the 4th division of the army, consisting of 18,000 men, almost the whole of the infantry encamped, the artillery and cavalry in the surrounding villages. During the 25 days I remained I attended all parades, and whatever was going forward, paying through the nose for a horse all the time; here I saw the Prussians properly, and notwithstanding what may have been said of them by officers of service and experience

they would be far inferior to the French or Austrians were they to take the field to-morrow, and at whatever time they may do so, they will lose at least a third of their army, in a hard campaign, unless they change their plan. At present they do every thing to catch the eye in which they certainly succeed; no other troops dress like them, but out of the number of days I was with them, they only appeared in marching order three times, and twice for inspection, so that they only manœuvred one day with their knapsacks. I have often seen them in brigade without accoutrements, and, notwithstanding, they were going daily to hospital in waggon loads.

The French on the other hand, though poor and pitiful in appearance, and so very far inferior in every respect to what they used to be, shoulder their knapsack almost as often as they shoulder arms, and will consequently march round any army in Europe. It is not from any favour or affection for the French I mention this, as they hate us at heart, and I would much rather fight against them than with them. Besides all this, everything the Prussian soldier wears is so tight that he has hardly room to move. Should they take up a position in their strongholds, near Coblenz, they will defend it well; they are full of fine and high spirit, and no man in Europe is, at present, so popular with his soldiers, and the people in general, as the King of Prussia; but, until he adopts the French system a little more, his troops will be behind-hand when they come to hard work. I have not room to give you such a long chapter as I could wish about them, as I must take my departure to see the Austrians.

At Prague, I remained a short time looking at six battalions of infantry, some artillery, and cavalry, which formed the garrison, and also at Vienna, where I only remained for ten days, in consequence of hearing that an army of 80,000 men was about to assemble in the north of Italy, which induced me to leave towns and cities, which would stand for some other opportunity, as such an army was not to be met with every day. I therefore flew to Verona, and about 36 miles beyond it found 60,000 men, and 108 pieces of cannon in the field. They took up the position in which poor Napoleon beat them on the banks of the Mincia, near Mount St. Bano; they had sham fights for four days; nothing could have been more regular or better conducted, far more so than if they had been in earnest, for none seemed to flinch. The ground was regularly marked out, besides all the commanders had a plan of the ground, on a large scale, with a piece of large silver paper, on which all the

movements were printed, and upon putting this over the map, every one at once saw where he ought to be. It certainly was one of the finest sights that could be. I was much pleased with everything, particularly the sturdy, strong make, and appearance of the soldiers, instead of so many beardless boys, as the Prussians had. This army consisted of Tyroleans, Austrians, Hungarians, Croats, and Italians. I mention the Highlanders first, as they pleased me most; smart, active, excellent light troops. You have seen the Austrians and Hungarians; the Croats came from the borders of the Turks, a hardy looking race, dressed in snuff-coloured cloth; every man of them must marry at eighteen years of age, whether he will or not. The Italian infantry looked well, although they serve so much against their grain, most of whom are sent to serve in Austria as they cannot be trusted in their own country, and it was to show the Italians what they would have to contend with in the event of a disturbance, that this grand turn out took place; and none who saw the army could imagine that it would have made such a respectable appearance. The ground did not admit of cavalry movements to any great degree; the Hungarians are by far the best horsemen on the Continent; the men are square, active built, light fellows, in proportion to the size of their horses, which are spoken highly of for undergoing fatigue, &c. Many English officers enter this service. I was quite astonished one day to hear five officers, in Hungarian uniform, speak English. I consequently drew near, and on hearing one of them called Archy, concluded he was a countryman, and ventured to speak to him; he said, he had lost his horse, and would have to walk seven miles to where his regiment was, and wishing to get all the information I could, I said that if he walked two miles with me I would give him a dinner and a bed. My invitation was gladly accepted. I got all the information from the young man I wanted, and through him, got acquainted with others. The movements were on a grand scale, and every thing carried on as if on regular service. The men lay on the ground without any tents, very few of them had even straw under them. Notwithstanding, during the movements, I only saw two men fall out unfit for duty; after the movements, which must be passed over for want of room, the army got a day's rest, put themselves to rights with their best front forward, and seemed in good wind for any service.

Some days previous, a temple was made of wood, and covered with musket-barrels, bayonets, &c. &c. &c., pistols, swords, and so forth—and with all the finery brought by the priests from the

churches. The temple was a splendid turn-out; the army formed square, so as to have it in the centre; a tent was pitched in each angle, and grand mass performed in it. To assist at the temple the best musicians in the army were selected, and no army in the world can boast of such musicians as the Austrians; the northern Germans are not to be in any way compared to them. I got a good position in the centre. The ceremony was most impressive.

Napoleon's widow, the viceroy, and all the people of consequence, in and about that part of Italy, attended. After grand mass a salute of about 100 guns was fired, and then the whole army marched past. To give you an idea of their bands, the brass band of the Tyroleans consisted of 72 men. During the movements, strangers were treated with the greatest attention; a troop of Hungarian cavalry was dismounted to give them horses, and an orderly dragoon for every two officers—you have never heard of any thing to equal this at a turn out of the kind. The General, second in command, was Walmoden, a Hanoverian, who had once been in the German Legion; five Hanoverian officers attended, with whom I got acquainted, which was more easily done than in Hanover. I did not fail to tell Captain G—— how I was received, but to show them I thought nothing of it, I gave B——, the brother of the man who did not return my call, an introduction to a nephew of Cardinal Weld in Rome, who is one of the most influential men there, and would be of service to the Hanoverians—all of whom were on their way thither. After the review I proceeded to Milan, and the day after, my young friend of the Hungarians, waited on me, saying, that his mother, who was a country-woman of mine, wished to see me—she turned out to be the wife of the Vice-consul, and expressed herself much pleased to see the man who took her *bairn* from the road side, and gave him a bed, &c. During the ten days I remained at Milan I received every attention from her and her friends. After leaving Milan I went to the lakes of Como and Maggiore, and having seen as much of the country *thereawa'* as my time would admit of, I sent my baggage by coach to Geneva, with the exception of a suit which I rolled in my cloak, then *took my foot in my hand* and walked over the Alps, remaining as suited my feelings and taste, which was very agreeable, and a ramble in light marching order does a man more good than any other.

Arrived at the end of the lake of Geneva, I found the steamer, and was in a few hours in the town of watches and music.

boxes, where I remained a few days, then went to Berne, the cleanest town and most beautiful country I have seen. My cash was now almost out, and the weather becoming bad and wet, I returned to this country by the Rhine, took another look at the French at Straßburg, at the Prussians at their different stations, and also at the Dutch, and found my way from Rotterdam here, where I have since remained, waiting what good luck will send me.—*Ceylon Government Gazette.*

LOUISIANA.

In the year 1763, the French Colony of Louisiana contained a population of 11,496 persons. In the year 1803, the United States of America contracted to pay to Spain the sum of fifteen million of dollars, for the whole tract of country known by the name of Louisiana, and to the same extent to which it had been possessed by France and Spain. This State contains 31,463,040 acres of land; the population of the State and of the chief city has increased as follows:—

The State of Louisiana.				The City of New Orleans.
A. D.	Free.	Slaves.	Total.	Total.
1802				10,000
1810	41,896	34,660	76,556	17,242
1820	84,343	69,064	153,407	2,7176
1830	105,944	109,631	215,575	46,310

In the month of April, 1831, a rail road from New Orleans to lake Ponchartrain was opened. It is four miles and a half long, perfectly straight, and its ascent and descent are only sixteen inches. The same company was constructing an artificial harbour and break-water in the lake, at the end of the rail road. These works have naturally caused a very great rise in the value of property in the vicinity.

This State contains a federal, or representative, population of 171,904 persons, and a militia of 14,808 men; its legislation is delegated to 50 representatives, who are elected by the people for the term of two years, and form a House of Representatives, and to 17 senators, who are elected for four years. The people, also, give their votes to elect their own executive governor for a term of four years, and the legislature elects one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes; the governor of this State receives a salary of 7,500 dollars per annum, which is very nearly double that of any other American governor; indeed, with the exception of the President, this seems to be the

highest salary paid to any public functionary of the United States, employed within its own territory. The senators and representatives each receive four dollars a day, which is the highest amount paid them by any State of the Union. The electors of the president and vice-president are chosen by the people by a general ticket.

The judiciary establishment is composed of a Supreme Court, of eight District Courts, and 32 Parish Courts: the Supreme Court sits alternately at three chief places; the District Courts hold two sessions, during the year, in each parish; and the Parish Courts hold their regular sessions in each parish on the first Monday in each month. The District, Parish, Criminal, and Probate Courts, are in session during eight months of the year, and, in the other four months, whenever necessary, they hold special courts.

This State is divided into 20 ecclesiastical parishes, most of which are provided with Romish priests, the Catholics being the most numerous sect. The Baptists have 14 ministers, the Methodists 6, the Presbyterians 5, and the Episcopalians 3.

The United States granted to Louisiana 46,000 acres of land for the endowment of a college, and 873,000 acres for the support of schools. The State itself appropriates annually about 40,000 dollars for the support of parish schools. The college was incorporated in 1825; and it receives annually the sum of 7,000 dollars from the State treasury for its support; the college library contains 350 volumes; the preparatory department contains 45 pupils, and the college itself contains 15 students; none have yet been graduated; the annual expenses are, for tuition, room-rent, fuel, &c. $30\frac{3}{4}$ dollars; for board, washing, &c., 68 dollars—total $98\frac{3}{4}$ dollars.

The cultivation of the sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar, in the State of Louisiana, are rather novel branches of industry, which seem to promise abundant success. In the year 1827, the number of sugar-cane plantations in that State was about 700; the next year the capital vested in these sugar estates was estimated at 45 millions of dollars; and their whole produce amounted to 88,878,000 lbs. weight. The following facts respecting the cultivation and manufacture of this extraordinarily abundant crop are not quite applicable to ordinary years, therefore the rate of income cannot safely be calculated at more than six per cent.

On a well regulated estate, each negro slave can cultivate five acres of land, producing 5,000 lbs of sugar and 125 gallons of molasses; the former valued, on the spot, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per

pound weight, and the latter at 18 cents. per gallon,—together 297½ dollars.

The annual expense of each hand, including wages paid, horses, mules, oxen, physician, &c., is 105 dollars. An estate with 80 negro slaves, annually costs 8,330 dollars. The items are as follows :—

Indian corn	dollars, 1,000
Salted meat and spirits	„ 830
Clothing of all sorts	„ 1,200
Medical attendance and medicines	„ 400
Salaries to the overseer and to the sugar-maker	„ 1,000
Taxes	„ 300
Two and a half per cent. annual loss on a capital of 50,000 dollars in negro slaves	„ 1,250
Horses and oxen	„ 1,500
Repairs of boilers	„ 550
Repairs of ploughs, carts, &c.	„ 300

Fifteen acres of land are required for each negro slave, namely, five for cultivation in cane, five in fallow or rest, and five in woodland. The annual consumption of wood, on an estate worked by 80 negroes, is, 800 cords. Two crops of cane are generally made in succession on the same land, one of plant cane, the other of ratoon; it then lies fallow two years, or is planted in corn or peas. One negro slave will tend five acres of cane, besides cutting his proportion of wood, and ploughing 2½ acres of fallow ground.

The capital vested in 1,200 acres of land, with its stock of slaves, horses, mules, and working oxen, is estimated at 147,200 dollars. One-third, or 400 acres being cultivated in cane, yields 400,000 lbs of sugar, worth 5½ cents. per lb., and 10,000 gallons of molasses, worth 18 cents. per gallon, making together 23,800 dollars : from which is to be deducted the annual expenditure of 8,330 dollars ; and then there is left the sum of 15,470 dollars, which is profit on the capital of 147,200 dollars invested in the estate, amounting to near ten and a half per cent.

This State affords a very different prospect to that exhibited in a zillah of British India ; as different as it is possible for the mind of man to imagine ; it shows that the people are the source of power, and that they part with it sparingly ; they do not allow their representatives, senators, or governors to oppress them ; therefore they multiply and prosper. May God prosper every free State, and liberate every nation and people that is oppressed, especially if by a foreign despotism. We do not shut our eyes to the very great proportion of negro slaves ; but, in spite of that evil, the government is much better than where the entire population is degraded by a political thralldom.

THE LATE DOCTOR MORRISON OF CHINA.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death, of the above distinguished missionary. The melancholy event took place on the day of emancipation, the 1st of August, at Macao. His remains were deposited in the private Protestant burial-ground at Macao. Dr. Morrison is succeeded by his son in his official appointments.

From the *Canton Register* the following particulars are gleaned.

The Reverend Robert Morrison left England for China, by the way of America, on the 31st of January, 1807, and on the 4th of September, he arrived in an American vessel at Macao. He brought letters of introduction from the American Secretary of State to Mr. Carrington, and received, in consequence, many friendly attentions, and he was first domesticated in the factory of Messrs. Milner and Bull, American Agents.

The first sixteen months of his residence either at Canton or Macao, were extremely irksome, and attended by many privations and difficulties; but in the beginning of the year 1809, he married his first wife, Miss Morton, eldest daughter of John Morton, Esq., and on the same day, 20th of February, accepted an appointment in the Company's factory. From this time the life of Dr. Morrison may be called one of personal ease and comfort, devoted only to severe and unremitted literary labour. In conjunction with Dr. Milne, resident at Malacca, and second member of the China mission, he translated and published in the Chinese, the Old and New Testaments, the Book of Common Prayer, and many other religious works. The first great object of the mission was to form a Chinese dictionary, the next to translate the Scriptures. Both of these great works have been accomplished by the two first men appointed to the mission, the late Dr. Morrison, and Dr. Milne, the latter of whom departed this life some years ago. The translation of the Scriptures was a work common to both of these two eminent missionaries. The translation and compilation of the dictionary was Dr. Morrison's own, and is the monument of his fame.

In 1816, Dr. Morrison accompanied Lord Amherst to Peking, and he drew up and published a memoir of that unsuccessful embassy. In 1821, when the Company's ships left the Canton river on account of what is generally called the "Lintin affair" Dr. Morrison was the only member of the Company's factory who was acquainted with the Chinese language, all those who had studied it being absent in England. On this

occasion, the advice of Dr. Morrison was of the greatest use to the committee, and there can be no doubt but that by his talents and exertions the affair was brought to a more speedy and creditable termination than it would otherwise have been; and the Company saved a large sum of money in demurrage.

In 1818, Dr. Morrison founded the Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca. He devoted the sum of 1,000*l.* a year to the erection of the house, and 100*l.* a year for the first five years, commencing from the opening of the college, for the encouragement of the students and tutors. The foundation-stone of this useful institution was laid on the 11th of November, 1818, by Major William Farquhar, the British resident at Malacca, before that settlement was restored to the Dutch.

In 1823, Dr. Morrison returned to England after he had more than completed his appointed task, and was received with that distinction by the Government and Court of Directors which he had so well earned. He was presented to the King, and delivered a copy of the Chinese version of the Scriptures. In 1824, he married Miss Armstrong, at Liverpool, and returned to China, under the auspices of the Court of Directors in 1826.

In the frequent discussions which have occurred of late years with the local authorities, the services of Dr. Morrison can be best appreciated by those who profited most by them—the different select committees of the Company's factory.

On the arrival of Lord Napier, he accepted the office of Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to his Majesty's superintendents, and accompanied his Lordship on his journey from Macao to Canton, where he arrived very early on the morning of the 25th of July. He had been much exposed to the weather, which was boisterous and rainy during the passage, and his illness was increased in consequence; but, we believe, his friends were not alarmed for his life until a very short time before it became extinct. He expired at 10 P. M., on the 1st August, at his residence, No. 6, in the Danish Hong.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH EGYPT AND INDIA.

The Lords of the Admiralty being desirous to promote the new arrangements of the General Post Office, which have been for a long time in contemplation, to open a direct communication between Great Britain and her Indian possessions, by way of the Mediterranean, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea,

have given orders for the immediate construction of six fine Steam vessels, which are to be built on an entirely new principle from those employed at present as his Majesty's packets, so that they may either act as Steam vessels, or, in case of necessity, as regular sailing vessels without interruption to the machinery. These ships, when completed, will be employed for the conveyance of the mails and passengers from Falmouth to Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Zante, Cephallonia, and the various Greek islands, to Alexandria, in Egypt, where arrangements are making with the Pacha, and the other authorities, to establish an open and direct communication with the Isthmus of Suez over land, and that commercial port, so as to render the voyage from this country to India not longer than eight to ten weeks at the most, avoiding by that means the disagreeable route of the Cape of Good Hope, and the contrary winds which are so prevalent in the Indian Sea.

The passage-money, according to the new regulations of the Board of Admiralty, is as follows:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.
	£	£ s.
From Falmouth to Cadiz or Gibraltar	17	- 9 10
From Ditto to Malta	29	- 16 0
From Ditto to Corfu	36	- 20 0
To or from Gibraltar and Malta.	14	- 8 0
To or from Gibraltar and Corfu	22	- 13 0
To or from Malta and Patras	8	- 5 0
To or from Malta and Corfu (via Patras)	10	- 6 0
From Corfu to Malta direct	8	- 5 0
To or from Malta and Alexandria	10	- 6 0
From Corfu to Falmouth	36	- 20 0
From Malta to Falmouth	29	- 16 0
From Gibraltar, or Cadiz, to Falmouth	17	- 9 10

Each passenger allowed to carry any weight of linen, wearing apparel, and books not exceeding 400lb.

The passage-money to be paid, so as to realize the sterling amount in England.

Until the vessels now ordered to be built are ready, arrangements have been made so that the mails and passengers arriving at Alexandria will experience no delay in being forwarded to India by land.

This grand project of opening a communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, by way of the Isthmus of Suez, was one of the great ideas of the late Emperor Napoleon, who intended to have had a navigable canal cut from one port to

the other but in consequence of his continual wars, and the large maritime force and influence of Great Britain in the Levant, his ambitious views to take possession of India, and destroy our commercial intercourse with that vast and rich empire were completely frustrated.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPULSION OF MR. GORDON FROM MADURA.

The newspapers of India inform us that notwithstanding the repeal of the East India Company's authority over the resort of Britons to India, ships continue to arrive from the United Kingdom without having any such adventurers on Board. The failure of all the old established houses of agency in Calcutta, involving capital to the amount of fifty million sterling, is of itself quite enough to startle the capitalist, however anxious he may be to avail himself of his long lost birth-right to settle himself in British India. The summary banishment of Messrs. Buckingham, Arnot, Fair, and Balhatchet, is sufficient warning to the gentlemen of the Press. The banishment of Mr. Gordon from the district in which he farmed valuable exclusive privileges from the government, has hitherto been concealed in mystery, for Mr. Gordon himself was unable to guess at the probable cause of it; however, at length we are enabled to expose this base act of a cruel despotism, by giving the following extract from the Diary of the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, at Fort St. George, on the 19th of October, 1826:—Received the following letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Hill,—

Fort St. George, 20th October, 1826.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.—Gentlemen,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter of yesterday's date, and to state that the Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the arrangement therein proposed relative to the rent of the chank fishery at Ramnad. The Governor in Council is principally induced to modify the subsisting contract, as you have recommended, for the purpose of putting an end to the employment of Mr. P. Gordon, the renters' agent, in that district; and, therefore, you will be pleased to instruct the principal collector and magistrate, that he is to require that person to quit the district immediately. I enclose some original communications recently received from him, in order that you may see how unfit he is to be allowed to remain there.

D. HILL, Chief Secretary.

Ramnad, 28th September, 1826.

1.—*To the Honorable the Governor in Council, at Fort St. George.*—Sir,—Impelled by injuries to bring forward the state of the magistracy, and the local press being closed to such strictures, this mode of direct address is the only alternative. The paucity of magistrates, their universal corruption by your government, is your own act. I believe also that it is your study, an aim of your government, to screen them all, entirely, from every degree of responsibility. To paralyze the check of the Supreme Court. It is useless for any one to pretend to doubt the effects of such measures. The army and the Courts of the Company it may be natural to make utterly subservient to revenue, but, so to prostitute the magistracy seems a breach of the trust of appointing magistrates. It may be that the magistrates are not complained against. The first complaint would have to be the last. Milder measures are not within reach of the people. I have no evidence to give a shadow of credit to such assertion, but I must say, that, I cannot see how so much punishment, torture, and imprisonment is inflicted by these collectors and magistrates, without causing the deaths of very many persons annually. But, suppose only one murder is thus committed; would Rous Peter hang himself? The existing magistracy of this presidency is a mere mockery of the laws to be checked or enforced by the magistrates. To the revenue laws, the collectors are one party, the people the other; your collectors are made magistrates in their own causes. Matters between individuals they cannot attend to; they drive them from them. No person knows the truth of this statement more than yourself; therefore, disagreeable as it may be, or even should its freedom seem at all wanting in respect, it cannot give offence.

2.—I beg leave to express myself in the strongest manner against the farming and actual mode of collecting inland duty. The collection is farmed to persons without responsibility or principle. Unlimited power is allowed to these people. The legal check on the renters does not exist, in consequence of the subservient state of the magistracy of the country. The actual state of the collection is licensed highway robbery. It is also worse; it is an universal excise tax; watching over the production, manufacture, and consumption of every article; instead of being confined, as you have confined it, to the sale of piece-goods, and the transit of enumerated articles.

3.—I beg leave to state, that the native inhabitants are sub-

jected to the Kittee and other tortures. That these tortures are frequently, wantonly, and unjustly applied. That they are applied at the discretion of peons. That they are applied to collect revenue, to extort money. That in June, 1824, at Madura Cutcherry, I saw near an hundred village-accountants in a painful posture.

4.—I beg leave to state that purveyance is most wantonly exercised in the zillah of Madura. That collector, sub, and assistants, also judge and register, &c., in town, as well as when from home, are supplied with the cows of the inhabitants for milk. The police office is a depot of poultry. Fish-nets, which require a score persons, may not be opened, until the Caterers are present. Fish-roes are cut for.

West India and Russian proprietors, say, that all that their Slaves have, they can take; but, I never knew one to take an egg or a fowl. The King of Persia rears fowls; but the principal collector and magistrate of Madura, his friends and servants, I see steal fish, flesh, and fowl, and force it to be carried above an hundred miles. It is here I see and feel the very wantonness of despotism.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

PETER GORDON.

Here is a case of banishment so concise that it scarcely occupies half a dozen lines. It does not appear that it occasioned any debate, discussion, or deliberation in the Council; indeed, it rather appears to have been got up in the Board of Revenue, and merely to have had the form of an Order in Council given to it, for the Government letter of the 20th is received on the 19th.

REDUCTIONS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

“Remuneration—Remuneration—aye—that’s the Latin word for three farthings.”

And the native army must consider it, the English meaning too, when remembering the number of soldiers discharged without provision, after years of good service, under the administration of Mr. Lushington, they learn by G. O. G. 11th inst. that the strength of each troop of native cavalry is, from that date, to be reduced by a jemidar, farrier, and trumpeter—as a matter of policy the reduction of farriers and trumpeters is not worth considering—they can be ruined justly or unjustly with impunity; but it is a very different case with the jemidars; the absorption of them will operate as a stoppage of promotion to the inferior ranks for at least four years; that

the cavalry, notwithstanding their withered hopes; the merciless destruction of their prospects will, for a season, remain quiet as gunpowder I believe; but if moral causes produce their usual effects, within a very limited period, their smothered discontent will ripen into a dangerous out-break; by Mr. Lushington's reduction, the sepoy discharged were alone immediately affected, yet it created amongst the native soldiery very general distrust of government; how much more will the present reduction cause where the whole body of the native cavalry suffers; and for what saving is this measure of tremendous peril risked? Rupees 12,096 per annum; the real saving being the difference of pay between the sepoy and the jemidar; the higher amount of payment for the same physical force, for it is drivelling to talk of the saving of money when the diminution of protecting power is more than a set off against it, to calculate a pittance put into the Treasury, as gain, when increased, risk more than counterpoises it; the saving, whatever it may be, great or small, throws the cavalry force into the hands of their European officers, not as in ordinary times, according to their obedience and favor with government, but more blindly and more entirely, in proportion to their opposition and dislike to it; if the reduction of the recruit and pension boy establishment takes place the same thing will happen with the native infantry. After this, can the government venture upon reductions of allowances affecting the European officers; Take away from the heads of the army all situations of emolument; render their return to Europe, in pecuniary ease, nearly impossible, and the inevitable consequence must be, that they will turn their anxious thoughts, to *how* they may better themselves in India, and to whether for doing so, there be not more available means than the *service* of Government; depend upon it the members of the army, whether European or native, of officer or soldier rank, are not *Tame Asses*, and that it may be dangerous to experiment upon them the maximum of load with the minimum of food.

There are ideas, which would never causelessly, cross the mind of a soldier of average loyalty, which the acts of power may force into fearful organization;—it is not then unworthy of wise caution to beware of preparing the soil for, and planting the seeds of disaffection, until it has calculated, *well and fairly* calculated, how soon, and with what result these seeds may germinate.

LYNCEUS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN THE EAST,

Founded by Priests from France.

At Pondicherry there are several stations, containing, together, more than 140,000 Catholics, but a single French bishop, assisted by five missionaries, is charged with the spiritual care of this immense flock, on a coast of two hundred leagues. How few labourers for so vast a harvest!

The kingdom of Tonquin contains 180,000 Christians, who have but two European priests, one of whom is ninety years old, and the other is equally disabled by age and infirmity; consequently these Christians differ from the idolaters around them in nothing except baptism; they are equally ignorant, superstitious, and corrupt.

Cochin China contains 80,000 Catholics, who have two bishops, who have resided amongst them 29 years: these bishops have two grand-vicars, but the one is paralytic, and the other sails from Cochin China to Paris and from Paris to Cochin China.

In Siam the Jesuits influenced the King to send a formal declaration to Louis XIV., to declare that he and all his people desired to be converted to the Catholic faith: but now, in the whole kingdom of Siam, there is but one French priest.

In China, there was a seminary for native Catholic priests; but, in 1817, this seminary was completely destroyed; and in 1828, several Christian families, the most wealthy and charitable of Sutchuen were reduced to beggary; their chiefs were put to death; and their children, without distinction of age, scattered.

In 1791, these eastern missions contained seventy European missionaries; now they contain scarcely thirty, and most of these are sinking under the weight of years, labours, and infirmities; thus, in the space of forty-three years, these missions have been reduced more than half! In the same period, Protestant missionaries have been sent to all parts of the globe, and, at length, Britain has permitted them to proceed to China.

THE CULTIVATION OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AMONG THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

As every kind of education requires that the parties concerned should take a personal interest in it, I will next remark upon the feeling with which the natives of India are practically found to view the introduction of the English literature. The result of all experience on this point affords a prospect the

most gratifying and encouraging. The famous edict of the great Akbar, commanding that the Persian language should be adopted throughout his dominions as the language of public business, affords a precedent for a similar adoption of the English language (the only mode of making the study of English literature general in India) which is present to the mind of every native. As Persian was not the native language of the Mogul Conquerors, which was Turkee, and as it offered a very scanty store of scientific information, it is probable that the readiness with which the natives of India commenced the study of the language, did not arise from any predilection they entertained for it, but was the natural consequence of the habitual deference which ages of despotism have taught them to pay to the edicts of their rulers. But English is the native language of the rulers of the country, and our subjects, therefore, look to it with confidence and respect, and they are, besides, fully aware that it contains embodied in it an improved system of learning far superior to any they now possess, and they therefore appreciate its merits, and spontaneously desire to adopt it. Next after the Mahommedans, the Mahrattas succeeded to the Government of Upper India, and they also introduced their own language as the medium of transacting public business in the Provinces subjected to their dominion, and now that the English have succeeded to the Mahrattas, the natives naturally look upon English as the Government language, and they regard its adoption in the transaction of public business to be sooner or later a matter of course. I have often heard them speak of it in this manner, and particularly the large and intelligent classes of Kaijhs and Cashmerians, who compose in the Upper Provinces, the greater portion of the persons who are employed in the service of Government, and of individuals as secretaries, scribes, &c. It is remarkable that these same classes were the first to undertake the study of Persian in the time of Akbar, and this circumstance, combined with their natural aptness and perseverance, generally secured them a preference to the Mahommedans in the service of that intelligent Monarch.

The progress which has been made by the natives of Calcutta, in the cultivation of English literature, is well known. The younger part of them lately commenced the publication of a newspaper in the English language, containing notices on general and scientific subjects which was shortly after suppressed through the influence of their parents and guardians.

from an apprehension that the principles inculcated by it would be subversive of Hindoism. If those parents and guardians had been themselves educated in the new literature, the result would have been very different.

But the taste is by no means confined to Calcutta, although the opportunities the natives possess of pursuing the study in more distant parts of the country are very limited. Many natives of the first distinction, throughout the country, have pursued the study of English for many years past, generally under very discouraging circumstances, owing to the difficulty of procuring teachers, and many more have expressed a desire to be furnished with the means of instruction. In short, the study of English is beginning to be considered throughout India as a necessary part of a polite education, and it is often referred to as such in the native newspapers, and in common conversation.

The house of Timour itself has not been exempted from the infection, and the favorite son of the titular Emperor and his wife have for a long time past been engaged in acquiring a knowledge of our literature. Bhurtpoor also, which was so long the rallying point of our enemies, and was so lately in arms against us, has caught the same spirit in a remarkable degree. About a year and a half ago it was intimated to the ministers of the Bhurtpoor state, that the British government expected them to give a proper education to its ward, the minor Raja, under the idea, I believe, that he would be made to commence the study of Persian. To this requisition the ministers replied, that the Bhurtpooreans had been accustomed to oppose the Mahomedans in arms and not to adopt their customs, that none of the former Rajas had ever studied Persian, and that they could see no reason why they should commence at this time of day; but they had no objection, they said, to their young Raja being taught English if we pleased. This proposition was, of course, readily assented to, and the Raja has been pursuing the study ever since with considerable success, in conjunction with a large class composed of the sons of some of the principal people about the Court. So that English is likely to become the standard literature of our ancient enemy of Bhurtpoor before it is established as such in our own provinces. I say this to our shame.

At the Persian college at Delhi, numerous applications were for a long time made for the provision of some means of instruction in English literature, and when a teacher came at last to be appointed, the zeal of the Arabic and Persian students to

undertake the study of English was so great, that their original classes seemed likely to be deserted. Since this period a separate college has been established there, under the name of the Delhi Institution, for the sole purpose of affording instruction in English literature, and the students continue to make the most satisfactory progress, and their numbers (now about 160) are limited only by the extent of the means of instruction. A peculiarly gratifying feature in this seminary, is, that boys of every religion and denomination, are cordially united within its walls in the study of English literature. English, French, and Portuguese Christians, Hindoos, and Mahomedans are associated indiscriminately throughout the classes, and no inconvenience of any description has ever been experienced from the mixture. This is a degree of liberality which has not been attained even at Calcutta, where the disunion of the society into casts is encouraged, by appropriating separate colleges to the Mahomedans and Hindoos, and by keeping the Christians distinct from them all.

Throughout the Madras country, English is very generally understood, and it is rapidly becoming the common medium of communication between people speaking the various provincial languages in use under that Presidency. The only language which is studied by the natives of Pondicherry, is French, and in the island of Bombay, all who do not look to the government for promotion, (I speak again to our shame) learn English. The natives have also adopted in their language a variety of English terms, for they are sensible that new ideas ought not to be clothed in old terms, which convey quite a different notion.

Besides evincing the favourable disposition of the Indians towards the acquirement of our literature, the examples I have adduced, prove that they are able to pursue the study with success. The English language is incomparably easier for them to acquire than the Arabic and Sanscrit, and in this respect, it is at present on about a par with the Persian. A youth in the full vigour of his understanding may become master of English literature, so as to be able to read the language and compose fluently in it, in about three years, and if he commences the study in his childhood, it will take him five or six years. But it must be observed, that the study will become easier every year in proportion as the vernacular tongues shall gradually assimilate towards the English, in the same manner as they have hitherto assimilated towards the Persian language.

SECTION VI.—At present the zeal of the few induces ~~them~~ to

acquire a competent knowledge of our literature, but the exertions of the many must ever depend on the existence of inducements, connected with their future subsistence and with the prospect of wealth, honours, and distinction, which can be afforded only by the English language being gradually adopted, in the room of Persian, as the language of public business and of the Courts of Law.* This would produce a stimulus to its acquisition which would act immediately, generally and constantly. It is this adoption as the language of business which supports, in an artificial existence, the Persian language, which is equally foreign to the Rulers and to every class of their subjects; and this same adoption would encourage, in a much greater degree a general knowledge of English, which is the native language of the Rulers, and would therefore greatly increase the confidence of the subjects whose object it always is, to procure a thorough understanding of their cases, by those who have to decide on them.

More than forty years ago, when our judicial system was introduced into Bengal, it was a question whether the proceedings in the newly established Courts should be carried on in the English or the Persian language, the last of which had, at that period, made a very meagre progress in that distant province of the Mogul empire, and Bengally was the language which was generally used in the transaction of public business. In the choice we actually made we proved ourselves to be staunch friends to Mahomedanism. Had we acted otherwise, the Bengal fathers would not in the present day have interposed to prevent their children from propagating principles subversive of the Hindoo religion.

The operative detail of making English, the government language is very simple. An immediate preference should be given in the choice of Native officers to those who are masters of the English language. The use of the language should be immediately encouraged in all petitions, memorials, and such like detached papers and proceedings, and last of all, a period should be fixed by law, beyond which all public business, of whatever kind, should be transacted in English. The native

* Mr. H. Wilson's observations upon the means of encouraging the study of Sanscrit in England, equally apply to the study of English in India. "As long as the study of Sanscrit is not obligatory upon any individual—as long as it is mere matter of enlightened curiosity—as long as it holds out no prospect of emolument or distinction—it is not probable that it will be extensively prosecuted. Other and more essential acquirements will necessarily engross the interest and ambition of the Students of the Universities."

advocates, who are the only class at all interested in supporting the present system, are too insignificant to oppose any effectual obstacle to the change, but if time is allowed for them to grow more accomplished and more powerful, they will oppose it with as many arguments as our English lawyers did the discarding of the Norman French from our law proceedings in England.

The English language may be even more easily introduced into our political correspondence with the native independent Sovereigns, and with the chieftains living under our own government. Many of the Rajpoot princes had never been accustomed to make any use of the Persian language, until they adopted it in their correspondence with us, out of deference to our customs, and they are all of them at this moment perfectly indifferent whether the medium of this correspondence be in Persian or in English. They have most of them English scholars in their pay. Thus will the English language be ushered in throughout the continent of India, under the most favourable auspices, such as cannot fail to secure its rapid diffusion. In its use by their Kings and Princes the whole of India will have the highest possible authority for its adoption—an idea of dignity and importance will become associated with the study, and its acquisition will become a primary object with all who look forward to political distinction, viz., with all the officers of the native states and with a large portion of those belonging to our own. Attracted by the manifest superiority of the persons who will be educated in this manner, and by the desire of qualifying themselves for employment, numbers will also flock to our schools and colleges from the neighbouring independent states, many of whom will establish seminaries on the same plan on their return to their own homes; a process which, when we consider our supremacy, cannot fail, ultimately, to give to the whole of India, in addition to our own provinces, a national and standard literature big with the amelioration of the human race, and with the real and lasting honour of our nation.

SECTION VIII.—The use of English as the government language will of itself secure its general adoption as the language of literature and polite education, yet it will not be considered superfluous to organize such a system of education as will facilitate this object, will secure to the people all the benefits derivable from it, and will, moreover, bring up the youth in improved habits of virtue and morality, and with increased

feelings of respect for the government and for the principles of the English rule. After full consideration, the following appears to me to be the system which is best adapted for our Bengal provinces, being founded upon a division of labour between the elementary and higher branches of education, or between what is mere literature, and what forms a part of science and the arts, as well as upon a rising scale of emulation.

A preparatory school should be gradually established in every zillah, to which all who chose to attend should be admitted, and a college should be gradually established in every commissionership to which all should be admitted who have acquired a certain standard of proficiency, and a portion of the students should be government foundation scholars, who have obtained their scholarships as prizes in the zillah schools. All castes and religions, Christians, Mahomedans, and Hindoos should be admitted to the preparatory schools, and colleges, excepting only those degraded castes (for instance the sweepers) with whom the other Mahomedans and Hindoos are not in the habit of associating, and the whole system should be under the authority of government and be superintended by the chief local authorities. For instance, the senior Civil servant in each zillah, whether Judge or Collector, should be ex-officio President of the committee of superintendence of the preparatory school of that zillah, and the commissioner should preside in the committee for the superintendence of the college in his division, and the members of the committees both of the preparatory schools and colleges, should be chosen indiscriminately in their several districts for their superior virtue and influence, whether they be natives or Europeans, or official or unofficial persons.

The plan of education will be as follows. * The object of the preparatory schools will be to impart a knowledge of English literature or of reading, writing and composing in English, and the object of the colleges will be to afford instruction in science and the arts.

In the preparatory schools, after the first elementary books have been got through, the boys will be carried through a course of general history followed by separate histories of England and India; a mode which will, at the same time, open their minds to general knowledge, and give them an acquaintance with the English language, geography they will learn in the progress of the above historical course, and they will simultaneously acquire writing, the rudiments of arithmetic and grammar, and English composition.

The colleges will contain professors in the following departments :—

1st. Law—that noblest of all sciences the general knowledge of which is the most advantageous to the subject. In this department all the students will learn the general principles of law as they are laid down in Blackstone and Paley and, after that, the criminal law and such parts of the civil law as are common to all classes, together with the science of pleading and joining issue. Besides these branches of the science which will be common to them all, they will follow their own taste in applying themselves to the study of Hindoo, Mahomedan and English law, for which purpose the books at present available are the general regulations of government, Macnaghten, Strange, translations of the Hidayah, Dayabhāga, and other Mahomedan and Hindoo law books, and particularly the precedents of Anglo-Indian law, as they are published in the reports of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut. But it may be hoped that, before long, a new code, or rather an improved digest of law will be formed, copies of which will be deposited in each college, and it will naturally form the chief ground-work of the study in this department. Separate degrees should be conferred in what may be called the general departments of Indian law, and in the three particular departments of the peculiar laws of the English, of the Hindoos and of the Mahomedans.

2nd. Mathematics and mechanics, including the practice of land-surveying.

3rd. Moral and political philosophy, logic, natural history, astronomy, physic, anatomy, chemistry, and the fine arts, may be added as opportunity offers.

All the teachers and professors of the preparatory schools and colleges should be chosen for their qualifications only, without reference to religion and tribe, excepting only the few and degraded castes with whom the Mahomedans and Hindoos have as yet refused to associate. It is a gratifying fact that a great variety of English works, particularly of our standard authors, have for many years past, been accumulating in India, till at last the standard works of English literature have become cheaper, and consequently more accessible to the people, than they are in England. Most Europeans bring out with them to India a small library of our English classics, and few carry any home with them; hence there is a stock of these books in India continually on the increase, and suffering little or no diminution.—*Mr. Trevelyan's Treatise.* 2 x

MARSDEN'S CABINET OF ORIENTAL COINS.

The Abbé Beauchamp was a man of uncommon abilities and learning and well versed in ancient literature; he resided many years at Rome, and travelled into Turkey, Arabia, and Persia; the French government exerted its influence in his favour, and caused the Pope to name him titular Bishop of Bagdad, it also appointed him Consul-General of France at Bagdad. In the year 1779 he settled at Bagdad; but after he had resided there about two years, the bishop, his secretary, and two French domestics were carried off by the plague; his Armenian servants or interpreters are suspected of having plundered his effects; for, upon the news of his death, a French agent was despatched from Smyrna to Bagdad, but he found nothing of value, except the bishops correspondence. This accomplished traveller's untimely death has been lamented, throughout Europe, as a loss to the learned and scientific world.

Sir Robert Ainslie resided for many years at Constantinople, as the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty, and availed himself of the advantages of his situation, to recover from the ruins of ancient grandeur, whatever presented itself as curious in art or literature. Sir Robert heard of the death of the Abbé, and applied to the agent for a preference in the purchase of his coins, which, it was reported, were particularly interesting. However, afterwards, by means of an Armenian merchant at Bagdad, Sir Robert procured a considerable number of coins, together with a few Persian engraved stones, and some other works of art, most probably of the deceased bishop's collecting; and thus saved them from dispersion and eventually from the crucible. Among the coins were many Parthian, Cufic, Persian, and old Turkish, not unfrequently found in the environs of Bagdad, Kerkat, Maradine, and other places on the frontier of Turkey and Persia. Sir Robert procured other coins from different parts of Asia, where they were procured by his agents, indiscriminately with Greek and Roman, from the people who discovered them, by the payment of a premium beyond their intrinsic value, which prevented their being melted.

Sir Robert himself did not understand any Oriental language; but, he employed Abate Sestini for the purpose of making descriptive catalogues. In the year 1789, Sestini published an account of some of the Greek medals and Armenian coins, under the following title of "*Lettere e Dissertazioni numismatiche sopra alcune medaglie della Collezione Ainslicana.*"

In 1794, Professor Tychen, of Rostock, published a work entitled "*Introductio in rem numariam Muhammedanorum,*" which is indispensable to those who begin to study the subject; in it, he

enumerates the "*Numophylacia Arabica*" to be found in the different countries of Europe, and concludes the list with the following respectable notice: "*Constantinopoli exa. Robertus Ainslie, Regis M. Britan, in Aula Germanica Orator, numis Orientalium conquirendis summam curam ac diligentiam adhibens, immensas suas jamjam acquisitas opes ab erudito Italo Domenico Sestini digestas ac explicatas luci publicæ, ut fama venit, expositurus est*"

Sir Robert Ainslie returned to England at an advanced period of life, and resolved to part with the produce of his indefatigable researches; he disposed of fine Greek and Roman medals to Lord Northwick and Mr. Payne Knight, two distinguished collectors; but the Cufic were foreign to the scope of their classical pursuits, which embraced nothing barbarous, and they declined to take any concern with what they did not profess to understand. In consequence of this rejection, the Cufic and other barbarous coins became the property of Mr. J. Miles, an eminent and respectable dealer in coins, in whose hands they remained for a considerable time, veiled in the obscurity of a character little known, even to the generality of Oriental scholars. At length, in the year 1805, Mr. Dryander suggested to Mr. Marsden the opportunity of making the acquisition, and although Mr. Marsden was imperfectly qualified at the time to appreciate their real importance or value, he did not hesitate to make the purchase at the price demanded. He was not then aware, nor probably were any of the parties concerned in the transaction, that the existence of these Cufic coins, as forming a cabinet, had been made known to the learned world, eleven years before, by Tychsen. From its being thus publicly announced, by so competent an authority, an expectation must of course have been raised, that the rich Oriental acquisitions of the ambassador were to be arranged and elucidated by the labours of an eminent antiquary and medallist; but, with respect to the Cufic and other coins with Arabic inscriptions, the expectation has not been fulfilled, nor is there any document to justify the belief that, if ever attempted, an effective progress was made in such a work. The coins were delivered to Mr. Marsden in a state of entire confusion, not only unaccompanied by any catalogue or professed description, but even the scanty writings upon the envelopes, which inclosed a portion of them, were mostly imperfect and incorrect: they carried with them internal evidence of the want of requisite acquaintance with Oriental history and literature in the form by whom they were inscribed, and consequently of their inutility; indeed, care was necessary to avoid being misled by their errors. A few of the Ottoman coins were in some degree an exception to this remark; they were the subject of a distinct pre-

chase. In 1806, Sir Robert said, "Those under the numbers from 1 to 10, were described by the Abate Sestini, many years in my family at Constantinople; the rest are selected from the ancient coins procured from different parts of the Ottoman empire." The description here spoken of referred only to what was written on the covers, expressing the dates and the names of the Turkish sultans by whom the coins were struck, and which can rarely be mistaken; not one historical or critical remark any where appeared: these pretended explanations were entirely destitute of meaning. At this period, Mr. Marsden, himself, never had made any attempt to read the Cufic character, but the difficulties of this nature were to be overcome by attentive application, and were found to vanish by degrees, in the course of that rigid scrutiny which numberless obscurities in the legends of the coins demanded, or to subsist only where the false taste of the artists led them to exchange the simplicity prevailing in the early specimens, for mistaken ornament.

After Mr. Marsden had acquired the original part of the collection, opportunities occurred of increasing it with some scarce Cufic, as well as other coins; particularly a dirhem of the year 90 of the hejrah, and a dinar of 92. By various purchases, and the friendly contributions of many individuals to whom his pursuit became known, he has been enabled to form the other very extensive portions, including the coins of Hindustan, from an early period, and under various dynasties; together with those of the peninsula of India, as well as of Nepal, Assam, Bengal, and countries lying eastward of the rivers Ganges and Burhamputra: accessions that give the whole a claim to be considered as a general Oriental collection; the first of the kind that has been attempted in the United Kingdom, indeed, with respect to variety, and some other essential points, although numerically inferior, Mr. Marsden's collection may venture to stand in competition with the Imperial and Royal cabinets of the continent of Europe.

Mr. Marsden has described his own inestimable numismatic collection of Oriental coins in a very able manner, illustrated by splendid engravings, and published it in elegant style, under the title of "*Numismata Orientalia Illustrata.*"

It consists exclusively of Oriental coins, or such as are impressed with Oriental characters, comprehending not only those of Asia generally, but also of the Mahomedan kingdoms and states formerly or at present existing in Africa and Europe: of these coins, the Cufic or early Arabian series, constitute the most interesting portion; they form the basis of the collection.

Mr. Marsden divides his work into two parts; in one, he describes those of his coins which belonged in general to the great empire of

the Khalifs, in its original and its declining state, or to the various dynasties that sprang from its ruins; therefore, the countries of which they formed the currency were the western regions of Asia, with others immediately bordering on them in Europe and Africa,—in the other part, he describes those of his coins which appertain to the more eastern division of the Asiatic continent, including Persia, India, and China, together with the Indo-Chinese peninsulas, and the islands geographically connected with them, as far as Japan:—the whole comprehending the Oriental world. However, his work is simply a description of the coins which are actually contained in his own cabinet, which is rich beyond what could be expected, but necessarily limited and incomplete: yet the numismatic treasure could not have been accumulated without great expense, and the methodised account of it must have cost the author many years of diligent study: it is a valuable gift to the historian, and must prove an useful guide to every Oriental medalist.

Mr. Marsden's collection and his description of it, add honor to his long life of public spirited labours; by it he has opened another field in the world of useful science, which has hitherto been untrod by any Briton: it is ardently to be desired that it will be followed up, and that the nation will cause its own collection of Oriental coins to be catalogued, described, and published. Mr. Marsden has very recently given his library, &c. to King's College; a gift worthy the noble donor. Mr. Marsden's life has been very different from that of those gentlemen, who when they return from India, condescend to become Directors of the East India Company! and submit to be trained in the subordinate committees, until they consent to throw the dust of old pepper into the eyes of the people; he labours to instruct the nation, and to make the people of Europe acquainted with the people of Asia.

THE PURVEYANCE SYSTEM AT MADRAS.

THE foulest stain on the character of the magistrates of the territory subordinate to Madras, is that which is indelibly imprinted upon them all, by their unrelenting exercise of the barbarous practice of stealing fowls, sheep, and other articles from the wretched starving natives. This abominable stigma on the magistracy of Madras, was denounced to the Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company, in 1831, and warmly reprobated by Sir Charles Forbes, who took the part of the witness, when attacked by those Directors who, in defiance of all decency, were members of the Committee, appointed to examine into the misconduct of their own servants.

We would fain hope that the zillah of Madura has been the scene of greater extortion than any other district of British India, but until the veil of secrecy has been rent from the top to the bottom, and the press in India has been allowed fully and fearlessly to expose every imposition, we cannot be sure that such is the case : indeed, on the contrary, we must take the state of one district, which accident has exposed to the British public, to be the state of those districts, from which a mean monopoly has shut out the European traveller of every description, as long as it possibly could.

In the county of Madura, his Britannic Majesty's only justice of the peace for the county, exercised the anomalous office of purveyor-general, collecting supplies even for the table of the judge : throughout the county, the police-offices are the receptacles for fowls, sheep, and cows which the police-officers forcibly take from the very poorest classes of the natives, for the supply of the judge, the magistrate, and the other English gentlemen of the zillah. They are supplied with milk-cows, meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, fuel, fodder, pulse, earthen-ware, building-materials, labour, draft-cattle, carts, boats, &c. The evil is not confined to the supplies actually furnished to the Gentry, for in a system of rapine, every one employed naturally seizes as large a share of the prey as possible. When the magistrate orders a pair of oxen, his satellites seize an hundred pair, and gain from four to six shillings on each ox they release ; the judge and the magistrate each require about twenty milking cows, their assistants each require about a dozen, and the native officers are also allowed to have a few ; then whenever they go into the villages, more cows are seized to afford the necessary supply of milk ; these cows are kept as long as they give milk, and then fresh ones are seized : whoever resists this system of pressing cows for milking, is beaten, imprisoned, put in the stocks, lifted up by his mustachios, thumbscrewed and otherwise tortured until reduced to obedience. Mr. Bannerman's table was extremely well supplied with most deliciously fattened sheep, but he used to say that it was not to be compared with the mutton on 'Mr Peter's table, which was always so remarkably fine, that surely Mr. Peter must have a sheep ameenah,—that is, a police lieutenant for the sole purpose of stealing sheep, and forcing the people to fatten them for the table of the magistrate ! This is the tone in which the tyrants of Madras talk of their crimes, whilst they are gorging themselves with their prey—devouring the fat lamb of the needy villager, the fowl of the poor widow, the milk which ought to have been left for the nourishment of the orphan—the victim of oppression. At one time, Mr. Peter had flogged the butcher for having sent bad mutton to him ; three days afterwards, Mr. Patterson, who was not in the service,

showed to Mr. Peter a very bad leg of mutton, which the butcher had sent to him, expecting that the magistrate would give him another flogging; but to his surprise, Mr. Peter very coolly told him that he could not interfere in the case, and his only remedy was not to deal with him unless he behaved better. Fowls worth a fanam each, are bought by the gentry at the rate of eight for one fanam. Daily, troops of old men, women, and of children, even of girls of eight years of age, are seized hold of by the police-officers, on their way to market, with their loads of firewood, and are driven along with frequent cruel beatings, to the kitchen of the magistrate, where they have to deposit their loads, and shift as they can for payment. A baser, viler system of robbery never has disgraced the Spanish tyrants of Mexico, or the Dutch monopolists of Java.

THE FORTRESS AND TOWN OF JOUDP~~OO~~R.

THE Fort is erected on a mole projecting from a low range of hills, so as to be almost isolated, while, being higher than the surrounding objects, it is not commanded. This table ridge (mountain we cannot call it, since its most elevated portion is not more than three hundred feet in height) is a curious feature in these regions of uninterrupted aridity. It is about twenty five miles in length, and as far as I could determine from a bird's eye view, and from report, between two and three breadth, the Capital being placed on the highest part at the southern extremity, and may be said to be detached from it. The northern point, which is the highest, and on which the palace is built, is less than three hundred feet. Every where it is scraped, but especially at the point, against which the Batteries of the league were directed in 1806, at least hundred and twenty feet of perpendicular height. Strong walls and numerous round and square towers encircle the crest of the hill encompassing a space of great extent, as may be judged from the dimensions of the base, said to be four miles in circuit. Seven barriers are thrown across the circuitous ascent, each having immense portals, and their separate guards. There are two small lakes under the wall; the Ranni Talab, or Queen's lake, to the East, and the Golab Sagur, or Rose Water sea to the South, from which the Garrison draws up water in buckets. There is also inside a coond or reservoir, about 90 feet in depth, excavated from the lake, which can be filled from these Tanks; and there are likewise wells within, but the water is brackish. Within are several splendid edifices, and the Rajah's residence is a succession of Palaces;

each Prince since the founder having left memorials of his architectural taste. The city to the Eastward of the citadel is encompassed by a strong wall, three coss, or nearly six miles in extent, on which a hundred and one bastions or towers are distributed; on the ramparts are mounted several *Raikals*, or swivels. There are seven gates to the capital, each bearing the name of the city to which it leads. The streets are very regular, and adorned with many handsome edifices of free stone, of which the hill is composed.

Maha Raja Maun Sing, has generally, in his communications with the agents of our Government, maintained a tone of superiority, or at all events not of that submission which has marked the conduct of the other chiefs of Rajpootanna. On the Governor-general's late visit to Ajmeer he did not, like the other chiefs, visit his Lordship; he has allowed his tribute to fall two years into arrears; he is supposed to have opened some political correspondence with the Autocrat of the north; to have afforded on the frontiers of his dominions an asylum to certain Nuggur, Parkur, and Kosa plunderers, who violated the frontiers of other states; he did not meet in good spirit the measures adopted for the adjustment of certain boundary disputes between his own and the territory of other states; and he did not readily supply the contingent of troops which by treaty he is bound to bring forward on the demand of the British Government.

There is no doubt that the contingent furnished by Joudpore for the purpose of assisting in the operations of the present year against the Kosas has failed in the performance of its duty; and the probability is that it has acted treacherously. Neither circumstance need much surprise us, for Joudpore has been too long, and too intimately connected with these plunderers to render it probable that we should have its cordial support in their subjugation, which brings our power nearer to the capital than could be agreeable to its haughty chief. It is like expecting the assistance of the Mahratta powers in the overthrow of the Pindarees.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta..

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Copy of a Letter dated Calcutta, 4th Oct., 1833, and addressed by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to the Governor General in Council; with Explanatory Notes to the 1st August, 1834. [Printed for the use of the Proprietors of the Bank, agreeably to the resolution at their annual gen. meeting, Aug. 4, 1834.] To the Rt. Hon. Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. Governor General in Council, Fort William. My Lord,—1. We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Sec. Macnaghten's letter of 13th ult. communicating the sentiments of your Lordship in Council on the printed balance statement of the Bank, dated the 22nd of August last.—2. We proceed to notice such parts of Mr. Macnaghten's letter as appear to us to call for reply.—3. Our observations will accordingly embrace the following points: The amount of over-due unpaid acceptances held by the bank:—The amount of those acceptances for which the estate of Messrs. Alexander and Co. is liable—The advance to Messrs. Alexander and Co., and to others, in excess of the limit imposed by the Charter:—The securities taken for the liability of Messrs. Alexander and Co.; and,—The

advances made by the bank, for the cultivation of indigo, in aid of the securities taken from Messrs. Alexander and Co.—4. On the first point, the amount of over-due unpaid acceptances, held by the bank, we cannot do better than refer to our printed statement, from which it will distinctly appear that the amount on the 30th June last, was Sa. Rs. 31,42,544, 13 5. That there stood under the head of private bills, discounted and considered good . . . Sa. Rs. 17,73,674 3 9 And on the doubtful debts register . . . 13,68,870 9 8

Sa. Rs. 31,42,544 13 5 that, of the amount on the doubtful debts register, Rs. 6,49,712 7 2 was written off as bad debt previous to the 29th June last, and that Rs. 98,066 4 0 was so written off since: that the balance standing against the doubtful debts account was, on the 29th June, 7,22,894 1 9, that that balance was valued by the directors, declaring the last dividend, at—Rs. 8,09,474 3 6, but that such valuation depended in a great degree, Sa. Rs. 3,56,691 13 4, on the success or non-success of the Bank's appeal from the Supreme Court's judgment in the case of the government promissory notes stated to be forged by Raj Kishore Dutt.—5.

* The amount balance of over-due unpaid acceptances on the 30th June, 1834, was	Sa. Rs. 30,21,815 8 5
Viz. Under the head of private bills discounted, and considered good as per note to article 5.	Sa. Rs. 14,63,515 6 4
And on the doubtful debts Register	" 14,58,300 2 1

Sa. Rs. 30,21,815 8 5

Of the amount on the doubtful debt register was written off up to 30th June, 1834.	Sa. Rs. 7,61,917 10 0
And subsequently	" 3,04,804 4 2
Total written off, ..	10,66,721 14 2
Balance of the doubtful debts' account on the 30th June 1834 ..	7,96,382 8 1
Valued at	" 4,00,051 14 5

Difference .. 3,96,330 9 8

To meet which was applied the profit of the past half year, or the amount written off subsequently to the 30th June, 1834, as above-mentioned	" 3,04,804 4 2
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Leaving .. 91,526 5 6

Plus the advance for legal proceedings on the appeal case lost ..	" 3,235 15 3
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Total .. 94,762 4 9

Of bad debt to be met by the profit of the half year to end 31st December, 1834.

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* On the second point, the amount of over-due acceptances, for which the estate of Alexander and Co. is liable, we beg to explain that that amount was on the 29th June last, Rs. 23,83,586 0 0, of which was advanced on the joint responsibility of Fergusson and Co., Cruttenden and Co., Mackintosh and Co., and Alexander and Co. 17,73,674 0 0 And on the responsibility of Alexander and Co., joint with numerous parties other than the above 6,09,912 0 0

23,83,586 0 0

6. In regard to the third point, the advance to Messrs. Alexander and Co., and to other parties in excess of the limit imposed by the charter, we would make the following remarks:—7. In August 1829, the bank held acceptances of Alexander and Co., for about Rs. 35,000. In Jan. 1830, a season of the year in which business is most brisk, the bank held

their acceptances to the amount of Rs. 62,248; but on both occasions the acceptances bore the names of other substantial parties by whom they were discounted and represented actual business transactions.—8. The unexpected and calamitous failure of Messrs. Palmer and Co. in Jan. 1830, will be in the recollection of government, as also the consequent panic in the money market of India.—9. Messrs. Alexander and Co. were peculiarly obnoxious to that panic, having at the time a bank note circulation of about nineteen lacs of rupees, and being well known as an agency house of most extensive dealings as well in India as in Europe.—10. The first consequence of the panic was a run on the bank of Hindostan, to the extent of almost its entire circulation, of which it was never afterwards able to get on more than five lacs of rupees. The second consequence was the withdrawal from the

* The balance of over-due unpaid acceptances, for which the estate of Messrs. Alexander and Co. is liable, was on the 30th June, 1834

Sa. Rs. 18,91,718 8 10

Viz. With Fergusson & Co. & Cruttenden & Co. Mackintosh & Co. under the head of private bills discounted Sa. Rs. 14,63,515 6 4

And jointly with numerous parties other than the above-mentioned included in the sum on the doubtful debt register

4,28,203 2 6

Sa. Rs. 18,91,718 8 10

The unrealized, but in course of realization, proceeds of the mortgaged properties of Messrs. Alexander and Co. (See articles 20 to 26) are

Sa. Rs. 16,38,500 0 0

Add value of three houses unsold

10,000 0 0

16,48,500 0 0

Deduct the amount to be applied in reimbursement of the sum paid to the Government Loan Committee. Vide statement, dated the 1st July, 1834

6,97,301 8 9

Balance 9,51,198 7 3

Which, deducted from the balance of the joint liability of the four firms

14,635,15 6 4

Leaves 5,12,316 15 1

exclusive of interest, to be proved against the several estates of the parties. Suppose that those estates pay together but nine annas and six pie in the rupee, and there will remain uncovered less than the sum, at credit of the suspense account, and applicable to such amount as may be uncovered. The sum of Sa. Rs. 4,28,203 2 6, is, as stated above, part of the amount of doubtful debt register. That portion of it considered bad and not already written off is included in the Sa. Rs. 94,762 4 8 of bad debt (see note to art. 4) to which a portion of the current half year's profit is to be applied. The profit on the business of the half year ended the 30th June, 1834, is exclusive of the sum of Sa. Rs. 50,000, carried to profit and loss on account of bank notes outstanding for more than 15 years, Sa. Rs. 2,54,804 4 2. There is no reason to anticipate as a diminution of profit on the business of the current half year. Let that profit equal Sa. Rs. 2,50,000, and there will remain, after providing for the Sa. Rs. 94,762 4 9 of bad debt, a sum equal to a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital stock.

house of deposits to an almost incredible amount.—11. It was not in the nature of an establishment, such as that of Messrs. Alexander and Co., to have its funds at call, and it was not unreasonable that it should look on the occasion of any money pressure, not merely to that portion of its funds more immediately at hand, but also to its long established and well supported credit.—12. To meet the run, Messrs. Alexander and Co. took loans from the Bank on deposit of government securities. They took loans from the government, on pledges of goods, as well as of real and other property, and the monies thus raised, being insufficient to meet the sudden demand, they applied to the bank for accommodation on simple personal security.—13. The Directors of the Bank were convinced that the credit of Messrs. Alexander and Co. was unimpeachable, and that the occasion was one which called for extraordinary and prompt aid, and though they were aware of the literal objection in their charter deed to an advance in excess of one lac of rupees to any one party on simple personal security, they did not deem the spirit of the charter to be opposed to a contingency which it could never have contemplated.—14. Under this impression, the bank was in advance, on the 30th June, 1830, Rs. 9,87,766, on the joint security of the acceptances of Alexander and Co. and of the names of numerous other parties including the two wealthy Banyans of Alexander and Co. Kissenmohun and Konnoiloll Burrall.—15. In special advertisement to the exigency of the times and to the prospect of improvement in their affairs, this accommodation was continued to Messrs Alexander and Co. till Dec. 1831, when, from some unaccountable and unfounded rumour, the notes of the Hindoostan Bank were suddenly again returned upon it.—16. At this crisis, the houses of Messrs. Ferguson and Co., and Cruttenden and Co., and Mackintosh and Co., came forward to the assistance of Messrs Alexander and Co., and lent the credit of their names to obtain discount accommodation from the bank, for the support of Messrs Alexander and Co.—17. Accommodation was accordingly granted, under at least two of their four names, till April 1832, when the four houses made a specific proposal for an additional advance of 10 lacs of rupees, under acceptances to be discounted. They stated, that if the bank would consent to this advance, they would make themselves jointly and severally liable, not merely for the additional accommo-

dation asked for, but also for all the acceptances discounted with two or more of their names, since the previous December.—18. At a meeting of the Bank Direction on this occasion, it was distinctly stated by the four directors, who represented those four firms, that they had examined the books of Messrs. Alexander and Co., and were satisfied that the additional accommodation requested, would enable them to get over their difficulties, and to give up the issue of their bank notes. A fifth director who had also examined their books, was of the same opinion, and the bank accordingly discounted the proposed acceptances, till the month of June 1832, when they amounted, as already mentioned, in article 5, to the sum of Rs. 17,73,674 39, of which, however, but Rs. 6,60,000 was additional since April 1832, when the loan of 10 lacs was applied for. This accommodation was continued till the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co. in December last.—19. Such were the circumstances under which the Directors of the bank were induced to contravene that provision of the charter, which limits the accommodation to any one party, on simple personal security to one lac of rupees. We are persuaded that your Lordship in council will agree with us, that that deviation from rule was most urgently called for.—20. * We now come to the fourth point for remark, viz. the securities taken for the liability of Messrs. Alexander and Co. We have stated in article 4, that the direct security for the whole liability was simply personal only, and we would now be understood to refer to the collateral security alone, and to that part of the liability to which it was applicable.—21. Messrs. Alexander and Co. in consideration of the credit of Messrs. Ferguson and Co., Cruttenden and Co., and Mackintosh and Co. assigned over to them ~~divers~~ properties, consisting of lands, houses, indigo factories, and indigo, some of those properties were primarily mortgaged to the government, some primarily mortgaged to the Union Bank, and the remainder primarily mortgaged to the three houses.—22. On the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co., those houses, at our requisition, assigned over the properties in question to our Secretary, in trust for the bank.—23. Your Lordship in Council will observe, therefore, that the directors did not advance

* In reference to article 20 to 28. See note to article 5.

money on any security forbidden by the charter; but that after the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co., the directors took the collateral security of real and other property for money advanced to Messrs. Alexander and Co. long previous to their failure.—24. The position of this collateral security on the 29th June last, was as below:

Mortgaged primarily to Government and	Property.	Debt.	Balance.
Proceeds of indigo payable in extinction of Government debt by our Secretary as Trustee, and to be due on the 1st January, 1834			85,000
Primarily mortgaged to Union Bank, and valued by Alexander and Co.	8,00,000	3,00,000	5,00,000
Primarily mortgaged to this Bank and valued by it			2,20,000
	Sa. Rs.		1,49,000

—25. The Union Bank will, in all probability, be repaid, or nearly so, from the profits of this season's produce of the indigo factories mortgaged to it, but, as the valuation of those factories by Alexander and Co. may be excessive, the balance of security to revert to the bank, may not exceed the amount stated in the last article, viz. Rs. 5,00,000.—26. From what we have stated, it will appear that for over-due acceptances, Rs. 17,73,674 3 9, being the joint responsibility of the four houses mentioned, the bank holds, in addition to the direct security of their names, a collateral security valuing thirteen lacs of rupees, after allowing for interest to accrue on the debt to Government and to the Union Bank. It was under these circumstances that in our balance statement we considered this amount to be good for the whole.—27. The last point that remains for remark is the advances made by the bank for the cultivation of indigo, in aid of the collateral security alluded to.—28. And here it should be recollected, that Messrs. Alexander and Co. failed about the middle of Dec. last, that a large portion of the valuable security in which the bank was interested, consisted of indigo factories—that these, if not regularly worked, became all but valueless; that the assignees of Messrs. Alexander and Co. had not the means of advancing; that the

Government would not advance; that the season for advances was at hand; that in the then state of the money-market sales were impracticable without a great sacrifice of property; and that, in consequence of the failure of both Messrs. Alexander and Co., and Mackintosh and Co., the cultivation for the year was expected to be contracted, and the produce to be advanced for to be pretty sure to arrive at a good market.—29. * Under the influence of these considerations, and after the most mature deliberation, the advances were made, and are likely to answer the end for which they were made.—30. Having now replied to the several parts of Mr. Macnaghten's letter, which called for remark, we have only to add, that the quarterly statements, requested in that gentleman's communication, shall be regularly furnished. We infer that those statements should be similar to the half-yearly balance statements duly submitted to your Lordship in Council agreeably to the 20th section of the Charter. We have the honour to be, my Lord, your most obedient servants, (signed) C. MORLEY, and others. Bank of Bengal, 4th October, 1833. By order of the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors, 4th Aug. 1834. C. UDNY, Secretary to the Bank. Bank of Bengal, 7th Aug. 1834.

SUMMARY.

The death of Major General Sir Alex. Knox, K. C. B. Colonel of the 5th regt. of Light Cavalry, which took place yesterday morning at Barrackpore; and the retirement in Europe of Lieut.-Colonel Fielding of the 8th Light Cavalry, will promote Lieut.-Colonel Reid of the 1st to a regiment; Majors Pattle of the 1st, and Warde of the 3d, to be Lieut.-Colonels; Captains Charles C. Smyth of the 3d, and Franklin of the 1st, to be Majors; and Lieutts. Tottenham of the 3d, and O'Hanlon of the 1st, to be Captains of troops.

We understand that orders have been issued by the Governor General for the assembly at Nussceerabad of a force to

* After satisfaction of the advances with interest there was a surplus of Sa. Rs. 1,55,012 8 1, as mentioned in the balance statement, dated the 1st July, 1834, and printed for the use of the Proprietors. Since the date of that statement Sa. Rs. 5,72,049 8 5, the advances for the current season have been repaid with interest; the arrangement with the assignees of Alexander and Co., alluded to in the statement, having received the sanction of the Insolvent Court.

consist of six regiments of Light Cavalry, one European (H. M.'s 13th L. I.) and eleven native regiments, with six companies of European and two of native Artillery. A very heavy battering train is also in preparation, we hear at Agra. Its destination is Joudpore, and the apparently excessive strength of the force is supposed to arise from a rumour that the Joudpore rajah is but a cat's paw in the hands of other native powers. No troops will be moved from Meerut, it being supposed that their services may be wanted nearer home. It is rumoured that Brigadier General Duncan will command this force. Colonel Becher, of the 2d L. C., now in Calcutta, has, we hear, been ordered to join his corps which is at Neemutch.

A letter from Rangoon states, that Colonel Burney has had sufficient influence with the Woonghee at Rangoon to induce him to reduce the duties on three masted vessels entering that port about 300 rupees, and on smaller vessels in proportion, the Woonghee has of course made the reduction subject to the confirmation of the Court at Ava, but he has pledged himself to continue it if it is approved; and hopes are entertained that the King may be induced to see the sound policy of making still greater reductions to encourage the trade of the port.

The Raja of Benares, Udat Narain, is said to be greatly dissatisfied with our Government for measuring his lands, which, it appears, they intend to assess by the *bigha* instead of taking the *jumma* upon the whole as fixed at the time of the transfer of that district to the British. He intends appealing to the home authorities, and has, it is said, with that view, appointed a professional gentleman in Calcutta, his agent, to proceed to England to lay his grievances before Parliament. We give this merely as an *undit*; but if correct, it shows, with other circumstances, that the idea of looking to England for the redress of real or supposed grievances, is becoming familiar to the minds of the natives; and the more familiar the better as a check upon local abuse.—*Indian Gazette*.

Two gentlemen of the China Service, Messrs. Clarke and Morris, have arrived in Calcutta, on board the *Emily Jane*. Mr. Clarke, we understand, has elected to join the Bengal Service. Mr. Morris, having a brother on the Madras establishment, has reserved his decision for the present. To cut out employment for these and other expected auxiliaries from the celestial empire, may not be an easy

matter in the present economical and doubling-up times. Tenders are not yet invited for the Governorship of Socotra, nor is there yet any residency established at the Cocos and Maldives.

Military Movements.—A letter dated the 25th August, from Mynpoorie, informs us, that the 68th N. I. had on the day previous received orders to hold itself in readiness to march at the shortest possible notice. The immediate destination was not known, but the ultimate one is Mhow instead of Bareilly, which latter station was the one that corps was to have marched to, as mentioned in the "General Relief" lately published.

We hear that the Governor General has selected Brigadier General Stevenson, C. B., to command the force ordered to assemble in Rajpootannah, and that Major Irvine, C. B., will join it as Chief Engineer.

We understand that Mann Sing, the Ruler of Joudpore, is making grand preparations, and that he is entertaining Arab soldiers to a great extent, in order to give our troops a warm reception.

We learn that a regiment of the Line will no longer be stationed at Hums. The duties at that cantonment will, in future, be performed by two of the Begum's corps and Skinner's horse. The 27th regiment, now at that station, will be withdrawn and sent to Agra. We hope and trust Government will grant the Officers "*Compensation Money*" for the loss of their Bungalows.

We learn that the Cameronian regiment is to form part of the Field Force going against Joudpore, and that it will afterwards proceed to Deesa and relieve the 10th day force now at that station. Colonel Oglander will remain in command of the Deesa force, which is to consist of one troop of Horse Artillery; one European regiment; one regiment of Native Infantry, and one of Cavalry.

The head-quarters of the Sappers and Miners, with the 2d, 3d, 5th, and 6th companies of that regiment, are ordered to be held in readiness to march at the shortest notice; agreeably to instructions, and a route, to be hereafter furnished.

The Force against Joudpore.—The Force is to consist of eleven regiments of Native Infantry, one European regiment, four regiments of Native Cavalry, four Companies of Sappers and Miners, and a large train of Artillery. Two companies of Foot Artillery from Agra, and two from Kurnaul, and one troop of Horse Artillery from Muttra are held in readi-

ness to march at a moment's warning. These, added to the Horse and Foot Artillery, now stationed at Nusseerabad and Neemuch, will give two field batteries of Horse, and four of Foot, or 36 *Field* guns, for the force; besides men for manning the Siege Train. Amongst the corps proceeding from this quarter are the Cameronians, the 8th, 23d, 28th, 44th regiments Native Infantry, and the Sappers and Miners. The whole force is to assemble at Nusseerabad on the 20th October next; and it is said that either Brigadier General Richards, or Colonel Oglander, will command it.—*Sept. 6, 1834.*

Allahabad.—There is some talk about Allahabad being likely to be made the seat of government for the new Presidency, instead of Agra. The choice between them seems to have been left open by the Court of Directors; for we understand, that, following the usual practice of nominating the Governor of the Presidency, Governor also of the Fort situated thereat, Sir Charles Metcalfe's commission appoints him Governor of the Fort of Agra or Allahabad.—*Courier.*

Death of Koodsia Begum.—We have this week received a letter from Lucknow, which informs us of the death of Koodsia Begum, and we are given to understand that she was in great affliction a few days before her death, on account of circumstances before reported to us. The Nuwab, her husband, is excessively grieved about it. On Thursday the 15th Rubec-ala-sanee, corresponding with 21st August 1834, Soda Almas died; the next day, after due preparation for the ceremonial, the body of the deceased was taken to the burial ground on the other bank of the river Goomty and buried therein. On Friday the Resident dressed in mourning made the Nuwab a visit of condolence, and conversed for some time on the afflicting event. It has been announced that the Nuwab will wear mourning for 40 days. All the people, Fakcers, and others, very much regret this event, as the deceased Soda Almas distributed a crore and some lakhs of rupees to the Fukeers and to the poor, within little more than two years.

Note.—Report says that the Begum poisoned herself by swallowing a pounded diamond.—*Ed. Cal. Cour.*

We learn that about two maunds of papers touching the charges against Colonel Dennie have been received by the Deputy Judge Advocate of the Cawnpoor division of the Army! The gentleman of the name of Campbell who lately figured in the ranks of the unfortunate

Shah Shoojah, was formerly an officer in the 5th regiment N. I. of this army, but was turned out and pensioned. There is a report that the Joudpoor affair has been settled, but we know not what degree of credit to attach to it.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept. 3.*

The Baiza Baie.—The ill-used Baiza Baie is still in the neighbourhood of Futtyghur—She resides in a small indigo factory, and her followers have huddled themselves, but her situation must be anything but an agreeable one, for the camp, around the factory, is a perfect swamp, and the house she occupies, a very small one—Captain Ross, Mr. Cavendish's assistant has been withdrawn from her camp, and we hear that threats of surrounding her and stopping her supplies have been held out! Hindoo Rao her brother amuses himself with aquatic excursions and haughty girls.—*Id.*

Mr. Macaulay is said to be now engaged in writing a review for the Edinburgh of Sir James Mackintosh's *History of the Revolution*. We rejoice to find that the new legal and political functions of Mr. M. do not tend materially to interrupt the course of his invaluable literary labours.

The Supreme Court is adjourned until Tuesday next only. Sir J. P. Grant has intimated that it is his intention to sit every Tuesday, during vacation, in *open court* instead of chambers. This measure is an instance of the learned Judge's anxiety to give the people cheap law. It makes, we are told, a material difference to a suitor, in a pecuniary sense when his counsel is only required to go into open court.—*Cour.*

Military Fracas.—A fracas has lately occurred at Delhi, which will, in all probability, end in a general Court Martial, and increase the already heavy duties of the military law officer of the Meerut division. Early in July, Ensign Oatley of the 39th N. I., was invited to dine at the 42nd mess, but on going there, and learning that Captain Monke of his own regiment was also a guest, he rose immediately and left the table. A week or ten days after, Captain Monke called upon Ensign Oatley for an explanation and apology for his conduct; Ensign Oatley refused the latter, stating that he had acted as he had in consequence of Captain Monke's neglecting to contradict, or to explain, an accusation of foul play at cards some three years before, for which several officers of the regiment still refused to associate with him. Captain Monke then challenged Ensign Oatley, who, by the advice of his friends,

refused to give Capt. Monke a meeting, on the ground that he had forfeited his character and the privileges of a gentleman. Captain Monke then posted Ens. Oatley as a coward, and the latter appealed to head-quarters for a Court-martial to defend his conduct. Captain Monke on learning this sent in charges against Ensign Oatley for making false statements while on oath before a Court of Requests; these charges were laid before a Court of Inquiry for investigation, and the whole of the matter is now, we hear, before Major General Watson.

The Lord William Bentinck.—The Iron Steamer came off Calcutta this morning, having run the distance between this and Allahabad in a few hours more than eight days, notwithstanding a detention of several hours at Benares, and one to a trifling extent at Mirzapore.—Sept. 18.

Decrees of Moonsiffs.—We have published a letter, bearing a number of signatures, which contains a very important suggestion with regard to the execution of decrees of Moonsiffs in causes, which were decided before those officers were empowered to execute their own decrees. The execution of decrees is quite as important a part of the duties of courts as the passing of those decrees; for it is ridiculous to pass a decree which is not to be executed under two or three years. A friend of ours, recently appointed Civil and Session Judge of a district, found on his arrival there, no less than four thousand decrees unexecuted.—*Sumachur Durpan.*

Cholera.—We regret to hear that the cholera is raging at Muttra. The artillery have been ordered to cross the river and encamp, as means of avoiding this pest. We believe many instances are on record, where troops have been suffering from this terrible disease, that the above remedy has been found effectual.—*Meerut Observer, Sept. 4.*

Atrocities of the Ex-Raja of Coorg.—The following particulars regarding the atrocities perpetrated by the Ex-Raja of Coorg, are communicated by Dr. Birch, who was employed during the late campaign. He states, that this country was wrested from the hands of Tippoo Sultan by the British government and restored to the Ex-Raja's relative. The former Rajas, from that time to this, have always relied with confidence upon the British government, but Birajender, the Raja who has now been deposed, giving himself up to debauchery and to the evil counsels of his minister, passed his time in folly and wickedness. He

entered into the interests of those who were hostile to the British government, and when his friends and his relatives remonstrated with him on this subject, he put them at once to death. This circumstance, was avowed by those who were appointed to inter the bodies, and it was greatly doubted by the English. A committee was, therefore, appointed to examine into the matter, and they, accompanied by the Ex-Raja's brother-in-law, an interpreter, and the Coorg men who interred the bodies proceeded to the spot. After the Coorg men had dug for some time they discovered twelve bodies and twelve separate heads; from the appearance of them it was very evident that they had suffered great violence. These then were the bodies of those relatives of this monster, whom he had first decapitated and then hurled into this pit. The committee then examined several other graves, in one of which was the body of a young woman, who has said to have been a great beauty, and who was first hung upon a tree, and then buried in this ground. The Ex-Raja thus disposed of all those who incurred his suspicions. They were seized by his orders silently, and destroyed during the night. It is supposed that several hundreds were thus destroyed.

Muha Raja Runjeet Singh.—We learn from a proclamation of government, that the embassy which Muha Raja Runjeet Singh contemplated sending last year to Calcutta, he has determined to send now without delay. Orders have, therefore, been issued to all the officers, civil and military, of the districts through which the deputation may pass, to afford every assistance.

A Shark with a young Child in its belly.—Some fishermen in drawing up their net, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, opposite the Burra Bazar Ghaut found, to their utter astonishment, a shark, about four cubits long and three quarters broad, which they brought to the Police Office, and exposed in the compound in the hope of being rewarded. A constable, on perceiving the shark's belly in a state of protuberance, ripped it open, and a female infant was seen entire with the exception of the eyes, nose, and mouth, which appeared to have been eaten.—*Calcutta Courier.*

Abduction.—Several very atrocious cases of abduction are now under the consideration of the Serampore court. It has been discovered that a gang of villains has been in the habit of decoying young women of fourteen or fifteen years of age at the festival of Juggun-

nath, and after ruining their reputation, of selling them in the town of Calcutta, to the proprietors of the various scraglios. This subject having been brought to the notice of the magistrate, he has spared no pains to trace out the whole scheme of villainy. We hear that with the aid of the magistrates of Calcutta, several of the young women thus abstracted have been recovered, and discoveries have been made calculated to excite the greatest astonishment.

American Ice.—We are happy to learn that the Ice which was imported last year from America into Calcutta, has yielded a handsome profit, and that Ice is likely to become a staple article from America to India.

Sale of Zumeendarees.—The subject of the sale of zumeendarees, and of the impoverished state to which the country appears to be reduced, continues to attract public attention. The Accountant General, a few months ago, laid before government a figured statement shewing that from 1828-29 to 1832-33 inclusive, the arrears of revenue had been exclusively and annually increasing; he very naturally ascribed this state to some great defect in the administration. He also recommended that a very particular investigation should be made. This report government forwarded to the Sudder Board, with an injunction to set on foot a thorough inquiry, so as to be enabled to afford the most complete explanation, and to suggest the most effectual remedies. The senior member of the board, upon this, prepared a series of well considered questions which he circulated among the principal zumeendars, who were requested to answer them according to the best of their knowledge. These queries we subjoin with the replies given in by a zumeendar. One cause of the frequent sales of many zumeendarees is that the landholders do not reside on their estates, but entrust them to the management of native agents, through whose contrivances, the ryots are thoroughly fleeced, and the government due at the same time withheld; this is too true. If the zumeendars, would not only reside on their estates, but when living there, move about among their ryots, without noise or parade, and see how they are going on, hear their complaints, and afford redress, there would be fewer sales for arrears, and the poor would be relieved from some portion of their distress. Such is the course pursued by many of the greatest proprietors of estates in England; but in this country, a ryot never sees the face of his zumeendar

who is always surrounded by a troop of unprincipled Amils, whose great object is to keep the truth from him. All this we acknowledge to be true: but the zumeendars of thirty years ago were not much better, and estates did not then fall so grievously into arrears as they do at present. This cannot, therefore, be the chief reason of the calamity which has now come over the country.

1. Have the provisions of regulation 7, 1830, authorising monthly sales been found in your district effectual in securing a more prompt realization of the public revenue than heretofore under regulation 11, 1822?

R. ply.—That reg. 7, of 1830, is a most important regulation, and was framed to aid in the speedy realization of the public revenue, admits of no doubt. If the country were as prosperous and wealthy as in former days, this regulation would not be so very inauspicious towards the zumeendars. But since the country is become impoverished, and has lost much of its trade, the monthly sales of land which it orders, in conformity with regulation 11 of 1822, while they inflict misery on the country, do not secure the object of a speedy realization of revenue; they rather appear to be one cause of the distress of the country.

2. Is the rigorous enforcement of the system of monthly sale (without listening to excuses and postponement) necessary in your opinion, or could the revenue be realized with equal or greater punctuality under a system of indulgence of the kind referred to?

R. That in the impoverished state to which the country is reduced, no petition for delay should be attended to, but that the order for monthly sales should be executed with severity, does not appear to me wise. Though the natives of this country, from the want of wisdom and virtue, are too much given to evil practices, yet I can safely affirm that if some degree of indulgence were extended to them, the public revenue would be more speedily collected. Such indulgence at the present time is peculiarly advisable. Though the collectors of the Mofussil are active and wise, yet it appears more likely that the revenue will be realized by leniency, and a display of consideration, than by the opposite course.

3. Since monthly sales have been authorized, has the same estate been frequently sold or more than once in the course of a year? If so, state instances, and how often in extreme cases?

R. The collectors have not acted up to

the letter of reg. 7 of 1830 in selling every estate at the end of the month which fell into arrears. Had they done so, some zumeendars would have been sold three times a year; but I know not that such an event has happened in any Zilla.

4. Can a purchaser ordinarily reckon on realizing his rents so as to pay the accruing kists of the year of his purchase he or has to advance these besides the purchase-money paid for the lot?

R. The purchasers always flatter themselves that they will be able to pay up the instalments of revenue from the rent received from the tenants; but that is seldom possible with estates purchased at auction; for it is long before they can obtain possession of the purchased estate; and there are numerous obstacles to their obtaining the estates and making engagements; hence the purchasers are obliged to pay the government instalments from their own pockets.

5. Do you find that estates bought at the beginning or middle of a year have to be re-advertised, in order to compel payment of the remaining kists falling due in the year? State instances and how often the necessity for re-advertising has occurred.

R. Those estates which are purchased in the beginning, or in the middle of the year, are almost constantly sold for the instalments which subsequently fall due, which may be ascertained from enquiring at almost all the collector's offices. The cause of this is simply the difficulty the purchasers experience in obtaining possession.

6. Has the influence of the zumeendar over his tenantry, and their confidence in him been weakened, or otherwise injuriously affected by the system of monthly sales? Is the ryot better off under that system, or is he more sorely pressed by the sudder malgoozar and his intermediate talookdars? Does the zumeendar find equal facility in making advantageous leases, or do capitalists withhold from taking under tenures, and from advances on mortgage and other securities, from doubt as to the sudder malgoozar's stability in consequence of the increased risk from frequent sales?

R. The fear of the monthly sales, obliges the zumeendar to use very sharp weapons towards the ryots; how then can they have any beneficial influence over them? Those ryots knowing that their zumeendars are become poor, have less confidence in the stability of their zumeendars through the monthly sales; through which sales, the condition both

of the ryots, the chief zumeendar and all his under-tenants, has been greatly deteriorated. That the talookdars, through the urgent demands of the zumeendar, annoy and oppress the tenants under them, admits of no doubt. Through these monthly sales, people are deterred from taking farms of land, and advancing money; and the mortgaging of estates has been almost stopped.

7. What are the customary kists in the district of A. B., that is, what proportion of the government revenue is collected in each month of the year of collection?

R. In my zillah, the kists or instalments of the great zumeendars are fixed between Bysack and Choitru.

8. What are the staple articles of agricultural produce in your district, and what the times at which the returns for each are realised by the producers?

R. In my zillah, rice grows abundantly; it is of two kinds, the *ouse*, which is brought in by the month Shrabun; and the *amun*, of which the cultivation is not completed before Ugrahayun. At these two periods, the ryots can pay their rents with ease. Then, in the month of Maugh, Phalgun, there is the rubee harvest; that is, the crop of cotton, khesaree, cheena, kangunee and teel, which is brought in as late as Joist. At this period, also, the ryots on the sale of their crops are able to pay rent, but the amun harvest in the month of Ugrahayun, is the period when they are best able to pay their rents.

9. Are the government kists generally in advance of such periods of realization or subsequently thereto, so as to allow the zumeendars generally to obtain their rents from such proceeds before having to discharge the government dues?

R. The claims for government revenue are made both before and after the harvests, at all seasons, and the instalments are not regulated by the periods of harvest.

10. If sales instead of being as at present authorized for each kist were to be restricted to certain periods of the year, what would be the properest dates to assume? State this for different numbers of sales, viz. for two in the year, three in the year, and four in the year.

R. If it be found necessary to have two sales during the year, then one sale at the end of Shrabun, or the beginning of Bhadru, and another at the end of Pous would be advisable; if three sales be appointed, then, in addition to the two periods above-named, the end of By-

sack or beginning of Joist might be fixed on.

11. In the case of mid-year sales, is there any difficulty in adjusting the wasilat between the purchaser and the old proprietor? Would this difficulty be diminished by fixing certain days of the year for sales as is done under the provisions of regulation 8, of 1819, in the case of the sale of putnee talooks for the zumenda's rent?

R. If the period of sale for arrears be fixed between the end of Bhadru and the month of Assin, and if the purchaser can obtain possession within the month of Kartik, then he can, without any difficulty settle the balance with the old zumeendar. The days fixed for the sale of Puttunee Talooks by reg. 8 of 1819 ought also to be fixed on as the days for the sale of lands for government arrears; but, unless the purchasers immediately obtain possession of it, it would be extremely difficult for him to recover the old balances.

12. Will the adoption of a practice of selling periodically tend to restrict collections to those periods, or do you think that the collection of intermediate kists will go on with equal regularity as heretofore? If not so, is there any process for intermediate realization that could advantageously be substituted?

R. If particular days be fixed on during the year for the sales, it is not to be supposed that the revenue would be collected only on those days. Wealthy zumeendars, and those who derive a profit from their estates, would almost invariably pay according to the instalments, and of this there can be no doubt. Those who derived smaller profits from their zumeendarees, and who were always in debt, would, of course, be slack in their payments. If in this case the collector were active and wise, he might, by frequently calling those zumeendars to him, by fear and by friendship, and by various kinds of council, facilitate the collection of the revenues from them.

13. On every occurrence of a new purchaser, is the poonyah held, and are the tenantry and ryuts, besides being exposed to the charge of that ceremony required to pay pottah salary for a renewal of their engagements, cancelled by each and every public sale of an estate for the recovery of the arrears of the government revenue?

R. When a new individual purchases lands, the farms given by the old zumeendars are yielded; if the purchaser allow them to remain, the farmer and

the ryut are subject to the expenses of poonyas, and when the potta of the ryut is rendered void by a sale, the ryut, of course, is obliged to pay a *salamee*, or fine, for a new pottah, according to his circumstances.

*14. Have the rates of leases, and of pottahs for land, with reference to what they were at an anterior period diminished, or increased, since the promulgation of reg. 7 of 1830? In either case to what cause do you impute the change?

R. The impoverishment of the country began in 1830, and it was in that very year that the severe regulation 7, was brought into action. That the value of farms and pottas has deteriorated from the impoverishment of the country, that this is to be traced chiefly to that regulation, which must, of course, be supposed to have greatly influenced the value of farms and pottas, we cannot allow; because the provisions of that regulation have not been universally applied.

If the government, casting a compassionate eye on the country, would consider that the sale of zumeendarees is a cause of great misery, it would be a fortunate circumstance. Then among the causes which might promote the punctual realization of the revenue, we might reckon the having wise and able collectors; but if, as in some districts, we have collectors of little talent, and unacquainted with revenue matters, violent in their manners, who take the police officers with them into the Mofussil, and to collect arrears enter into the houses of zumeendars, and search their inmost recesses, and seek to seize the zumeendar; or who, through the police officers, do actually seize them, and subject them to great bodily punishment; or who, sitting in their cutcherries, visit those who may raise objections with strokes of the cane or whip, how can the object of government be secured by the appointment of such men as collectors or commissioners?

Extract of a letter from Meerut, dated 4th August, 1834—I must give you some account of a Court of Enquiry, recently assembled in the mid room of the Horse Artillery, to investigate the circumstances of a violent assault committed by a Hindoo miniature painter against an officer of the Horse Artillery. In the afternoon of Monday last, the latter was discovered by an European Serjeant, who was attracted to the spot by the officer's cries, mingled with vociferations from others in Hindoostanee, expressive of the doing of

some deed of cruelty, standing or rather staggering to and fro under the incessant infliction of severe blows, dealt out to him with sticks by several native servants of the artist, who, having bound the officer's hands behind him, were beating him most unmercifully under the eye and in the compound of their master. The European Sergeant was so anxious to deliver the officer from the hands of his cowardly and inhuman assailants, that in hurrying him out of the compound for the purpose of laying the matter before the Brigadier, he quite overlooked the propriety of taking measures to ensure the apprehension of those whom he saw acquitting themselves in this brutal assault with all the dexterity of Roman lictors, neither were the apprehension of the parties ordered by the Brigadier. In the investigation before the Court of Enquiry of this atrocious transaction the painter who was present, made so ingenious a statement that no one would from it have discovered that the officer had ever been tied with his hands behind him, and beaten with sticks, until he was black and blue and covered with blood from head to foot, the servants of the painter displayed of course as profound an ignorance of all knowledge of this criminal transaction as their astute master. I do not know what decision the military authorities here will come to in the merits of this affair. The origin of this affray commenced in a discussion on the relative value of two pictures and a brace of pistols, and as a consequence of the dispute, the painter ordered his servants forcibly to detain the gentleman's buggy. The latter sprang out of his buggy enraged with the indignity which the painter had the unwarrantable impudence to offer, and approached towards him, when the painter welcomed him with low and coarse abuse in English and Hindoostanee, the officer struck him, he called his servants, and directed the assault.—*Cum-pore Examiner*, August 16th.

Judicial Establishment of the Bombay Presidency Native Judges.—

- Perhaps it may not be known to all our readers, that under the Bombay presidency natives are employed both in the
- judicial and revenue line to a much greater extent than under the Bengal presidency. An account has just been published in one of the Bombay papers, stating the amount of business done in the several Civil Courts, under the presidency of Bombay, during the half year ending on the 31st Dec., 1833. By the

law of that presidency, every description of original suits is heard and determined before the native functionaries, save in a very few instances. On the 1st of July, 1833, the arrear of suits on the several files amounted to 5052. There were filed during the following six months 20,229 suits, and during the same period 20,717 were disposed of. Of these, only 140 suits were disposed of by European agency; all the rest were decided by natives. On the 1st of Jan., 1834, the balance of suits, on the several files, amounted to 4561, of which 17 only had been pending more than two years, and one hundred and six between one and two years. The aggregate value of the suits disposed of was about twenty-one and a half lakhs of rupees. As it regards appeals, on the 1st of July, 1833, the arrear of appeals on the several files was four hundred and thirteen; and there were filed during the following six months 1304. During this time 1,085 were disposed of. Of the appeals made from native decisions 418 were confirmed, 143 amended; 274 reversed, and 25 amicably adjusted. Of the 632 appeals, which were on the several files on the 1st of January, 1834, not one was of two year's standing. In the Revenue Courts, 625 were disposed of in the six months, of which 47 were disposed of by European, and 578 by native agency. The Sudder Dewannee Adawlut of Bombay, in transmitting this report to the government, express a hope that it will prove gratifying, as exhibiting the industry displayed by the different functionaries in the several Zillas, European and native, and showing the small number of appeals from the decisions of the native Commissioners which are less than two per cent., and of which nearly one-half were confirmed. It is a boast, says the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, which can seldom be made, as here, that at the end of a year, during which 41,285 suits have been instituted, only 128 of more than one year's standing remained on the file, and that the decision of any cause may, if the parties desire it, be obtained, nearly, if not as soon as the pleadings are completed. The Court also remark, that the result of the proceedings of those six months proves the wisdom of having employed natives in the Courts; and though some instances of impropriety have occurred, which, in two cases, led to dismissal from office, the character of the native judges stands high in estimation.

Bhaugulpore, Aug. 13, 1834.—Till yesterday the river had fallen two feet, and we naturally entertained a hope that our small plant on the high churrs would grow up a little so as to get something from them, but what was our horror when in three days and nights the river rose FIVE feet; that is three feet beyond its former swell; this came on so rapidly, and with it came a heavy rain and a gale of wind, so that I give you my word, out of 4,000 biggahs at these four factories on the Ganges, we had not time to save *one hundred*! Since Friday the river has been rising from six inches to a foot per day, and it has been raining all the while, and the river has now obtained a height hitherto unknown; in fact, the whole country is under water, even the greater portion of the town of Bhaugulpore has from one to three feet of water in it. The loss of lives, cattle, houses, is beyond calculation, the whole country is actually flooded; we have seen, for the last three days, men, women and children, whole herd of cattle, deer, hogs, houses, pots, pans, &c. floating down the stream, very few able to save themselves. The water rose so suddenly, the people had neither time to save themselves, cattle, or any thing belonging to them; many a poor ryut has found a watery grave which hundreds of cattle have shared; as for the crops of grain, nothing was saved; the result will be severely felt a month hence, the state of the country here must be similar to what happened at Saugor, and at the entrance of the river in May, 1833. Up till the 10th inst. I calculate we had about 160 maunds made. By that time last year, we had more than 360 maunds and the year before 450. I know not what effect this may have upon Tirhoot, but it has done up nearly all Gurnea, Malda, Bhaugulpore, Monghir, and a great portion of Moorsshedabad, and if the Jessore people had been as late in their sowings as we were here, their loss must have been great. By the last accounts from the Toolsee concern they expected 200 maunds, they are not affected by the river, but if they had the last week's rain they will suffer great damage. Up till 10th they had 25 maunds only. The rains they had nearly all July, did them as much injury as the river did us here. We are working two vats!!! at most of the factories instead of six, our produce is most miserable, and the expense almost as heavy as for working six vats."—*Hurk. Aug. 19.*

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.—In the matter of

James Calder and others, heretofore trading in co-partnership at Calcutta, as merchants and agents, under the style and firm of Mackintosh and Co. insolvents.—Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co. from April to June 1834, as filed in the Court, on the application of the Assignees.

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance on 31st Mar.	57,420	11	8
Rents of landed property	7,729	6	3
Hire of steamer <i>Forbes</i>	6,600	0	0
Realised from the Pachete Colliery	3,285	9	8
Ditto for lottery tickets in landed property	909	7	4
Sale of sundries	5,309	6	9
Remittances on account of Dr. Constituents	2,45,269	1	0
Interest of government paper	310	0	0
	3,26,833	10	8

MEMORANDUM.

Government paper	1,89,500	0	0
Unrealised acceptances	3,72,501	3	5
Cash balance	48,290	13	8
	6,10,962	1	1

DISBURSEMENTS.

For government securities	1,49,261	12	6
Advances for the manufacture of indigo	69,524	4	5
Pachete colliery	5,049	2	8
Steamer <i>Forbes</i>	9,127	4	4
Paper manufactory, cotton screws and steam engines	1,031	10	3
Repairs, assessment ad- landed property	3,516	12	0
Life insur. premiums	13,180	6	0
Law charges	6,909	14	0
Office establishment	7,316	12	0
Sundry disbursements and charges incidental to the trust	2,159	0	3
Refund of sums realized subsequent to the failure on account of creditor Constituents	9,470	14	7
Payments in anticipation of dividends	1,925	0	0
Cash in hand	48,960	13	8

Sicca Rupees 3,26,833 10 8

R. C. JENKINS & THOMAS HOLROYD, Assignees of Mackintosh and Co. Calcutta, 30th June, 1834.

The late Dr. Carey.—The following statement is given of all the sums Dr. Carey received, from the time of his being appointed to Fort William College, in May 1801, to his decease, June 9th 1834. *Sa. Rs.*

From May, 1801, to June, 1807, inclusive, as Teacher of Bengalee and Sungscrit, 74 months at 500 rs. monthly.	37,000
From July 1st. 1807, to May 31st 1830 as Professor of ditto, at 1000 rs. monthly.	2,75,000
From Oct. 1823, to July 1830, inclusive, 300 rupees monthly, as translator of government regulations,	24,600
From July 1st, 1830, to May 31st, 1834, a pension of 500 rupees monthly.	23,500

Sicca Rupees 3,60,100

It will be seen from this statement that all Dr. Carey received in these 34 years as remuneration for labour, falls short of four lacks of rupees. On the average it formed an income of *eight hundred and seventy-two* rupees monthly, during the 34 years and five months of his connection with the Serampore mission. When from this monthly sum are deducted, the support of himself and a family of four sons; that of his eldest son Felix's widow and orphans after his decease in 1822, as long as they needed support; the support of relatives in Europe; and the monthly expense of his garden of about twenty bigahs, the largest private Botanic Garden in India; the remainder will form precisely the sum he contributed from month to month in conjunction with his brethren, to the cause of that Redeemer in whom his soul delighted.

MARRIAGES.—Aug. 5, at Futtyghur, Mr. W. Knight to Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Brierly—19, at Cawnpore, J. D. Loch, Esq., Aid-de-Camp to the King of Oude, to Miss E. A. C. Carr—Sept. 3, Mr. H. Gill, H. C.'s Marine, to Mrs. H. Blaney—Mr. J. Hayden to Miss R. Darcey—6, Mr. J. Shircore to Ovidea, only daughter of the late C. Campiet, Esq. of Madras—at Chinnurah, Lieut. J. E. Codd, H. M.'s 44th regt., to Cornelia Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Captain Holat, H. M.'s 53d regt.

BIRTHS.—Aug. 6, at Neemuch, the lady of W. Thomson, Esq., 46th regt. N.I., of a son—23, at Ghazee-pore, the lady of Colonel Dennis, H. M.'s 3d regt., of a son—25, Mrs. J. E. Breen of a daughter—26, at Futtyghur, the wife of

Mr. J. Brierly, of a daughter—27, at Secrole, the lady of Lieut. G. E. Hollings, of a daughter—28, at Cuttack, the lady of J. S. Brown, Esq., C. S., of a son, who died—Sept. 4, Mrs. M. D'Cruze of a son—Mrs R. S. Thomson of a son—8, the lady of G. A. Bushby, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—Aug. 18, at Mhow, Lieut. R. H. Durie, 6th regt. N. I.—23, at Agra, Capt. F. B. R., Oldfield, 25th regt. N. I.—Sept. 1, Isabella Jane, eldest daughter of Sergt. J. Tratt—at Barrackpore, Major General Sir Alex. Knox, K. C. B.—4, Dorabjee Byramjee, Esq., Capt. ship *Asia*—6, Mrs. Elizabeth White—7th Mr. E. P. Ferris.

Madras.

A Court of Enquiry was lately held, either at Arcot or Vellore, upon an officer in the army charged with the extraordinary act of *stuffing* a private of the cavalry!! The native sepoys, it would appear, have an unconquerable aversion to solitary confinement—and not being altogether disciples of Zimmermann resort to every possible plea to get over their punishment. It is a common practice with them to refuse their victuals; and this very generally succeeds. They know well enough that the sentence will not be enforced to the sacrifice of their lives. The surgeon is in daily attendance on them; it being part of his duty to report on the state of their health. When therefore they are *sick* of their retreat they feign *ill* and decline taking their food. This, in a couple of days, if the men have the smallest resolution and hold out—reduces them to a state of extreme debility, whereupon the faculty, as in duty bound, report their opinion that the prisoners are not in health sufficiently robust to enable them to bear the full measure of their punishment! The commanding officer has little to say after this; and when once taken to hospital from the cells, the prisoners, we believe, are never carried back to undergo an unexpired period of solitary imprisonment. A sepoy in one of the cavalry regiments, sentenced to the cell for a week or ten days, attempted the same manœuvre. The officer commanding, however, saw through the trick at once; and then it was diamond cut diamond. He directed the surgeon, so report goes, to proceed to the cell, and if the prisoner refused his food, to stuff it down his throat! The surgeon, as we understand, accordingly went and fully obeyed orders, and having done so, reported to Head Quarters the instructions he had received, and the part he had

acted. This led to a Court of Enquiry ; how it has terminated we have not yet been informed.

Peter Cator, Esq. the registrar of the Supreme Court, has subscribed the munificent donation of 10,000 rupees to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in Foreign parts.

Liberality of the E. I. Company.—By a late order of the Court of Directors, the uncovenanted servants of the Company are, as we are informed, required to serve thirty instead of twenty years, before they are to be deemed entitled to a pension of half their pay.—This is a hard thing—and speaks but little in favour of the liberality of a liberal government.—Hundreds in the service of government, maintain themselves and large families, on salaries of ten, twenty, or thirty pagodas a month—and hundreds there are, who have calculated on the prospect of soon retiring from active life upon a small allowance, to be continued to them to the remainder of their days.—The object of their hope is now removed ten years further from them—and instead of being enabled to close their career in comfort, ease, and retirement, these are now compelled to hang on still longer, or to resign at once their employ, and with it their long cherished expectations.

The expense of the Goorg Rajah's seraglio, we understand, is somewhere to the tune of *two thousand and odd* rupees a month.

We are informed on very good authority that a French brig has been for some months engaged in the carrying trade to and from British ports in this country—That a practice so utterly at variance with the navigation laws should be tolerated, particularly at a season so unfavourable to mercantile shipping, is rather surprising.—The Navarin, the vessel we allude to, commanded by Captain Guerin, under French colors, has taken a cargo of salt from Coringa, and is now, a second time at Masulipatam with a cargo of rice from Arracan—Our own skippers of the country trade must suffer severely if such things be allowed—and if they are to be protected at all from participation in the trade by foreign vessels, they have some right to expect that notice will be taken of the interference already attempted.

Mr. James William Branson, was, on 19th Sept., sworn in, admitted, and enrolled, an attorney, solicitor, proctor, and notary public, of the Supreme Court.

Report says, that there is to be but one

regiment stationed at Vellore; and that there are to be *eight* at Palavaram.

Several new appointments are talked of as likely to take place.—Major Tulloch to be Commissary General—Major Steel, Deputy—Colonel Conway, Secretary to Government Military Department—Colonel Stewart, Adjutant General. Sir Frederick Adam, it is reported, contemplates leaving Madras.—Colonel Morrison, rumour says, is likely to act as Governor.

Parsons Squabbling!—A dispute having arisen between the Rev. Mr. Bilderbeck and the Rev. Mr. Taylor, the former appealed to the directors in London.—The directors have ordered a body of clergymen to assemble and report upon the case.—The investigation commences in a few days.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Aug. 19, Mr. W. Harington to officiate as Additional Judge of the Prov. Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division—Rev. R. A. Denton to officiate as Chaplain of the Black Town and Jail, so far as his duties as Garrison Chaplain will admit—22d, Mr. A. Freese to act as Judge and Criminal Judge of Conabonum, during the absence of Mr. G. Bird, or until further orders—Mr. W. E. Lockhart, to be additional Sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Canara, vice Freese, whose appointment, under date the 12th inst., is cancelled; but Mr. L. is to continue to officiate as Sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, until further orders—26, Mr. W. A. Morehead to act as Sub-Collector and joint Magistrate in the Northern Division of Arcot, during the absence of Mr. Babington—M. W. Elliot to be Head Ass. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Salem—Mr. J. F. Thomas to act as additional Government Commissioner until further orders—Sept. 2, Messrs. W. A. Forsyth, and H. Stokes attained the rank of Junior Merchants on 19th and 25th Aug., 1834—5, Mr. H. V. Conolly to act as Cashier of the Govt. Bank—12, Mr. G. E. Russell, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. C. Harris as a Member of Council, was sworn in and took his seat this day, and is appointed President of the Board of Revenue, and of the Marine Board—16, Mr. E. C. Lovell to act as Sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Cuddapah—Mr. C. P. Skelton to act as Head Ass. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah—Mr. F. Copleston to be an Ass. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore—M. W. A. Morehead to offi-

came as Sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of the Southern Division of Arcot—Messrs. W. B. Hawkins and C. H. Woodgate, to do duty as Assis. under the principal Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot—Mr. A. Purvis to do duty as an Ass. under the principal Collector, of Nellore—19, the Services of Mr. W. H. Babington are placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government, and appointed to be Member of a Committee for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the system in force for levying Export, Import, and Transit duties under the three Presidencies—26, Mr. J. Bird, Junior, to act as Head Ass. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore—Mr. F. H. Crozier to be Ass. to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam—Mr. T. Onslow to act as Register to the Zillah Court of Cuddapah.

FURLONGS.—Mr. G. Bird to the Cape—Mr. T. L. Strange.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from Aug. 18, to Oct. 15, 1834.—20th regt. N. I. Lt. J. W. Bayley to be Captain—Ens. J. A. Church to be Lt., vice Chanvel, invalided—the Div. order of Dec. 30, 1833, appointing Capt. G. Logan, to act as Dep. Ass. Adj. General until further orders, vice Spicer, *dec.*, is confirmed—the order appointing Lieut. G. Gordon to act as Adj. to 48th regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. C. Mackenzie, on furlough, is confirmed—the promotion in the Art. "vice Capt. T. Dickinson, deserted," as promulgated in G. O. by Government, of 20th June last, is cancelled, and that officer is brought on the effective strength of the regt. of Artillery, from the date in which he was struck off as deserted, viz., May 5, 1834—the orders appointing Lieut. Heyne to act as Quart. Master and Interp. to 16th regt. and Lieut. W. Cuppage, as Quarter Master and Interpreter, to 21st regiment, till further orders, are confirmed—24th regt. N. I., Lieut. C. Dennett to be Quart. Master and Interpreter, vice Pope to Europe—Ass. Surg. J. Eaton, M. D., to have Medical charge at the Residency of Tanjore—49th regt. N. I., Lieut. E. Roberts to be Quart. Master and Interp., vice Hall—Lieut. R. Hall to be Adj., vice Roberts—39th regt. N. I., Lieut. E. Hughes to be Quart. Mast. and Interp.—1st batt. Art., Lieut. G. P. Eaton to be Quart. Master and Interp., vice Ditmas, resigned—the order appointing Lieut. T. Medley to act as Adj. to 5th regt. N. I., till further orders, is confirmed—Capt. H. F. Barker, Eur. regt., who arrived at Madras on 28th Aug., is re-

admitted on the Establishment from that date, subject to the confirmation of the Court of Directors—5th regt. N. I., Ens. T. W. Steele from 16th regt. N. I., to be Lieut.—36th regt. N. I., Capt. H. W. Poole to be Major, Lieut. J. Hayne to be Captain, and Ensign G. Harvey to be Lieut., vice Wiggins, *dec.*—3d regt. I. C., Lieut. B. Arbuthnot to be Captain, and Lieut. A. B. Jones to take rank from May 1, 1833, in succession to Lamond, promoted—Cornet A. J. Kelso to be Lieut., vice Gregory, *dec.*; date of Commission, Nov. 11, 1833—10th regt., N. I., Ens. F. Henderson to be Lieut., vice Hoffman, *dec.*; date of Commission, Jan. 7, 1834—29th regt., N. I., Lieut. J. Milnes to be Captain—Ens. A. Wood to be Lieut., vice Brodie, *dec.*; date of Commission, April 16, 1834—51st regt. N. I., Ens. D. Johnstone (the late) to be Lieut., vice Thomas, *dec.*; date of Commission, Feb. 20, 1833—Ens. A. Worsley to be Lt., vice Johnstone, killed in action; date of Commission, April 3, 1834—the orders appointing Capt. J. Brever to command the Escort of the British Resident in Mysore, and S. S. Coffin to act as Adj. to 25th regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Snow, on furlough, are confirmed—5th regt. N. I., Lieut. J. Wright to be Adjutant, vice Mackenzie promoted—Lieut. J. Thomson to be Quart. Master and Interp.—6th regt. N. I., Lieut. M. Joseph to be Captain—Ens. J. Forsyth to be Lieut. vice Millingen, invalided—the orders appointing Capt. J. Davidson to act as Dep. Ass. Quart. Master General during the absence of Lieut. Harris, sick; and Lieut. Congreve to act as Quart. Master to 4th batt. Artillery, during the absence of Lieut. Rowlandson, on furlough, are confirmed—Lieut. C. F. Le Hardy of 14th regt. is appointed Ass. to the resident in Mysore, and Superintendent of Coorg—the orders appointing Lieut. D. Littlejohn to act as Adj. to 48th regt., from Sept. 1, 1834, during the absence of Lieut. Mackenzie on furlough, and Lieut. W. K. Babington to act as Quart. Master to 17th regt., N. I., during the absence of Lieut. D. Babington, are confirmed—Major W. Strahan, Dep. Quart. Master General to act as Quart. Master General of the Army during the absence of Lieut. Col. Hanson, sick—Capt. W. J. Butterworth to act as Dep. Quart. Master General—Lieut. D. H. Considine to act as Ass. Quart. Master General, and Lieut. W. Gordon to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Strahan—3d regt. N. I., Ensign W. Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, *dec.*

39th regt. N. I., Ensign D. T. Thomson to be Lieut., vice Tollemache, *dec.*—the order appointing Lieut. E. G. Cotton to act as Quart. Master to 11th regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Wynter, on furlough, is confirmed—the order appointing Lieut. C. F. Le Hardy, to be Asst. to the Resident in Mysore, and Superintendent of Coorg, is directed to be cancelled—32d regt. N. I., Ens. C. H. Wilson to be Lieut., vice Taylor, *dec.*—Asst. Surg. R. Baikie, M. D., to be Surg. vice Paterson, *dec.*—the services of Capt. R. Budd, 32d regt., are placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government, with a view of his being employed on special duty, under the orders of the Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces—Surg. W. Mortimer is appointed to afford Medical Aid to the Headquarters and Staff of the Centre division of the Army—the order directing Major A. L. Murray to assume command of 4th batt. Artillery, is confirmed.

PROMOTION OF RANK.—Artillery, Cancels the promotion of Captain J. T. Baldwin—1st Lieut. G. W. Harris, and 2d Lieut. J. Caulfield, notified in G. O. G., June 20, 1834, No. 193—Capt. C. H. Best, 1st Lieut. J. Patrickson, and 2d Lieut. W. H. Grubb to take rank from May 28, 1834, vice Grant, *dec.*—3d regt., L. C., Capt. E. Langley, and Lieut. L. Macqueen to take rank from Oct. 18, 1833, vice De Montmorency, retired.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Surg. R. Wight, from 7th L. C. to 33d regt. N. I.—Surg. J. T. Conran, from 33d regt. to 7th L. C.—Asst. Surg. H. Chespe, from 49th regt. to the A troop of the H. Artillery—Asst. Surg. J. C. Campbell is posted to 49th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. G. J. Jackson to do duty with H. M.'s 54th regt.—Ens. H. C. Taylor to do duty with 17th regt. N. I.—Ens. E. T. Cox removed from 13th to 5th regt. N. I.—Surg. L. G. Ford removed from 35th to 12th regt.—Surg. T. Williams from 12th to 35th regt. N. I.—Artillery, Capt. F. Bond, from 4th L. C. to 2d batt.—2d Lieutts. J. A. Prendergast, and H. C. Wade, from 3d batt. to 2d batt.—Ens. F. Temple, from 4th to 13th regt. N. I.—Ens. G. Glascott removed from 48th to 40th regt. N. I., as 2d Ens.—Asst. Surg. J. Hamlyn posted to 51st regt.—Ens. J. Stewart is removed from 4th to 49th regt., as 2d Ens.—Asst. Surg. J. Dorward, from 33d regt., and Asst. Surg. T. T. Smith to place themselves under the orders of the Super. Surgeon of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

FURLOUNDS.—Lieut. J. Gomm—

Lieut. Col. J. W. Rickards—Lieut. T. Paake—Capt. C. Farran—Lieut. L. Macqueen—Lieut. B. W. Cumberlege to sea—Capt. J. C. Wallace (prep.)—Lieut. Col. J. Hanson to V. D. Land—Lieut. J. H. Taylor—Lieut. H. Taylor, Artillery—Lieut. G. C. Rochfort—Asst. Surg. C. Kevin—Lieut. A. Paterson—Asst. Surg. B. W. Wright—Lieut. C. Rowlandson—Asst. Surg. J. Conwell—Asst. Surg. J. P. Grant—Lieut. A. B. Jones to V. D. Land—Capt. E. Armstrong to sea (prep.)—Lieut. H. Harriott (prep.)—Ens. G. S. Mardall.

INVALIDED.—Capt. T. A. Chatvel, and posted to 2d N. V. Batt.—Capt. H. Millingen, and posted to 1st N. V. Batt.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Asst. Surg. W. Lloyd—Capt. H. F. De Montmorency, from Oct. 17, 1832.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—H. M.'s 62d regt., from Masulipatam to Moulmein—the Wing of H. M.'s 41st regt. from Moulmein to Madras—1st regt. L. C. from Bellary to Nagpore—3d regt. L. C. from Nagpore to Bellary—5th regt. L. C., from Jaulnah to Arcot—7th regt., L. C., from Bangalore to Secunderabad—1st regt. N. I., from Palamcottah to Quilon—7th regt. from Nagpore to Bellary—11th regiment from Secunderabad to Nagpore—12th regt. from Jaulnah to Bangalore—16th regt. from Jaulnah to Secunderabad—24th regt. from Hurryhur to Secunderabad—26th regt. from Quilon to Paulghautcherry—33d regt., from Bellary to Palamcottah—34th regt. from Nagpore to Secunderabad—39th regt. from Trichinopoly to Secunderabad—41st regt. from Chicacole to Secunderabad—42d regt. from Masulipatam to Nagpore—46th regt. from Pulaveram to Trichinopoly—50th regt. from Secunderabad to Masulipatam—52d regiment from Jaulnah to Hurryhur—D troop Eur. Horst Art. from Jaulnah to Secunderabad—B Co. 4th or GokBn. Art. from Jaulnah to Secunderabad—Detachment of 6th Batt. from Vizagapatam to St. Thomas's Mount.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 259.—Fort St. George, 22nd Aug. 1834.—With reference to G. O. G. of the 1st April, 1834, No. 122, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the order of the Honorable Court of Directors granting a superior rate of pay to Members of the Medical Board and Superintending Surgeons, when on furlough, are not considered by the Supreme Government applicable to those officers when on leave of absence in India, or to any place to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 270.—Fort St. George, 2nd Sept. 1834.—Under instructions received from the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, the Governor in Council directs that the troops composing the Light Field division of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Jaulnah be withdrawn, and concentrated at Secunderabad, as soon as the season will permit of the movement being made. The Command Staff appointments and establishments of every description at Jaulnah will be discontinued from 31st December next, from which date the officers, holding the unmentioned appointments at that station, will be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty.—Assistant Adjutant General, Asst. Quart-Master General, Military Paymaster, Dep.-Commissionary of Ordnance, Staff Surgeon, Dep.-Med. Store Keeper. His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for giving effect to the foregoing arrangement, and for allotting to stations such Ordnance officers as are now wanting to complete, and the remaining European ranks will be attached as Supernumeraries to the arsenal at Fort St. George until their services may be required elsewhere. The Military Board will give directions for the reduction of the Store Department at Jaulnah, and for the distribution of the Carnatic Ordnance Artificers and Lascars at present attached thereto.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the troops at present forming the escort of the British resident at Mysore shall cease to be a separate corps, and the escort furnished agreeably to the rules laid down in General Orders by government of 8th February, 1828. His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary, and direct the Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Naigues, Privates and Boys to be borne upon regiments of Native Infantry as Supernumeraries until vacancies occur to bring them on the establishment.

No. 275.—Fort St. George, 5th Sept., 1834.—The Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, in the Political Department, that the appointment of Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore be discontinued from the 30th inst., and that the duties be discharged by the Officer commanding that station, with the aid of the Fort Adjutant and such office establishment, as may be fixed hereafter upon a provision of the present system by a committee composed of Lieut. Colonel

G. M. Stuart, commanding Vellore, and Lieut. Colonel W. Cullen, Commissary General.

No. 276.—Fort St. George, 5th Sept. 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the situation of Cantonment Adjutant at St. Thomas Mount be discontinued from the 30th inst. and that the duties of the station be performed as formerly, by the Asst.-General of Artillery.

No. 289.—Fort St. George, 16th Sept. 1834.—The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, under date the 5th inst., are published for the information of the Army. The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from the Pay Regulations of the Bengal Government, issued to the Army of that Presidency under date the 1st of February, 1828, and to declare its provisions alike applicable to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. "**COMMAND OF REGIMENTS.**—Commanding Officers present with their corps, but incapable from sickness of conducting the duties of command, will, in the event of such sickness, being prolonged beyond the period of one month, be directed by the Brigadier or Senior Officer in the district, to deliver over charge of the regiment to the next Senior Officer present." His Lordship in Council considers an officer to be incapable of conducting the duties of command in the sense implied in the above extract, when, from sickness he is unable to attend, for the period specified, the parade of his regiment, and when the responsibility annexed to a due supervision of the established course of exercise and discipline must necessarily devolve upon another; in any such case, the Command Allowance will be drawn by the officer to whose charge the regiment may be delivered over, but who is not competent while in such temporary charge, to make any charge in the Standing Orders of the corps, or in the manner in which its duties are conducted.

Head Quarters: Ootacamund, 9th Sept. 1834.—The Commander-in-Chief has much satisfaction in publishing to the Army the following Order, conveying the opinion of the Right Honourable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in India. The Governor General and Commander-in-Chief having had before him the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, held at Bangalore, under his Lordship's instructions, to investigate the causes which produced the failure of the

colours under the command of Lieut.-Col. Jackson in the late operations against Coorg, has much pleasure in publishing his concurrence in the opinion expressed by the committee respecting the conduct of that officer, viz., "The Court do not see reason to ascribe any blame to the Lieut. Colonel, and they would be doing him less than justice if they omitted to record their sanction, arising from the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses who have been examined, that he most assiduously and most unremittingly exerted himself for the good of the service on which he was engaged, and that on every occasion when his column came in contact with the enemy, he was to be seen at the point where danger pressed, and where his interference was most required."

No. 224.—Fort St. George, 19th Sept. 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the "Wynnad Rangers" shall cease to be a separate corps from the 31st October next, and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for drafting such of the Native commissioned and non-commissioned Officers, Nalgers, Privates, and Boys as are eligible into regiments of the lines may be eligible, and who are directed to be borne upon their returns as Supernumeraries, until vacancies occur to bring them on the establishment.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—August 16, *Lotus* Campbell, *McQueen*, London—Mandarin, *David*, Liverpool—20, *Marquis Camden*, *Lebanon*, London—Lord W. Bentinck, *Hutchinson*, London—28, *Hachway* Harfield, London—5 Sept., *H. M.'s ship Hyacinth*, *Blackwood*, Trincomalee—*Curacoa*, *Diana*, Trincomalee—City of Edinburgh, *Baker*, Sydney—8, *Bromborough*, *Chapman*, London—12, London, *Fiskering*, London—Africa, *Skilton*, London—18, *Queen*, *Opria*, London—*Juliana*, *Tarbutt*, London—Covehead, *Byes*, London—15, *H. M.'s ship Melville*, *Mt. Maurice*, Oct. 1, Duke of Bedford, *Hanau*, London—2, *Macqueen*, *Thompson*, London—3, *James Pattison*, *Middleton*, *Swan*, London.

DEPARTURES OF SHIPS.—Aug. 18, *Swan*, *Yates*, London—21, *Triumph*, *Green*, London—Sept. 1, *Hachway*, *Harfield*, London—4, *Marquis Camden*, *Lebanon*, London—10, *Princess Victoria*, London—15, *Juliana*, *Tarbutt*, London—18, *Queen*, *Opria*, London—20, *Curacoa*, *Diana*, Trincomalee—28, *Covehead*, *Byes*, Calcutta—Oct. 2, *Swan*, *Middleton*, *James*, Calcutta—Oct. 2,

Valleyfield, *Swan*, London—4, *Royal William*, Ireland, London.

MARRIAGES.—Aug. 14, Mr. J. Goodwin, to Susan, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Richardson, of Histon, Godes—21, Lieut. Colonel H. Walpole, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of Major G. F. Smith, Madras Army—Sept. 1st, Vellore, *Madras*, *E. T. Cox*, 6th regt. M. L., to Sophia Gordon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hays—15, at Trichinopoly, Captain J. N. Beaver, 6th regt. N. E., to Emma, eldest daughter of Captain J. Matton, 44th regt.—17, Rev. G. I. Cutler, M. A. to Emily, second daughter of Lieut. Colonel W. Garrard, Chief Engineer—22, at Tanjore, Lieut. W. Onslow, 44th regt. N. E., to Ann, eldest daughter of Capt. P. Douglas, R. N.

BIRTHS.—Aug. 13, at Dindigul, Mrs. M. Johnson, of a son—14, the lady of J. S. Hall Esq., of a son—16, at Chitacole, the lady of Captain W. P. Macdonald, of a daughter—17, the lady of H. Chamier, Esq., of a son—18, at Bangalore, the lady of Captain E. Armstrong, of a son—21, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Cadell, of a daughter—22, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Petry, of a daughter—29, at Muminabad, the lady of Captain G. Keir, of a son—Sept. 4, at Palayam, the lady of Capt. R. B. Ricketts, of a daughter—5, the lady of the Rev. J. Reil, Missionary, of a son—the wife of Apothecary J. R. Wilkins, of a daughter—at Chitacole, the lady of Major H. Sargent, of a daughter, still-born—6, at Bangalore, the wife of Apothecary A. Ross, of a son—11, the lady of R. F. Lewis, Esq., of a daughter—the wife of Mr. B. H. Paine, of a son—13, Mrs. J. A. Barrett, of a daughter—14, the wife of Surgeon M. Clarke, of a son—at Trichinopoly, the lady of Major G. Sanders, of a daughter still-born—16, at Coimbatore, the lady of Captain P. Thomson, of a son—22, at Masulipatam, the wife of Apothecary J. Greene of a son.

MARRIAGES.—Oct. 28, 1833, at sea, Ens. G. J. Stoddell—June 2, at Vizagapatam, Lieut. E. Stevenson, Captain E. V. Batt—at Bangalore, Frank, infant son of Capt. W. Gray—4, at Secunderabad, William, youngest son of Troop Quarter Master Doyle—7, at Trichinopoly, Mrs. D. Ross—Ensign G. H. Frazer, 21st regt. N. E.—8, Ensign J. Gooden, 6th regt. N. E.—12, Mr. J. W. Ross—13, Mr. Thomas D'Souza—at Bellary, Mr. F. Lavenex—16, George, infant son of Mr. G. Shaw—at Bellary, Serg. James Heap—31, at Trichinopoly, the infant daughter of Lieut. F. Endes—Joseph, only son of Sergt. Wood—19, J. M. Jellie, Esq.—John, son of Mr. P. D. Castellas—20, at

Indian News.—Madras and Bombay.

Golacsmund, George MacKenzie, only son of H. M. Blair, Esq.—22, at Visagapatnam, the lady of Ad. N. Hobart—23, at Bellary, William, son of Mr. G. E. R. Rose—at Pondicherry, the lady of A. De Bick, Esq.—27, the lady of Lieut. Col. Conway, C. B.—28, at Secunderabad, Catherine Annala, wife of Capt. W. Watkins—July 2, at Visagapatnam, W. Mason, Esq.—3, on board the Hind, Capt. T. S. Rogers—5, the wife of Apothecary J. Forsyth—at Berhampore, Ann Maria, wife of Mr. J. D'Alvala—7, at Trevandrum, Mr. J. M. Lafrenais—8, at Secunderabad John James, only son of Lieut. J. H. Gunthorpe—11, at Golacsmund, Lieut. T. Stacpole, 40th regt. N. I.—1, at Visagapatnam, Mr. J. H. Reynard—23, Mary, relict of the late Capt. D'Reys—28, Lieut. J. R. Sayam, 5th regt. N. I.—29, at Trichinopoly, Louisa Sarah Grantham, infant daughter of Lieut. Colonel, the Baron de Kutzleben—at Golacsmund, William, son of Lieut. M. Boyer—31, at Octacsmund, Mr. F. Price—Aug. 2, at Secunderabad, Rachel, infant daughter of Ass. Surg. E. W. Byre—3, at Colimbatoor, the Rev. G. H. Woodward—5, Mrs. E. Marjoribanks—George, infant son of Serjt. C. Downs—at Sea, Anna Maria, wife of Capt. W. N. Paus, 52d regt. N. I.—7, Capt. T. Perrier, 5th regt. N. I.—9, James, 3d son of Lieut. E. Willis—at Palamcottah, Lydia, daughter of the Rev. P. Schaffer—20, at Masulipatam, Louisa, 2d daughter of the late Captain Edgar—21, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. P. Waller—25, Josepha, infant daughter of the late J. S. Clephane, Esq.—28, at Quilon, Mrs. Vanspall, relict of the late P. Vanspall, Esq.—31, at Yellwall, Major T. Wiggins, 36th regt. N. I.—Sept. 3, at Wailajhabad, Lieut. Colonel H. DeGraffen, of Carnatic Eur. Vet. Batt.—12, at Vidyanagrum, Lieut. A. B. Jones, 3d regt. N. I.—13, at Vellore the wife of Commissary G. Gibson—at Cannanore, Surg. A. Peterson—30, Lieut. J. H. Taylor, 52d regt. N. I.—at Trichinopoly, Lieut. C. W. Tullmache, 50th regt. N. I.—21, at Royacottah, Capt. W. P. Burton, 2d N. V. B.

Bombay.

A Female taken off by her Relations from Bombay, to perform Sutties in Angria's Colaba.—(To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.)—Sir, I have just heard that a party of Hindoos, taking with them a relation in a dying state, and his wife—or she may be his widow—have this day sailed hence, for Angria's Colaba, for the avowed purpose of sacrificing the wretched woman, as a Suttie, on her

husband's funeral pile. The public is aware that this practice, so abhorrent to every feeling of humanity and civilization, has been, through the philanthropic exertions of the present Governor General of India, Lord William Bentinck, some years since proscribed, and effectually suppressed throughout the British territories in India. Under these circumstances, as the Rajah of Cochin, is the merest dependent on the British government, holding his possessions by its sufferance, and paying an annual tribute for the same, a word from the Bombay authorities would at once be the means of abolishing, in his insignificant domain, this revolting and cruel practice. I therefore trouble you with this short communication, in the hopes that the government will see the necessity of its interposition to prevent in future Sutties being performed in actual view of its presidency. I may add, that the present is not a solitary instance of the perpetration of these atrocities, by Hindoos proceeding to Angria's Colaba from Bombay for the purpose; a similar occurrence having taken place between two and three years ago.—Bombay, Sept. 2, 1834.

Affairs of Messrs. Norton and Co.
Statement No. 1.—Funds available for the first Division of Cash balance.
In the Gen. Treasury 4,78,000
In hand 1,339 3 8

Rs. 4,86,489 3 33
5 per cent. note of 1825 15,000
Do. do. of 1822-23 83,900

82,912 2 00
Depos. made by debtors in course of realization 6,325 3 06

Rs. 82,976 0 41
Claims Rs. 21,54,137 5 27
at 25 percent 5,38,334 1 31

Mr. J. G. Lumsden to be Asst. to the Principal Collector of Poona.—Aug. 30, Mr. C. Norris to be Chief Secretary in attendance on the Rt. Hon. the Governor.—Mr. W. H. Wathen to collect Mr. Norris's duties in the secret and political departments, and Mr. J. B. Reid in the Military department.—Sept. 10, Mr. H. Malet Asst. to principal Collector of Poona, is to be placed in the charge of the Purgunahs of Joonere and Pundabul until Mr. G. Malouin returns from the Cape. Mr. V. W. Rose, Assistant to the principal Collector of Poona is attached to the Sub-Collector of Solapoor.—Mr. H. Hebbert to be Asst. to the Collector

druggist—22, the appointment of Mr. J. M. Macdonald to the situation of Coroner is cancelled, and Mr. J. Macleod is appointed to that situation.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, ALTERATIONS OF RANK, &c. from July 14th to Oct. 1st, 1834.—Lieut. J. E. Payson, 11th regt. N. I., is promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet—2nd regt. N. I., Ensign R. P. Hogg to be Interp. in the Mahratta language.—Cor. et B. H. Combe is ranked from March 6, 1834, and posted to 3d regt. L. C. vice Eyre prom.—The division order directing Surg. J. Butchart, 1st L. C., to assume the duties of Civil Surg. at Sholapoor on the departure of Surgeon Fortnum on medical cert. is confirmed.—Capt. G. Mant, J. 19th regt. N. I., to command the Guzerat provincial batt.—Lieut. T. S. Powell, H. M.'s 40th regt., to be Persian Interp. on the personal Staff of the Commander-in-chief.—Engineers, Capt. R. Pouget to be Major, vice Nott retired.—Capt. R. Forster, Lieut. J. H. G. Crawford and 2nd Lieut. W. Graham to take rank from July 4, 1832, in succession to Pouget, prom.—Lieut. J. S. Grant to be Captain, vice Frederick dec.—1st Lieut. G. Wiggate and 2nd Lieut. J. Skirrow to take rank in succession to Grant promoted from July 27, 1832.—2nd Lieut. W. S. Jacob to be 1st Lieut., vice Kennedy, dec.—2nd Lieut. G. B. Munbee to rank from July 1, 1833, vice Jacob promoted.—5th regt. N. I., Ens. G. Cruickshank to be Adjut., vice Bayly promoted.—H. M.'s 40th foot, Lieut. W. Williams to be Interp. in the Hindostanee language, vice Powell appointed. Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief.—Ens. T. R. Prendergast to act as Fort Adjut. at Asseerghur on the departure of Lieut. Tapp, sick.—Unposted, Ens. L. Scott is ranked from Aug. 9, and posted to 26th regt. N. S., vice Holmes dec.—1st regt. N. J., Ens. J. Burnett to be Lieut., vice Campbell pensioned.—Unposted Ens. R. B. Moore to take rank from Aug. 16, 1833, and to be posted to 1st regt., Ens. T. H. Godfrey of left wing Eur. regt. and Ens. W. R. Simpson of 20th regt. N. I. are permitted to exchange corps, each joining as junior of his rank.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed.—Lieut. J. Ramsay to act as Asst. Quart.-Mast. Gen. of the southern division of the Army on the departure of Major C. de Hart.—Lieut. J. Burrows to act as Campement Adjut. at Belgaum, vice Ramsay, and as 3d Asst. Commissary Gen. at Belgaum until the arrival of Lt. Hartley.—Capt. W. Rollings, of 2nd regt. N. I., to act as Dep. Pay-Mast. at

Sholapoor from Oct. 5, to Dec. 19, 1832, during the absence of Lieut. Wells.—Lieut. C. G. Calland to act as Quart.-Mast. to 14th regt. N. I., during Lieut. Burrows's absence.—Lieut. P. Williams to act as Quart.-Mast. and Ensign R. P. Hogg as Interp. to 2nd regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Hart.—Lieut. T. Edmunds to act as Quart.-Mast. to 3d regt. N. I., during the absence of Ensign Haselwood.—Capt. E. Willoughby to act as deputy Quart.-Mast. Gen. of the Army during the absence of Major G. F. Hart, or until further orders.—20th regt. N. I. Lieut. R. J. Crozier to be Quart.-Master and Interp. in the Hindostanee language, vice Holmes dec.—Ass. Surg. J. Don, acting dep. Medical Storekeeper and Staff Surg. Poona is confirmed in that situation, vice Carstairs to Europe.—2nd regt. L. C., Capt. H. Grant having resigned on June 24, 1832, prior to his promotion on 2nd Nov. 1832, his commission of Capt. to be cancelled; and Lt. A. Urquhart to be Capt., vice Illingworth promoted date of rank Nov. 2, 1832.—Lieut. P. G. Dallas and Cornet A. Prescott to take rank in succession to Grant resigned June 25, 1832.—Cornet C. F. Jackson to be Lieut., vice Urquhart promoted.—9th regiment N. I., Ensign J. Ramsay to be Lieut., vice Smith resigned.—Unposted Ens. C. Halkett to rank from Aug. 27, 1834, and to be posted to 9th regt. vice Ramsay.—Art. 2nd Lt. G. P. Kennett to rank from Aug. 12, vice Kirkpatrick, dec.—Lieut. S. Parr to act as Quart.-Mast. and Capt. H. Lyons as Interpreter to 23d regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Liddell, sick; Major R. Pouget to be inspecting Engineer in Guzerat.—Capt. J. Jopp to be executive Engineer at Belgaum on being relieved from his present charge.—The appointment of Capt. A. P. Elliott of H. M.'s 40th regt. to be Aide-de-camp to Col. Sullivan during the period, he held the command of the Doons division is confirmed.—Lieut. J. Grant to be Adjutant to 2nd battalion of artillery, vice Willoughby who resigns on being attached to do duty with the Head Quarters of the Horse Brigade at Poona.

FURLONGS—Capt. F. Rybot—Major C. F. Hart to Cape—Ensign W. Thompson.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE—Lt. Col. W. G. White—Major J. Nutt—Rev. F. Webber—Rev. C. W. North—Rev. J. Clow—Capt. H. Grant—Asst. Surg. A. Grigor—Lieut. M. Smith, 9th regt. N. I.

INDIAN NAVY—Resigned Midshipman N. J. Jones.

GENERAL ORDERS—Bombay Castle, September 11, 1834—No. 386 of 1834—

With reference to the general order of the 7th of August, 1829, (No. 298) the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following copy of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 20th of December last (No. 92) be published in general orders, and to direct that the medical retiring fund be considered in operation. Letters from (No. 13) dated April 15, 1833—With reference to the court's letter of August 8, 1832, forward memorial with strong recommendation in its favor, soliciting that the medical retiring fund be not consolidated with the military retiring fund.—1st. As there appears to be no prospect of amalgamating the military and medical services upon your establishment, in the formation of a retiring fund, we shall not object to the institution of a separate fund for the medical service as proposed, but we cannot consent to the remittance, through our treasury, of so many as three annuities of £300 in two years. 2nd.—In our dispatch, dated the 8th of August, 1832 (No. 54) we stated our willingness to allow the remittance of annuities for the medical service proportioned to the amount which, in our dispatch dated the 28th March 1832 (No. 27) we expressed our readiness to sanction for the army. In conformity with that intimation, we now authorise the remittance through our treasury, at the rate of 2a the sicca rupee, of one annuity of £300 in each year, on account of the medical retiring fund upon your establishment. 3rd.—In the event of the fund being finally formed, we will give directions for a clause to be inserted in the covenants of every person hereafter appointed to your medical service, binding himself to subscribe to it.

MARRIAGES—July 10, Lieut. C. Owen, 1st regt. L. C., & Stephens Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major Hawkins of Engineers—19, Captain T. Miller, H. M.'s 40th foot, to Ellen Louisa, only daughter of the late S. Hagard Esq. of Bath—21, at Colaba, Commander W. Lowe, to Miss J. R. Hart—Aug. 1, John Vaupell, to Mrs. M. M. Grey—Sept. 6, at Poona, Lieut. L. Moore, 5th regt. Madras Cavalry, to Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Bodington, Esq., Warwickshire.

BIRTHS—June 5, at Ahmedabad, the lady of H. Borradaile, Esq. C. S. of a son—10, at Mandavie, the lady of Lieut. Colonel H. Pottinger, of a son—26, at Poona, the lady of Capt. C. Waddington, of a son—July 2, the lady of Captain T.

Donnelly, 1st regt. of a son—4, the lady of Captain P. Sanderson, of a daughter—10 the wife of Sub-conductor Rowland, of a son—12, at Poona, the lady of H. Hebbert, Esq., of a daughter—at Baroda, Mrs. M. M. Shaw, of a daughter—18, at Ahmednuggur, the lady of J. W. Muspratt, Esq. of a daughter—26, at Dhoolia, the lady of H. R. Elliott, Esq., Civil Surg., of a daughter—Aug 1, at Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. J. D. Hallett, of a daughter—6, at Colaba, Mrs. T. Gardiner, of a son—12, at Kulladgee, the lady of H. A. Harrison, Esq., of a daughter—22, near Deesa, the wife of Sergt.-Major Harvey, of a daughter—at Surat, the lady of H. G. Chambers, Esq. C. S., of a daughter—21, at Rutnagberry, Mrs. H. Cabral; of a daughter—27, at Ahmedabad, the lady of R. Grant, Esq. of a daughter—Sept. 10, Mrs. F. Hutchinson, of a daughter—12, at Rutnagberry, the wife of Mrs. E. Cabral, of a son—18, the wife of Mrs. J. Leggett, of a son, who died on 24—23, at Colaba, Mrs. T. T. Von Geyer, of a son.

DEATHS—In November last, at sea on board the ship Flora, the wife of Captain Atherton, H. M.'s 6th foot—March 7, at sea, Captain D. McCle. Queen's Royals—May 20th, at Dhooria, Caroline, infant daughter of E. H. Townsend, Esq., C. S.—June 6, at Asseerghur, Lieut. R. T. Lacey, 10th regt. N. I.—12, on board H. M.'s ship Magicienne, Mr. E. D. Greenward, master—26, at Mazagon; Margaret, wife of Mr. T. Hall—28, at Goa, Colonel J. A. Pinto—July 6, at Colaba, Frances Margaret, youngest child of the Rev. J. Laurie—5, Matilda, wife of Mr. H. St. Amour—6, at Sholapore, Catherine, wife of Mr. Buchanan—8, Mary, daughter of Mr. S. Jones—9, at Kunhur, Lieut. P. S. Hewitt of Nizam's Army—10, at Mazagon, Susanna, relict of the late Captain Gotlich—19, at Belair, Sarah Maria, wife of Sir J. W. Andry—22, Mr. H. Meira, carpenter of H. M.'s ship Magicienne—Sarah, infant daughter of Mr. G. Nick—24, John Archibald, Esq., M. D., 40th foot—Aug. 6, at Melligaum, Henry Arthur, youngest son of Lieut. J. Eckford—7, Major Robert Gordon—8, at Kulladgee, Ens. R. J. Holmes, 26th regt. N. I.—8, Ellen Owen; youngest daughter of Major G. Moore—11, at Rutnagberry, Letitia, youngest daughter of Mr. M. E. Rozario—at Sholapore, Lieut. W. Kirkpatrick Artillery—Josiah Nesbit, Esq. Civil Ser. Madras Estab.—18, at Bandora, Beatrice, wife of Mr. J. D'Silva—28, at Poona, Susan Augusta, wife of C. R. Foster, Engineers—Sept. 10, at Poona,

ter of Capt. R. M. Coona, Sophia, wife of Mr. regt.—at Surat, son of Asst. Surg. Morley, Esq., Ad-

2.
ings at Canton.—
t a meeting of all
ton, convened by
Secretary to his
ents, and held (12th
the British Consul-
tendent, the Right
livered the follow-
ien,—I have called
is day, because I
that yesterday a
ng* merchants was
inviting you to a
with them in the
clock to day. You
f my present posi-
tions and powers;
I well now state to
s for the purpose of
n any commercial
hority to communi-
cating. My orders
to the viceroy. I
taining my present
wishes of the vice-
merchants; and my
only to collect in-
ents connected with
I may send such in-
s submitted to the
In the future in-
his Majesty may
men, I now advise
is meeting at the
sider your com-
mision of the mer-
nly embarrass my
imately recoil with
lives, and be high-
own interests. I do
such knowledge of
at I have heard of
at I appeal to your
er if you once, by
dge the authority of
such proceedings
quoted as a prece-
s consequences on
his empire. I call
in supporting the
commission; and
ice of his Majesty's
taining to attend
a reflection must
attendance there
and, and to pre-

vent disastrous consequences, I request
you will sign a letter, which I have
drafted, and send it to the merchants by
Mr. Morrison; this letter I will now read
to you. His Lordship read the letter,
and continued.) It may be that from
your refusal to attend at the Consue
house, the trade may be stopped, and the
viceroi may order me away; but as I
have all the responsibility, I can only say
that from this house I will not go unless
driven out at the point of the bayonet. I
shall be most happy to attend to any sug-
gestion you may wish to offer; and I
again invite you to come forward and
sign your name to this letter. His
Lordship's having sat down, Mr. Davie the
2nd Superintendent, seconded his Lord-
ship's recommendation in a short speech.
The speech of Lord Napier was con-
nected, convincing, and eloquent, de-
livered in a calm and dignified manner,
yet with such a frank and honest earnest-
ness, and sincerity of self conviction that
the whole assembly were at once of his
own opinion, and that is all an orator
wants. In a short time the following
letter was agreed to; which was read by
Lord Napier, and signed by all British
subjects present.—“To the Hong mer-
chants.—Gentlemen,—The British mer-
chants have severally received your
notice of yesterday, requesting a general
meeting of their body, to be held at the
Consue house, this day, at one o'clock.
Having taken the same request into con-
sideration, the British merchants are un-
animously of opinion that such attendance
is altogether unnecessary and uncalled
for, the specific object not having been
duly expressed, and they further unani-
mously intimate and declare to you, that
in all official matters they feel themselves
bound to consult the wishes and regula-
tions proposed by the superintendents of
the British Trade.—Canton, the 11th of
August, 1834.” (Signed.) Follows the
signatures. The policy of Lord Napier
is calling a meeting of all British sub-
jects on the occasion of the invitation
from the Hong merchants to the British
merchants, to meet them at the Consue
House, and strongly advising the British
not to attend to their invitation, is, in our
opinion, proper for the occasion. He/
the British merchants met the half and
half Mandarin merchants, it would have
been, in some degree an acknowledgment
of the right of the Hong to summon
them, an unintentional and indirect denial
of the authority of his Majesty's Superin-
tendents, and a partial assumption of the
station and powers formerly vested in the
select committee.

